ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, July 5, 1930.

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for first ten years' andsonatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of widows verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau in Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALLAN.—On July 3, 1930, at The Limes, Shrewsbury, to GWYNETH, wife of CAPT. ARTHUR ALLAN—a daughter.

ATKINSON.—On July 2, 1930, at Sherwood, Oxton, Cheshire, to the wife of R. G. ATKINSON (Minita Medlan), Northern Rhodesia—a daughter.

BASEDEN.—On July 4, 1930, at Rectory Farm, Sutton Valence, Kent, to VIOLA, wife of MAURICE W. BASEDEN—a daughter.

CAIRNS.—On June 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Inverness, to VIOLET, wife of CAPTAIN C. A. CAIRNS—a daughter.

CHRISTOPHERSON.—On July 3, 1930, at 8, Blackheath-park, S.E.3, to ELSA (*née* Barnard), wife of CYRIL BAYLEY CHRISTOPHERSON—a daughter.

GIBBON.—On July 2, 1930, at Cliff Mansions, Beachcroft, I. of W., WINIFRED (*née* Dingwall), wife of MONK GIBBON—a son.

HILL.—On July 3, 1930, at the Cottage Hospital, Ledbury, to EILEEN, wife of LIONEL G. W. HILL—a daughter.

HULL.—On July 3, 1930, at "Rushmere," Westerly-avenue, N.W.11, to ALLEEN (*née* Halse), wife of HUBERT M. HULL—a son.

KEW.—On July 2, 1930, at Bromley, Kent, to MARY, wife of CYRIL ALBAN KEW—a daughter.

LATHAM.—On July 1, 1930, at Rose Cottage, Pangbourne, to BARBIE (*née* Churchill), wife of CHRISTOPHER LATHAM—a son.

PEARCE.—On July 3, 1930, at 7, Lincoln House, Basil-street, S.W.3, to CYNTHIA, wife of CAPTAIN W. J. PEARCE, of Willoughby House, Rugby—a daughter.

RAVEN.—On April 3, 1930, at 3, Windmill-parade, Maesteg, Glamorgan, to MATILDE, wife of JOHN WILLIAM RAVEN—a son (WILLIAM JAMES).

RUNDLE.—On July 1, 1930, at Rowenden, 21, The Avenue, Lewes, Sussex, to EDITH, wife of ERIC CARLYON RUNDLE—a daughter.

SIMPSON.—On July 3, 1930, at 71, Ladbroke-grove, to HERMINA (*née* Moritz), wife of GERALD R. SIMPSON, of Nulla Mudi Estate, S. India—a son.

WATNEY.—On July 3, 1930, at Knaresborough-house, S.W.5, to VICTORIA MARY (*née* Whittaker), wife of RONALD D. WATNEY—a daughter (stillborn).

WELCH.—On July 2, 1930, at 282, Ashley Down-road, Bristol, the wife of EDWARD C. H. WELCH, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ALDERTON : BENNETTS.—On July 2, 1930, at Kingston, Jamaica, ROLAND FRANK ALDERTON, of Purley, Surrey, to Enid WINIFRED BEATRIX BENNETTS, of Wallington, Surrey.

BENZIE : SIDEY.—On July 2, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, ALEXANDER SWAN, son of the late Mr. A. E. BENZIE, and of Mrs. Benzie, of Aberdeen, to IRENE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. SIDEY, of Balham.

BORHAM-BORHAM : BOARP.—On July 4, 1930, in London, very quietly, RICHARD BORHAM-BORHAM, of Langham, to MILLICENT MONICA BOARP.

CHANCELLOR : CROUCH.—On July 3, 1930, at Christ Church, St. Leonards, by the Rev. L. T. Mellor, E. BERESFORD CHANCELLOR to CONSTANCE LILIAN MAY CROUCH. (By licence.)

HAMILTON-SMITH : SMYTH.—On July 1, 1930, at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Canon G. R. Vallings, D.S.O., HECTOR HAMILTON-SMITH, younger son of Mr. Charles M. Hamilton-Smith, of Ellengowan, Perth, to MARGARET HOWISON, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SMYTH, 6, Blinkbonny-crescent, Edinburgh.

HART : BENARD.—On July 2, 1930, at the Church of St. Edward, Chilton Polden, by the Rev. J. E. Loughnan, assisted by the Rev. C. Crosse Roach, Ashley Irwin, only son of Surgeon-Captain and Mrs. Sidney Roach, of Brading, Isle of Wight, to VIOLET RILEY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Barnard, of Chilton Polden. (Malayan and Kenya papers, please copy.)

SELBIE : GRIFFITHS.—On July 2, 1930, at St. John's Church, Southwick-crescent, Addiscombe, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. H. SELBIE, of Manor Cottage, Hanwell-road, and STELLA, daughter of the late CAPT. LLEWELLYN GRIFFITHS and Mrs. Llewellyn Griffiths, 14, Hyde Park-terrace, W.2.

TELFER : MAURITZEN.—On July 2, 1930, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Edinburgh, by the Rev. C. H. Ritchie, EDMUND, second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. TELFER, Montreal, to VERA, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mauritzen, Edinburgh.

WALTER : JENKIN.—On July 2, 1930, at Emmanuel Church, Plymouth, by Rev. A. M. Thom, assisted by Rev. J. Williams, HUGH ALBERT HAROLD, second son of Rev. J. WALTER, of Clarvicon Manor, West Putford, Devon, to JOAN, youngest daughter, only daughter of Mrs. and the late CAPT. C. J. JENKIN, of Plymouth.

ZAESLIN : REYNOLDS.—On July 3, 1930, at Hampstead Parish Church, by the Vicar, the Rev. H. T. Carnegie, JOHN EMIL, younger son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Th. Zaeslin, of Basel, to VERONICA MEREDITH (RONNIE), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. BLAIR REYNOLDS, of 19, Maresfield-gardens, Hampstead.

SILVER WEDDING

MONRO : MORRIS.—On July 5, 1905, at the Parish Church, Hampstead, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Banbury (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Revd. R. D. Monro (uncle of the bridegroom) and the Revd. Brook Deedes (the vicar of the parish), FREDERIC ROBERT D'OYLY MONRO, only son of the late Frederic John Monro, to IVY HILDA MORRIS, eldest daughter of Frank R. Morris. Present address, 4, Redington-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

LANE : WALLER.—On July 6, 1880, at Christ Church, St. Pancras, by the Rev. T. Tolcumouth Shore, Incumbent of Berkeley Chapel and Chaplain to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. James Duncan and the Rev. J. W. Festing (afterwards Bishop of St. Albans), vicar of the parish, the Rev. HENRY TYDD LANE, Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the Diocese of St. Albans, youngest son of Richard James Lane, Q.C., of Dublin, to ANNIE CECILIA, youngest daughter of John FRANCIS WALLER, LL.D., of Montpelier-square, Rutland-gate, and Pinnoe, Co. Tipperary. Present address, 3, Bedford Park-road, St. Albans.

REID : HURLEY.—On July 5, 1880, at the Parish Church, Longworth, by the Rev. H. B. Noble, M.A., John EDWARD MEGGS to ELLEN (MAGGIE) HURLEY. Present address, Cheltonia, Hampden Park, Eastbourne.

DIAMOND WEDDING

WOOD : HEUCHAN.—On July 5, 1870, at Banyan Meeting House, Bedford, EDWARD, son of EDWARD WOOD, of Hucknall Torkard, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late ROBERT HEUCHAN, of Banbury. Present address, 58, Nightingale-lane, London, S.W.12.

DEATHS

ALBERGA.—On July 2, 1930, at Teviot, Cape Province, ADA, wife of EDWARD M. ALBERGA. (By cable.)

BATT-MILLS.—On July 2, 1930, at Tunworth, Basingstoke, AGNES, wife of the late GEORGE BATT-MILLS, aged 70. Funeral private. No flowers.

CARR SMITH.—On July 3, 1930, suddenly, at the Church House, Westminster, the Rev. CANON W. I. CARR SMITH, Vicar of Forty Hill, Enfield, formerly Rector of St. James's, Sydney, Australia, in his 74th year. Funeral at St. Jesus' Church to-day (Saturday), at 12 noon.

CHRUSSACHI.—On July 4, 1930, peacefully passed away peacefully in his sleep, at 5, Rutland House, Marlow-road, Kensington, GEORGE MATTHEW CHRUSSACHI, of 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3, aged 69. Funeral service at Greek Cathedral, Moscow-road, Bayswater, on Monday, July 7, at 10.45 a.m.

CLEVELAND.—On July 2, 1930, at Little Place, Chelston, Torquay, ENID, second daughter of the late W. F. CLEVELAND, M.D., of Malda Vale, London.

COCKS.—On July 2, 1930, accidentally killed, MAURICE HUBERT, the dearly loved eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. COCKS, of Northam, North Devon, aged 27 years.

COOK.—On July 3, 1930, at Manor-road, Christchurch, KATE, the beloved wife of HILLESDON COOK, widow of Edward Sunderland, of Sutton Bridge, after brief illness. Funeral interment at Ringwood Cemetery, Monday, July 7, at 3 p.m.

COSTA.—On July 3, 1930, at "Overfield," Southlands-road, Bickley, Kent, FRANCISCO COSTA. Funeral Tuesday, July 8. Requiem St. Joseph's Church, Plaistow-lane, Bromley, Kent, at 11 a.m. Interment St. Luke's Cemetery, Bromley. No flowers.

COXWELL.—On June 27, 1930, St. Luke's Hospital, Chelsea, suddenly, ELIZA CATHERINE (LULU), widow of EDWARD COXWELL, of Salisbury, Rhodesia, and Southampton.

CULLIN.—On July 2, 1930, MAUD ALICE CULLIN, wife of the late Arthur Cullin, of 19, The Grove, Isleworth, age 58.

DAVEY.—On July 4, 1930, at a nursing home, SYDNEY DAVEY, of 1, Essex-court, Temple, and Whetstone, N., Barrister-at-Law, aged 55 years. Interment Abney Park Cemetery, Monday next, 3.30 p.m., from 42, Redbourne-avenue, Finchley, N.3.

DYSON.—On July 3, 1930, at Eldcraith, The Avenue, Horsforth, SARAH ANN (CISSIE), widow of S. RALPH DYSON, in her 61st year. Interment at Lawnswood Cemetery to-day (Saturday), at 2.30.

EASTON.—On May 28, 1930, at Adelaide, S. Australia, NORMAN MACDONALD LOCKHART, youngest son of the late GEORGE EDDINGTON, Carlindean, Carnwath, aged 80.

FEARNSIDE.—On June 29, 1930, at Vancouver (B.C.), COLONEL C. F. FEARNSIDE (T.M.S., Retired), late Lands Staff Fearnside, of Southlake House, Shurlock-row, Reading.

FFISKE.—On July 3, 1930, suddenly, following an operation, HERBERT GUY FFISKE, Major, Retired, R.F.A., R.A.F., of Davan Hollow, Denham, Bucks, second son of Henry Ffiske, (of Brundall), Norfolk. Funeral at Brundall, 2.30 p.m., Monday, July 7.

FOLEY-PHILIPPS.—On July 4, 1930, in London, of double pneumonia, GEORGE F. FOLEY-PHILIPPS, J.P., D.L., late Captain 1st Batt. Durham Light Infantry and Welsh Guards, second son of Lady Philipps and of the late Sir Charles Philipps, 4th, of Picton Castle, aged 51. Funeral at Slebech Church, Haverford West, Pembrokeshire, Tuesday, July 8.

FUMMI.—On July 3, 1930, at 11, via Molise, Rome, after a long illness, and fortified by the rites of Holy Church, MARIA STRAKOSCH FUMMI, wife of GIOVANNI FUMMI.—R.I.P.

DEATHS (continued)

GRAY.—On July 2, 1930, ROSA F. GRAY, nurse and devoted friend for over 40 years to the family of the late Sir Frederick Bridge, C.V.O.

GREEN.—On July 3, 1930, at Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, ALBERT, the loved husband of EMMA GREEN, aged 70 years. Funeral service, St. Peter's, Eaton-square, 1.45 p.m., interment (privately), Brompton Cemetery, 2.30 p.m., Monday, July 7.

GREENWOOD.—On July 4, 1930, passed peacefully away at a nursing home in Woking, JAMES YOUNG, youngest son of the late CAPT. J. J. GREENWOOD, of the 33rd Regt., The Duke of Wellington's Own, aged 50.

GRIMSTON.—On July 3, 1930, at Fern Lea, Fulford, York, UNA KATE, the dearly loved wife of the late CANON GRIMSTON. Funeral, Monday 2.30, at St. Oswald's Church, Fulford. Interment at Stillingfleet.

GUNTON.—On July 2, 1930, at Wansford, Heaton-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, HELENA ISABEL, dearly beloved wife of PHILIP GUNTON, aged 57 years. Interment at Isleworth Cemetery, Middlesex, to-day (Saturday), at noon.

HERON-ALLEN.—On July 3, 1930, as result of a motor-car accident, ARBORÉ DAPHNE, daughter of EDWARD and EDITH HERON-ALLEN, aged 22 years.

HOARE.—On July 2, 1930, ROBERT HOARE, 1, Clifton-road, Finchley, and late of Bartholomew-close, E.C. Service Honor Oak Cemetery, Camberwell, on Monday next, 3.30. (South African papers, please copy.)

HOWE.—On July 1, 1930, at a nursing home in Tunbridge Wells, HAROLD HOWE, formerly of Hastings, aged 70.

IRVINE.—On Thursday, July 3, 1930, at 12, College-road, Clifton, Bristol, MARY, widow of SURGEON-MAJOR GEORGE NICOL IRVINE, A.M.D., and daughter of the late William Harle, Solicitor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. No flowers, by request.

JAMES.—On July 2, 1930, at her residence, 7, Charlotte-street, Brighton, after much suffering, BELINDA ELIZABETH JAMES. Funeral at the Extra Mural Cemetery, Brighton, Monday, July 7, at 11.30 a.m.

JEANS.—On Friday, July 4, 1930, at 127, Kentish-worth-court, Putney, ROBERT JEANS, beloved husband of Ursula Jeans, aged 56. No flowers.

LONGMORE.—On July 2, 1930, at Ilfracombe, RUSSELL JAMES LONGMORE, of Dyfneitt, Woking, beloved husband of Beatrice Gertrude Longmore, aged 68.

McKECHNIE.—On July 2, 1930, at 93, Oakfield-avenue, Glasgow, WILLIAM SHARP MCKECHNIE, LL.B., LL.D., D.Phil., Emeritus Professor of Conveyancing, Glasgow University, youngest son of the late Dr. William McKechnie, Paisley.

MACKUTT.—On July 4, 1930, at Downs Lodge, Wimbledon, ISABEL, widow of GEORGE AUGUSTUS MACKUTT, M.D., in her 92nd year. Funeral service at Emmanuel Church, Wimbledon, at 2.30 on Monday, July 7, and afterwards at Putney Vale Cemetery.

MANSERGH.—On July 3, 1930, at Newbold House, Priamton, Rugby, eldest daughter of SIMEON MANSERGH, of Holymoorside, Chesterfield, aged 87.

MONEY-SIMONS.—On June 28, 1930, at Vevey, COL. J. J. MONEY SIMONS, late of the Indian Army.

MORRIS.—On July 2, 1930, at the Buchanan Hospital, KATHLEEN MARION, dearly-beloved wife of JOHN MORRIS, of 42, Chapel Park-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

QUANTOCK HILLS.—Guests received; sea, moors; 22 riding; full Aug.—Miss Dickinson, Holford, Somerset.

700 MEALS HUNGRY FOOD. Sundays 5 o'clock. Cost 2/9. Please help F.N.C.F.—Hon. Supt., Gospel Hall, Little End-road, E.1.

£30 from MRS. FORBES-LEIKE, for the TOWER HAMLETS MISSION, gratefully acknowledged by F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt.

EXSERVICE N.C.O., slowly recuperating after years of suffering, REQUIRES COUNTRY COTTAGE or BUNGALOW; moderate rent; 50-100 miles of London.—Write Box B.887, The Times, E.C.4.

WHAT BETTER INVESTMENT of a guinea than with the Shaftesbury Society and R.S.C., 32, John-street, W.C.1, for a poor or Crippled child's fortnight by the sea?

ARMY OFFICER'S MANSION FLAT (W.C.1), entrance floor, available for three months or longer; two sitting, two bed rooms, tiled kitchen and bath room; central heating; constant hot water; telephone; plate and linen; liveried porter and page; moderate rent.—Address 49, Richmount-gardens, Preone, Museum 3007.

YOU HELPED when it was falling. Help now that it is rising. £235,000 will to-day complete the NEW MIDDLESEX.

COURT, July 10th.—LADY going abroad would like SHARE CAR with another.—Write Box J.479, The Times, E.C.4.

HOLIDAY HINTS.—A sum of £2 will pay for a fortnight's holiday at the seaside for 1 poor London woman. Please help us to get two thousand away this summer.—The Secretary, Women's Holiday Fund, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge, S.W.1.

FIRST M.B.—Individual tuition; Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mechanics; good laboratories; near London.—Write Box J.147, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Press, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

20GNS. termly, usually 30gns.—Good Girls' School, Sussex Coast.—Write Box 727, The Times, E.C.4.

DAFFODIL BULBS.—5,000 best mixed, £7. Guaranteed to flower. Sale "Sport and Garden," page 24.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION (Incorporated). President, H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices: 117, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3540. Babies' Home and Princess Alice Training School for Nursery Nurses at Tower Cressy, Camden Hill. No connection with any other Society.

RESIDENT LAND AGENT, managing several estates in South of England, has VACANCY for PREMIUM PUPIL; public school; hunting, shooting, fishing; all branches estate management.—Write Box K.1131, The Times, E.C.4.

THE ORONIC PLAYGROUND is back street, their name a wretched hovel. Please help to give these poor children in LONDON'S WORST SLUM a fortnight's holiday by the sea. Cheques, etc., to Rev. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green. Funds are LOW.

YACHTING CRUISE. Mediterranean, for SCHOOL BOYS, month August, experienced yacht Captain R.N.R. Inclusive terms. Highly recommended from London.—Apply, write Box 0537, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DO PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, Tots, Boots, Sports Gear, &c., any description, any condition; tremendous need; poorest district imaginable. Population 500,000.—Mrs. G. Tinley, 58, Lake Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

SALMON FISHING, RIVER DEE, two miles to be LET, Aug.-Oct.; reasonable rent.—J. S. Bell-yard, Esquire, Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire.

FACTORY GIRLS' COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND. Chairman, J. F. GREEN, Esq. FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED. Hundreds of the poorest working girls hoping for a week or more of the sea during the next few months. Gifts thankfully acknowledged by Miss Cadney, Chairman or Miss Cadney, 75, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.1.

DOREEN STONE, Ltd., 53, Haymarket (Regent 6353). Private Lessons, studio, band. Dance, Thursdays, 9 p.m., 5s. Roof Garden. Excellent band.

CHILDHOOD MEMORIES.—Sea! Sand! Donkeys! HELP SLUM CHILD to a taste of these joys. £1 will give LONDON'S most happiness.—Address Rev. W. NOEL LAMBERT, St. Gabriel Vicarage, Poplar, E.14.

CORNWALL.—WANTED, BOY about nine as COMPANION to own for summer holidays.—Write Box 05376, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AUGUST. Still any exclusive COUNTRY HOTEL or SEASIDE RESIDENTIAL QUOTE briefly moderate inclusive terms for London doctor and family. One double, three single rooms, attractive neighbourhood and perfect service essential.—Write "A.," Grosvenor Library, Chapel-street, S.W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOM in private flat; large, well furnished; would let unfurnished; every convenience; meals optional.—Gilder, 91, Whitmore-street, W.1.

ALFRISTON. Sussex. Mountain School for Boys (12/19). See Educational Column on page 24.

VACANCY for GUNS in first-class SHOOT, one and a half hour London. Five thousand head expected.—Write Box K.1088, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL.—IDEAL CHILDREN'S HOTEL, reopening soon; best position Cranwell-road; terms to suit holiday but; play rooms; tennis; garage.—Particulars, 33, Glasbury-road, Parons Court, London, Fulham 1740.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, recently enlarged, South Coast (Hampshire), RECEIVES PUPILS for next September at REDUCED FEES of 90gns. per annum inclusive.—Write Box K.625, The Times, E.C.4.

GUNS (two) to complete party shooting Saturdays 40 to 45 miles N. London; large stock partridges and pheasants each day; £50 each inclusive all expenses.—Write Box K.1170, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH.—To meet the demand of parents seeking a comfortable home in which their sons may, following upon their holidays, continue to acquire the perfect accent in the French language, Mr. WALTER WATNEY, an ex-Public School man, born in France, founded in 1925 an establishment, 45 miles from Paris, on the best known principles, for this purpose the CHATEAU DES BOULAINS, situated 12 miles from Fontainebleau, with 700 acres of wooded land, was acquired. Here, under ideal conditions, students receive the best instruction in French from highly qualified resident French professors. Monthly examinations and progress reported. Only French spoken. Individual attention. Ages 16 to 20. Riding, tennis, golf, shooting, fishing, &c. Open only to ex-Public School men. Students wishing to prepare for Examinations, Commercial or Diplomatic, Matriculation, Army, &c., are coached by resident English graduates. The acceptance of a student is subject to a personal interview with him, and no application can be considered unless it is supported by a reference to the candidate's former headmaster. A list of references (names of parents of past pupils) and a prospectus will be forwarded on request.—Apply W. S. Watney, 11, Avenue des Arts, Paris.

SLOANE BRIDGE CLUB, 90, HANS-ROAD.—ONE SUNNY SITTING ROOM vacant.—Apply, Secretary, Telephone Sloane 2237.

CARPET.—A magnificent heavy pile, 27 guinea real Sultan carpet, size 12ft. by 9ft., beautiful colouring, Axminster design; condition as new; accept £8 15s.; splendid bargain.—Write Box K.1220, The Times, E.C.4.

KENYA COLONY.—A portion of Sir John Ramsden's Marula Estate on the shores of Lake Naivasha has been subdivided into five Farms of 200 to 300 Acres and five of 75 Acres each. The Farms are irrigated and water rights will be sold with them. The land is very suitable for intensive dairy and pig farming; fruit and vegetable culture and lucerne-growing is the principal feature. The Estate has its own railway siding, 65 miles from Nairobi. The Naivasha Township adjoins the Farms in close proximity. Good water is obtainable everywhere within 25ft. of the surface. The climate is excellent and the elevation is about 6,250ft. above sea level. Full particulars will be given at the offices of JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

N. CORNWALL, by St. Enodoc Links, minute sandy beach; late August and September, rooms 4-5gns. weekly.—Grant Davies, Bayview Bay, Trebetherick.

FOR SALE charming OLD FARMHOUSE; oak beams, inglenooks; about 11/2 acre; Surrey; 32 miles London.—Write Box B.804, The Times, E.C.4.

SUCCESSFUL INDIVIDUAL COACHING MATRIC., Inter. Certificate, Army, Diplomatic, &c.—Write Box 4682, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DISTINGUISHED PAINTER.—Would any lady or gentleman of means back up well-known artist for a year or two?—Write Box B.816, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILLON COLLEGE, SWITZERLAND. See Educational Column, page 24.

SHOOTING.—To be LET, or owner will run on inclusive moderate terms, 2,250 acres of some of best partridge and pheasant driving England; two hours S.E. London; fully stocked and keepered.—Write Box K.169, The Times, E.C.4.

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HOLIDAY HINTS.—A sum of £2 will pay for a fortnight's holiday at the seaside for 1 poor London woman. Please help us to get two thousand away this summer.—The Secretary, Women's Holiday Fund, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge, S.W.1.

FIRST M.B.—Individual tuition; Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mechanics; good laboratories; near London.—Write Box J.147, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Press, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

20GNS. termly, usually 30gns.—Good Girls' School, Sussex Coast.—Write Box 727, The Times, E.C.4.

DAFFODIL BULBS.—5,000 best mixed, £7. Guaranteed to flower. Sale "Sport and Garden," page 24.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION (Incorporated). President, H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices: 117, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3540. Babies' Home and Princess Alice Training School for Nursery Nurses at Tower Cressy, Camden Hill. No connection with any other Society.

RESIDENT LAND AGENT, managing several estates in South of England, has VACANCY for PREMIUM PUPIL; public school; hunting, shooting, fishing; all branches estate management.—Write Box K.1131, The Times, E.C.4.

THE ORONIC PLAYGROUND is back street, their name a wretched hovel. Please help to give these poor children in LONDON'S WORST SLUM a fortnight's holiday by the sea. Cheques, etc., to Rev. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green. Funds are LOW.

YACHTING CRUISE. Mediterranean, for SCHOOL BOYS, month August, experienced yacht Captain R.N.R. Inclusive terms. Highly recommended from London.—Apply, write Box 0537, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DO PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, Tots, Boots, Sports Gear, &c., any description, any condition; tremendous need; poorest district imaginable. Population 500,000.—Mrs. G. Tinley, 58, Lake Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

SALMON FISHING, RIVER DEE, two miles to be LET, Aug.-Oct.; reasonable rent.—J. S. Bell-yard, Esquire, Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire.

FACTORY GIRLS' COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND. Chairman, J. F. GREEN, Esq. FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED. Hundreds of the poorest working girls hoping for a week or more of the sea during the next few months. Gifts thankfully acknowledged by Miss Cadney, Chairman or Miss Cadney, 75, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.1.

EXSERVICE N.C.O., slowly recuperating after years of suffering, REQUIRES COUNTRY COTTAGE or BUNGALOW; moderate rent; 50-100 miles of London.—Write Box B.887, The Times, E.C.4.

WHAT BETTER INVESTMENT of a guinea than with the Shaftesbury Society and R.S.C., 32, John-street, W.C.1, for a poor or Crippled child's fortnight by the sea?

ARMY OFFICER'S MANSION FLAT (W.C.1), entrance floor, available for three months or longer; two sitting, two bed rooms, tiled kitchen and bath room; central heating; constant hot water; telephone; plate and linen; liveried porter and page; moderate rent.—Address 49, Richmount-gardens, Preone, Museum 3007.

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**20

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	—	July 11
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
*Macedonia	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
‡Omeria	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
*Rampura	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi	16,000	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	16,700	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Nazmak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

*Bendigo	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Cuzco	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡‖Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Aug. 6	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡‖Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Zahar	15,000	Spence	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd Cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	July 18	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—
†Novara	7,000	Smith	Aug. 15	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
Berrima	11,000	—	July 18	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	July 24	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 1	Aug. 15
Khyber	11,000	Rowell	Aug. 27	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
†*BURDWAN	6,800	—	—	July 18
†*TREWYN	5,241	July 22	July 26	Aug. 2
†*MUNDRA	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
†*WARFIELD	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13

* Cargo Steamer
† Transhipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
‡‖MANDALA	8,246	—	—	July 12
‡MANELA	8,303	July 9	July 19	July 26
‡SEEKARA	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
‡MARGHA	8,258	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23

‡ Calls Tangier. ‖ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
‡MALDA	8,900	—	—	—	July 12
‡MODASA	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
‡MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 28	Oct. 4

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. Passage and Freight Manager's Office, Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bd. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlemas' (to Bombay and Karachi), Gosnan and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
†PENTLAND (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 15
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 29
†ROTORUA	12,500	Oct. 17

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.
‡1st and 3rd Class Passengers.

Apply to the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., 17, B, Westcott and Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 5220). Offices, 13, Regent-street, S.W.1. Passenger Superintendent, General Manager, 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

From		From
AORANGI	‡ Vancouver. July 23	† San Francisco
NIAGARA	Aug. 20	Aug. 6
TAHITI	—	Sept. 3

Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Orme, General Manager), 103, Leadenhall-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
†‖BENDIGO	13,000	July 11	—	—
‖BARADINE	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

† Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden.
‡ Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-18, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORCADES	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date.	Destination
SCity of Venecia	7,239	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of London	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Nagpur	10,136	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter	5,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of Simla	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bcCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris	10,402	Oct. 11	Bombay and Karachi
dbCity of Venice	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Marseilles	8,267	Oct. 25	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona	7,485	Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Exeter	5,447	Oct. 11	Bay, East London
City of Baroda	7,129	Oct. 27	and Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 384
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE.

HULL to OSLO
(Via Christiansand).
SUMMER SERVICE.
R.M.S. CALYPSO (7,500 tons displacement).
LARGEST REGULAR PASSENGER STEAMER IN ANGLO-NORWEGIAN TRADE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from 4th JUNE, at 3 p.m., 10.10 a.m. train from King's Cross connects.
RETURNING FROM OSLO TUESDAY NIGHT.
For further particulars apply ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, Limited, Hull, or any Booking Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	16,500	July 18	July 25	July 27
SUWA MARU	16,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0344-5.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 25-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAYS.

Frequent departures of special cruising steamers from 12 days to 28 days.
SEA AND LAND HOLIDAYS.
special reduced summer fares from 10 days at £11.
Apply for full programme free on request.
MICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 23, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

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OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Majestic	Tues., July 8	Olympic	Wed., July 23
Homeric	Thurs., July 17	Majestic	Wed., July 30

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

Adriatic	Sat., July 5	Cedric	Sat., July 19
(2) Baltic	Sat., July 12	†Arabic	Sat., July 26

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic	Fri., July 11	Albertic	Fri., Aug. 1
Doric	Fri., July 25	Laurentic	Fri., Aug. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic .. .. Sat., July 26

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Joins Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., July 18.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland	Sat., July 5
(6) Belgenland	July 12

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland	Sat., July 5
(6) Pennland	Sat., July 19

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons		July 5	Aug. 2
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons		July 19	Aug. 15

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons		July 12	Aug. 9

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE. U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - JULY 5

*CARMANIA	July 5	MAURETANIA	July 12

Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SAMARIA - JULY 5

‡LACONIA	July 12	*FRANCONIA	July 19

* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
‡ Calls Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AURANIA - - JULY 5

ASCANIA	July 12	ALAUNIA	July 19

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†ATHENIA - - JULY 12

ANTONIA	July 14	†LETITIA	July 26

† From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
‡ From Glasgow previous day.

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By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow). Aug. 1st, 19 days from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-29, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

BLUE STAR CRUISES

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,
"ARANDORA STAR."
Britain's Dream Ship.

TO NORWEGIAN FJORDS & NORTHERN CAPITALS.

19 July, 20 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE and SPITZBERGEN.
9 Aug., 18 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
25 Aug., 23 days.—NORWAY and NORTHERN CAPITALS.

MEDITERRANEAN.

19 Sept. 24 days	To MOROCCO, SPAIN,	DAL-
14 Oct. 24 days	MATIA, ITALY, SICILY, &c.	
8 Nov. 18 days	MOROCCO, FRANCE, ITALY, ALGERIA.	
19 Dec. 19 days	(2nd Annual Christmas Cruise to MOROCCO, SICILY, ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN & PORTUGAL.	

For "Arandora Star" 1930 Cruise programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Tourist Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. NESTOR	From Liverpool	5th JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	Liverpool	13th SEPT.

(1) First Class only.

For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through bookings to Australia.

†TONIC	12,351	tons from Southampton	18 July
†NORTHUMBRIA	12,500	tons from Southampton	15 Aug.
†TAINUI	11,020	tons from Southampton	12 Sept.
†TAMAROA	12,500	tons from Southampton	10 Oct.
†CORINTHIC	12,567	tons from Southampton	7 Nov.

* Oil Burners. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES LINES. AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES. TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.		A.M.L.	
From Southampton Weekly.		From London Weekly.	
Famous Cuisine	From	One class only	£20 10s.
Unsurpassed Tourist Cabin.		With bath £25 10s.	

Booklets, &c., free from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

Republic	July 10	America	July 17
Pres. Harding	July 24	LEVIATHAN	July 24

BLUE STAR CRUISES

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,
"ARANDORA STAR."
Britain's Dream Ship.

TO NORWEGIAN FJORDS & NORTHERN CAPITALS.

19 July, 20 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE and SPITZBERGEN.
9 Aug., 18 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
25 Aug., 23 days.—NORWAY and NORTHERN CAPITALS.

MEDITERRANEAN.

19 Sept. 24 days	To MOROCCO, SPAIN,	DAL-
14 Oct. 24 days	MATIA, ITALY, SICILY, &c.	
8 Nov. 18 days	MOROCCO, FRANCE, ITALY, ALGERIA.	
19 Dec. 19 days	(2nd Annual Christmas Cruise to MOROCCO, SICILY, ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN & PORTUGAL.	

For "Arandora Star" 1930 Cruise programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Tourist Agents.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

LOCH LOMOND	July 10		Sept. 12
*CIRCASSIA	Aug. 29	‡BRITANNIA	Sept. 24

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
Also Cargo Steamers and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying Cabin Class and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA	July 12	CAMERONIA	July 26
CALIFORNIA	July 18	CALEDONIA	Aug. 2

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†GLOUCESTER CASTLE	July 10	—
*KENILWORTH CASTLE	—	July 11
†LLANDAFF CASTLE	July 17	—
†WINDSOR CASTLE	—	July 18

* Via Madeira, ‡ Via Plymouth, Las Palmas, and Lobito, † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"BHAMO"	4th July	12th July
"SAGAING"	18th July	26th July

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

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REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).
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BY ALL ROUTES.

Full particulars of all Sailings, Fares, &c., gratis. Official Agents, ALL LINES. No Booking Fees.

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HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.
ANANDA sailing July 12 LONDON
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Six weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.
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SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,622	July 18	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA,	Via France, Spain.	PERU. PANAMA CANAL.
Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,549	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA, ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

LENINGRAD (FOR MOSCOW), STOCKHOLM, KIEL CANAL, HAMBURG (FOR BERLIN), &c., by R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

From IMMINGHAM, August 15.
22 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	..	July 5	
MONTCLARE	..	July 11	
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	..	July 12	
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)	..	July 19	

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	..	July 11
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	..	July 18
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	..	July 25
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B)	..	Aug. 1

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND July 12 MELITA July 18

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 24
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	July 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Aug. 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool	July 25

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI July 23 NIAGARA .. Aug. 20
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

The Dreamship of Cruises: Oil-burner, 22,000 tons.
From Southampton Nov. 14, and Montreal Dec. 16.
From £449, including Shore Trips.
4½ or 5½ months' Ideal Weather.

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103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
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31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-place, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

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"AVILA STAR"	From	10 JULY
"ARANDA STAR"	London	24 JULY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	Boulogne	7 AUG.
"AVELONA STAR"		28 AUG.

TO EMIGRANTS.—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FREQUENT LIVERPOOL SAILINGS TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22. Port Said £35.

PATROCLUS	10 July	ANCHISES	27 Sept.
ANTENOR	16 Aug.	AENEAS	11 Oct.
HECTOR	13 Sept.	PRIAM	25 Oct.

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AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton	July 23
Lady Rodney	14,164 tons	from Southampton	Aug. 20
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons	from Southampton	Sept. 3

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

TOURS

3 WEEKS' YACHTING CRUISE TO SUNNY SOUTH.

19 days London (for Harwich) to Harwich (for London).
Inclusive fare from £37.

August 25th-September 13th.
PORTUGAL, MOROCCO, SPAIN, ALGERIA.
BALEARIC ISLANDS.
Limited Membership.

S/Y "PRINCE OLAV" (2,500 tons)

(formerly H.M. Yacht "Alexandra")

Elegance—comfort—cuisine.
Equal of first-class hotel.
All cabins have large ports.
Hot and cold water every cabin. 18 bath rooms.
Punkah Louvre ventilation.

Illustrated booklet from Traffic Manager, B. & N. Line Royal Mail, Ltd., 21, Charing Cross, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, and leading Tourist Agents.

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September is usually an ideal month in Switzerland. Never is the scenery more lovely. Climate more enjoyable. Golf, Tennis, Boating, &c.
Intending visitors should apply to the LONDON AGENCY of the SWISS FEDERAL RAILWAYS, 11a, Regent-street, S.W.1, for Tickets, Guides, and all information. Full particulars free on application; also any of the following pamphlets:—

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BERNE, Centre for Alpine Flights.
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LUGANO, Map of the Swiss-Italian lakes.
LAKE LUCERNE and its Mountain Railways.
SELISBERG, ideal resort above Lake Lucerne.
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SWEET SAMOA. WONDERFUL FIJI. BEAUTIFUL NEW ZEALAND. DAINTY JAPAN.

The FIFTEENTH WORLD TOUR leaves London the 28th November for the South Sea Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Borneo, Philippines, China, Japan, Rocky Mountains of Canada, &c.
Descriptive Itinerary from Mr. EDWARD GRAY, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

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(Nov. to May.)
N. S. BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
accompanies the ELEVENTH WORLD TOUR (not a Cruise) to Naples, Port Said, Java, Siam, Angkor, China (Peking), Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Canada.—Programmes from N. S. BISHOP, F.R.G.S., "Private Social Tours," 159, Auckland-road, London, S.E.19.

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Sailing regularly to Principal South and East Coast Ports by CABIN CLASS STEAMERS. LOW FARES.

ROUND AFRICA TOURS.

100 DAYS. 100 GUINEAS.
Christmas Tour to South Africa, £100.
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HOLIDAYS.
Complete Change. Moderate Cost.
Days' Round Cruise.
1st Class, £18;

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

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A ACCOMMODATION Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS recommended for comfort and excellent food. English meat, &c. Not run as boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Navy or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from £3 guineas, single 3gns., quite inclusive, or 5gns. and £2 15s., without luncheon. —Write Box N.954, The Times, E.C.4.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

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A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room; 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters); 15 bath rooms; constant choice variety (no lunch) from £3 7s. 6d. per week, bed, breakfast, and bath from 35s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st., Paddington. Padd. 6770.

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A Bare 3min. Tube; 90 rooms; from 35s.; gas fires; garage; dancing. 37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

A Bare Minute Tube and Buses, central yet quiet.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly decorated; catering as desired; from 35s.—21, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 7802.

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A Beautiful Residential House, 3mins. Hyde Park; excellent table; large bed rooms; constant hot water. Inclusive terms 2½gns.—'Phone Padd. 4671 or write Box 3345, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIALS. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2840.

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A LBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; hotel cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

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A LL newly Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS, over breakfast, from 30s. Padd. 8845.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden-gardens, W. (Park 8057, Ken. 1075.) 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.) LADIES OR GENTLEMEN 136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

AN attractive ground-floor BED-SITTING ROOM, 2min. Lancaster-gate Tube; breakfast, bath, light, and attendance, 2gns.—Apply Redfern, 71, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

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AT 11, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—First-class, overlooking Park; spacious, most comfortable, safe and quiet; excellent cooking; gas fires bed rooms; constant hot water; inclusive terms; (no lunch) from £3 7s. 6d. per week, breakfast, and bath from 35s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st., Paddington. Padd. 6770.

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A Beautifully sunny, quiet ROOM, very comfortable, looking on gardens; central for Town; gas fire, divan Victoria 7319.

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BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLATLETS (ladies only); suit students or professional women catering for themselves. All rooms have hot and cold water, connected gas fires and cooker. Central heating. All hot water, baths, and service inclusive. 25s. to 3gns.

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BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—96, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with bath; breakfast, light attendance; all fitted with basins (hot and cold water), gas fires, and newly decorated; single rooms vacant, 35s.—96, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 9502.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, with breakfast, for gentlemen in lady's house, 30s. to 2gns.; lounge; dinner optional; meeting services close Earl's Court.—26, Harcourt-terrace, S.W.10. Flax. 1770.

BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET, with breakfast, from 22s. 6d.; other meals arranged.—9, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 8803.

RADNOR CHAMBERS,

23, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, unfurnished, newly decorated with constant hot water; meals optional; use of car and seaside house for week-ends.

BROMLEY.—Vacancies for three PAYING GUESTS; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms; good cooking; ideal situation; from 2½gns.—Write Box K.757, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

MARBLE ARCH.

ADJOINING HYDE PARK.

BUSINESS MEN'S BED-SITTING ROOMS, entirely redecorated and furnished; bath rooms each floor; telephone. Very moderate terms.—93, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

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2, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfasts, 2gns. Also Furnished Suites. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes door. 'Phone Kens. 4713.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—23, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS for Professional or Public School man, quiet; house near South Kensington Station.—14, Manson-place. Kens. 7775.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with breakfast, or all catering if desired; close Gloucester-road Station; constant hot water; every attention. Prob. 4400.

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DELIGHTFUL Unfurnished ROOMS in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience; electric, gas meters, 'phone, bath. Meals and service if required; 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

102-103, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE THURLOE.

DELIGHTFULLY situated; lift; hot and cold water every room; special attention to food and cleanliness; run on private house lines; ideal for City gentlemen; terms, doubles from 7gns. 'Phone, Kens. 7152.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

EARL'S COURT.—Well-appointed Rooms, good food, partial board, from 2gns.; bed, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

EARL'S COURT.—Excellent FURNISHED ROOMS with breakfast, from 30s. per week, daily 6s.; very comfortable house; quiet, pleasant part; easy reach Tube station.—5, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5. Frobisher 1353.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(80 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 31, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Stamp.)

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED, English family; nice house and gardens; Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box S.1209, The Times, E.C.4.

77, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

FIRST-CLASS Residence and address; one minute Tube and buses; Flatlets beautifully furnished; ladies only; suit students or professional women catering for themselves; fitted basins (hot and cold); concealed beds; cookers, gas fires, central heating; pay water service and bath inclusive; 25s. to 3gs. Park 9343.

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FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS or SUITES of ROOMS available; convenient for the Show Ground; full service and private restaurant. Apply the Manager, Rusholme Gardens, Ltd., Wilmslow-road, Rusholme, Manchester. Telephone No., Rusholme 661.

GENTLEFOLK.—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fo all parts, service optional. Queen's-gate. Kelvin 8848.—Box 875, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

GENTLEPEOPLE offer all the comforts of a private home, short or long periods; double and single from 3gns. each.—Kens. 4044.

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GUESTS RECEIVED; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue, Abercorn 2497.

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—English Family Home; best food; partial board from 35s., full 50s. —74, Broadhurst-gardens. (Maida Vale 2624.)

HAMPSTEAD, Greencroft-gardens, minute Finchley-road Met.—One large, one small, sunny FURNISHED ROOMS; basins, running water, cooker; 35s.—Apply Attilson, 127, Fellows-road. 'Phone, Primrose 1907.

HAMPSTEAD (West).—BED-SITTING ROOM for business lady or gentleman in well-appointed house; correct bath; telephone; moderate terms.—3, Birchington-road, N.W.6 (off West End-lane).

HAMPSTEAD (5min. Finchley-road Met.).—Large comfortable ROOMS, single or double, in quiet well-appointed house; boarding terms or meals as desired; personal supervision; special dietary by arrangement. 'Phone Miss Jess Mackenzie, Maida Vale 5137, or write Box 02448, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD, 31, Belsize Park-gardens; three minutes Tube. Superior BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent food; every comfort; 2gns. per week; partial board. Primrose 4113.

HANDSOME SUITES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and separate rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; service.—Finlay, 125, Queen's-gate. Western 4871.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,

PRIVATE HOTEL,

74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.

JUST OPENED.

Newly decorated and furnished; running hot and cold water; phones; bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d. En pension moderate terms. Restaurant and lounge.—Museum 3941.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

Terms, 3-4gns.; and at 42-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on Page Two.

HYDE PARK.—37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, close Marble Arch. SELECT RESIDENCE; central for visits; full or partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK CHAMBERS: Unfurnished; newly decorated SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS; running hot and cold water; meals optional. Apply Secretary, 19, Inverness-terrace, W.2. Close Park. Park 5296.

HYDE PARK.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, double BED ROOM, and kitchen, bath adjoining; electric, gas. Also Bed-Sitting Room.—24, Cleveland-gardens (0187 Padd.), or 146, Gloucester-terrace. 'Phone, Padd. 8107.

HYDE PARK, — CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 35s.; double 3gns.; other meals as required. Padd. 0051.

61, OXFORD-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK.—Just opened, newly decorated; BED-SITTING ROOMS, from 21s.; breakfast optional; gas fires, geyser bath. Padd. 9785.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (near).—Excellent SERVICE SUITES, with bath room, for business and professional men; within ½ hour of City and West End; constant hot water; meals optional. Highly recommended.—Western 3419.

KENSINGTON.—Newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOM in ladies' house; private lavatory; bed and breakfast only; constant hot water; close Tube and bus.—15, Courtfield-road, S.W.7.

KENSINGTON, 88, Church-street.—Charming Bed-Sitting Rooms with breakfast, 2gns. single, 3½gns. double; meals as desired; excellent cuisine.—'Phone 111.

LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB (near Gloucester-road Tube); specially suitable young people.—Write Box 2259, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Good class bed-sitting rooms 3min. from Tube.—49, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms; good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

LOVELY OLD HIGHGATE VILLAGE, five minutes Kenwood and Hampstead Heath, 25 City and West End; GUESTS RECEIVED in lady's charming house; garden; good food and company. (Mountview 3427.)

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive BED SITTING ROOMS single from 2gns., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath; constant hot water.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; good cooking; catering; telephone; second bed room if required.—33, Clarges-street.

MODERN BED-SITTING ROOMS, 2gns. each, including breakfast, attendance, baths; dining room optional.—Redcliffe-gardens, Earl's Court. Flax. 5238.

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A NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL, 38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots, and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1008.

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"OAKENSHAW."—Two acres beautiful grounds; 5min. station, 20 Waterloo; every comfort and convenience, constant hot water; individual attention; garage; golf, river; from 2½gns. inclusive. Illustrated brochure.

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Vacant shortly, small DOUBLE FIRST-FLOOR SUITE. Also double and single bed-sitting rooms. Moderate terms permanency. Every convenience; valet, service; fitted hot and cold.—43, Seymour-street.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (Just off).

Aristocratic street; high-class Furnished SERVICE SUITES; private baths; 'phones; French chef, full breakfast; 6gns.; bed-sitting room, 2gns.—Welbeck 2954.

REALLY CHARMING QUARTERS for gentlemen, large private house, S. Kensington, overlooking gardens, tennis; close stations; every care and attention; references.—Box 880, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

HOLLAND PARK, W.

SMALL but exceptionally attractive unfurnished ROOM, overlooking gardens and tennis courts, and facing South. Electric gas, 'phone, constant hot water. Meals and service if required. Unusually quiet superior house, suitable lady or gentleman; 14s. week.—Apply Housekeeper, 37, Holland Park-avenue, one minute Holland Park Station.

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HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divan), with breakfast, bath, from 35s.; also suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water.—14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7113.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Large BED-SITTING ROOM; 2 guineas inclusive breakfast, baths, lights. Unfurnished room 21s. inclusive.—8b, Sussex-place. Kens. 3919.

23, EMPEROR'S-GATE.

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High elevation, bracing air; home comforts; present party 45; everything best; 52s. 6d., annexe from 42s.; board-residence inclusive; grass, also hard tennis courts; billiards; lovely grounds; garages.—'Phone, Elmbridge 1286.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal lines repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0396.)

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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One minute station and buses; frequent electric train service, 15 minutes City; 2½ acres old-world gardens, tennis courts; garages; near golf course.

HOT and COLD WATER and GAS FIRES in BED ROOMS. From 3gns. full board-residence.—Write or 'phone Managress.

Sydenham 1881.

THE AILSA.

9, LANCASTER-GATE, W. One minute Tube, Kensington Gardens. Liberal table, from 55s. inclusive.

TO be LET, BED ROOM, with breakfast (dinner if required), in charming private home; close golf club and station, Sidcup, Kent; gentleman only.—Write Box K.1268, The Times, E.C.4.

W.C.1.—Comfortable Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, &c. 'Phones All Floors. Constant Hot Water, gas fires, electric light. Close Tube and buses. Terms from 3gns. each.—Apply Secretary, 24, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6009.)

THE ABERCORN.

1, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

4, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; divan beds; gas fires; constant hot water; lounge; from 25s. single, £2 2s. double; meals optional.—Kensington 6342.

BELGRAVE HOUSE,

6 and 7, MONTAGUE-STREET, W.C.1. British Museum.—BOARD-RESIDENCE from 2½gns. weekly. Room, breakfast, from 35s. Good table. No extras. 'Phone, Museum 0596.

7, PALACE-GATE.—Well FURNISHED ROOMS; excellent food; lift; inclusive terms from 3gns. Western 3721.

PRINCES-MANSIONS.

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tubes and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

18, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

BED, BREAKFAST, Bath from 6s. 6d. daily, 32s. 6d. weekly. Hot and cold water. Padd. 4963.

20, BARKSTON-GARDENS (one minute Earl's Court Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds, gas fires, constant hot water. From 25s. single, £2 2s. double; meals optional. Frobisher 3313.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Ideal situation opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

22, HYDE PARK-GATE (near Queen's-gate).—Select quiet, modern Furnished Flatlets; hot, cold water; grillers; 2gns. Service Suites 4½gns. Western 6470.

48-50, FITZJOHN'S-AVE., N.W.3.

Large unfurnished Service Room vacant, dining room; meals optional; lovely gardens. Tennis. Hampstead 4848.

LANCASTER-GATE.

50, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, W.2.—Reopened under supervision of new Resident Proprietors; redecorated; food properly cooked, served really hot. Bed, breakfast, late dinner from 2½ to 4 gns.; no extras. Specially catering for visitors and professional and business people.

NORLAND HOUSE,

51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK; bridge; en pension from 2gns.; bed and breakfast 6s. 6d. Park 6497.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE.

72.—NEWLY DECORATED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Constant hot water, gas fires, BATHS. 'PHONES All Floors. From 2gns., including breakfast, baths, &c. Dinners.—Park 4555.

112, CROMWELL-ROAD; min. Gloucester-road Station; from 57s. 6d.; excellent table; personal supervision; bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d.—Kens. 3480.

WANTED

REFINED HOME WANTED by gentlewoman in return for companionship; willing to pay something towards board.—Write Box A.1532, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

CHILTERN HILLS.

A Country Residential of charm and distinction; surrounded by 20 acres of delightful woodland; own farm produce; tennis, croquet; from 2½ to 4 gns.—Sherwood Park, Gt. Missenden. 'Phone 189.—Mrs. Layman.

A FEW GUESTS WISHES TO RECEIVE PAYING GUESTS at delightfully situated house, every comfort and attention; coarse fishing and rabbit shooting.—W. A. Lake, Park Farm, Bylaugh, E. Dereham, Norfolk.

A LDEBURGH-ON-SEA.—Attractive holiday with good bathing, sailing, yachting; PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED at Vicarage, July, August and Sept.; beautiful house; garden, own tennis court; near sea; terms moderate.—Vicar, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

BARTON-ON-SEA, HANTS.

AN excellent BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT (on cliff), combining country and seaside; 2½ acres, tennis courts, bridge, dancing, garage, near golf; recommended A.A.—Apply for prospectus, Mrs. Hussey, Barton House.

APARTMENTS in pretty old cottage, opposite golf; own secluded grounds, 'phone; garage 1 bath.—Mrs. Harrison, Rowhurst, Leatherhead.

BEXHILL ST. CATHERINE'S, 8, Dorset-road; 3 minute sea, golf; really excellent cuisine; comfort assured; highly recommended; moderate inclusive terms. —'Phone 1299.

BOARD-RESIDENCE at modern farmhouse; beautifully situated; good district, near river, promenade, and golf links; home produce; garage; daily, Wallis, Elm Farm, Woodham Mortimer, Maldon, Essex.

BOGNOR (WEST).—Select BOARD-RESIDENCE; modern private house; comfort assured; first-class food and cooking.—"Malvern," Marshall-avenue.

BOURNEMOUTH (Menor-road), in an acre beautiful grounds. 100 yards sea, central for everything.

HINTON FIRS, EAST CLIFF.

Hot and cold running water bed rooms, chef de cuisine; most comfortable; tennis; garage. From 3½gns. 'Phone 5409. Station: Bournemouth Central.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens, own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

GOLTHO HALL.

BOURNEMOUTH, East Cliff.—Minute Sea; hot and cold water bed rooms; tennis free.—'Phone 2380.

KENSINGTON HOUSE,

BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff; under entirely new management; cuisine an outstanding feature. "A guest house of distinction." From 4gns. 'Phone 2057.

CHINE HALL.

BOURNEMOUTH (Boscombe 82a-road), overlooking Boscombe Chine; central heating; excellent cuisine. Tariff on application.—Proprietress, Miss M. Smart.

THE ALEXANDRA.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Best position East Cliff; near Pier, Pavilion, and all other places amusement; garage on premises.—Write Manager. 'Phone 111.

BOURNEMOUTH. BATH-ROAD.

LYNWOOD.

On sea front, overlooking Pier. Board-Residence from 3½gns.; excellent cuisine. 'Phone 4254.

BOURNEMOUTH.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED, charming house, own grounds overlooking Branksome Park; constant hot water; good food and service. From 3½gns.—Write Box 3330, Smith's, Bournemouth.

QUORN HALL.

BOURNEMOUTH. Richmond-gardens. — Beautifully situated in own grounds; excellent cuisine; near sea, Pavilion, &c. From 3½gns. 'Phone 1980.

STUDLEIGH ROYAL,

BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff; central for everything. Hot and cold water bed rooms; golf, putting on lawns. Special week-end terms. Garage.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Step at WHURATON LODGE, Branksome Wood-road, for ideal residence; sea and attractions; families catered for; terms moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH.—GLENDEVON, WEST CLIFF; 3 min. sea, near pier, pavilion; dancing, billiards, &c.; accommodation for visitors.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Potter.

BOURNEMOUTH.—GARRIVENE, WEST CLIFF; Durley Chine-road; bed rooms fitted hot and cold water; garage; tennis. 'Ph. 2155.—Mrs. Thos. Potter.

THE CHESTERWOOD.

BOURNEMOUTH, East Cliff. Own grounds on sea front, facing South. Ideal sun-trap. Excellent cuisine. Special July terms from 3½gns. Garages. Ph. 2027.

CHILTERN HILLS, BUCKS.—Superior FARMHOUSE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cooking; constant hot water; modern conveniences; electricity; garage; tennis, riding; near station, buses, links.—Old Grange, Gt. Kimble, Princes Risborough.

COOKHAM DEAN, BERKS.—"Inwood," near river. Lady has vacancy for a few GUESTS in her charming house, well-kept grounds; garden; garage; terms moderate.—'Phone, 153 Marlow.

CORNISH RIVIERA.—Kenegie, Gulval, Penzance. THE PREMIER FOOD REFORM GUEST HOUSE of the West. Spacious garages. Tennis, billiards, &c.—Write Manageress for illustrated brochure.

CORNWALL.—The "Avondale," Fowey. Ideal position, facing sea and harbour. BOARD-RESIDENCE. Recommended comfort, excellent cuisine.—Proprietress.

CORNWALL.—WILSEY DOWN, DAVIDSTOW. THE LAUNCESTON. Ideal centre facing moors, coast five miles; riding, shooting, trout fishing; electric light.

CORNWALL (Trevone Bay, Padstow).—BOARD-RESIDENCE; accommodate party fivnor six August; minute beach.—Apply Mrs. Blaney, "Newton."

CORNWALL.—

Law Report, July 4

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

DIVORCE PETITION DISMISSED

RADCLIFFE v. RADCLIFFE AND DALY

(*Before the* PRESIDENT *and a Special Jury*)

After a four days' trial of this petition for a decree of divorce, the jury found for the respondent and co-respondent, and the petition was dismissed.

The petitioner, Mr. George Hamilton Bulstrode Radcliffe, of the Quaker's Hat, Wokingham, Berkshire, barrister-at-law, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Irene Radcliffe, *née* Holmes, on the ground of her alleged adultery with Dr. Nolan Daly, of Bayford Cottage, Little London, near Basingstoke. The petitioner claimed damages.

By their answers the respondent and the co-respondent denied the charges.

The marriage took place on August 16, 1920, at St. Marylebone Register Office. Towards the end of 1923 the respondent began to undergo psycho-therapeutic treatment with the co-respondent, who attended patients in London-street, Reading.

Relations between husband and wife eventually became strained, and on October 4, 1929, the petitioner presented a petition alleging that the respondent and co-respondent had committed adultery at a boarding-house in Grand Parade, Brighton, during the week-end of August 4-5, 1928.

The defence was that at no time were the relations of Dr. Daly and the respondent other than those of doctor and patient, and that at the week-end mentioned in August, 1928, the respondent was staying at the house of a woman friend at Barton-on-Sea, and the co-respondent was attending to his practice at Little London.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. H. W. Barnard appeared for the petitioner; Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. T. Bucknill for the respondent; and Mr. Walter Frampton and Mr. William Latey for the co-respondent.

THE SUMMING-UP

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale), in summing up, said that when the marriage took place in 1920 the petitioner was a widower, 42 years old, and the wife a girl of 21 who had been employed at a bank. There was said to be a happy relationship between them for some time, but by 1927 any affection that had existed between them was at an end. In March, 1928, the petitioner consulted a solicitor, and inquiry agents were employed to watch the wife. Finally, the petition was served in October, 1929, and the wife immediately wrote to her husband:—

> You are making a dreadful mistake, and I do beg of you to withdraw it. Both I and Dr. Daly can prove our innocence beyond question, but even so you will ruin him. For pity's sake don't do it. It would be too shocking to know that you had irretrievably ruined an innocent man.

The petitioner asked his wife to prove her innocence, and she offered him her witnesses. For a year and a half after he began inquiries the petitioner kept up a correspondence with her, and during 1928 he signed himself in letters to her as "Your loving boy, George." In one of them in September, 1928, he wrote:—

> New old girl, do try to be kinder and nicer to me. I feel it very much not being happy at home, and seeing you unhappy too. The try not be kind and sweet to your loving boy, George.

When asked how he came to be writing to her like that at that time, he said: "It was tact."

Dr. Daly practised at Little London, and had consulting rooms at various places. Though the petitioner said that he had grounds for suspecting a dangerous intimacy between his wife and the doctor he took no steps to prevent it continuing.

His Lordship analysed the evidence given by two women who conducted the boarding house at Grand Parade, Brighton, in August, 1928, on the question of the identification of the respondent and co-respondent as having stayed there during the Bank Holiday week-end, and pointed out that they were not approached by the inquiry agent till March, 1929. He also reviewed the evidence of friends of Mrs. Radcliffe, who said definitely that during that week-end she was staying with them as their guest at Barton-on-Sea.

As to the exhibits on which the petitioner's case was partly based—the boudoir cap, the dressing-gown, a blue macintosh and hat, and an attaché case—they were collected in the respondent's house some time last year, and the petitioner took them to Brighton and showed them to the two women witnesses from the boarding house.

There was also evidence of Dr. Daly's having been attending his patients in and around Little London during the week-end in question, especially that of an amateur cricketer who wished to get away to play in a Bank Holiday match, and on the Sunday asked Dr. Daly to look after a patient of his (the cricketer's) while he was away.

After a short retirement, the jury found that the respondent and co-respondent had not committed adultery.

The PRESIDENT dismissed the co-respondent from the suit, with costs, and dismissed the petition, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lee, Ockerby, and Co.; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

CHANCERY DIVISION

RECEIVER AND MANAGER OF PICCADILLY THEATRE

GATES v. THE PICCADILLY THEATRE (1928), LIMITED, AND OTHERS

(*Before* Mr. JUSTICE FARWELL)

This was a motion by Mr. Reginald Ruggles Gates, of 33, Woburn-square, on behalf of himself and all other holders of First Mortgage Debenture stock of the Piccadilly Theatre (1928), Limited, for the appointment of a receiver and manager of the company.

Mr. GOVER, K.C., who, with Mr. Cecil Turner, appeared for the plaintiff, said that £200,000 Six-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock had been issued, and the whole of the stock was now outstanding. The company owned the Piccadilly Theatre and a garage adjoining it. The garage was let on lease, but the theatre had only been let for short terms, the last of which would expire to-morrow, and there was no immediate prospect of a further letting. The company was in financial difficulties and had issued a circular calling an extraordinary general meeting of the holders of Debenture stock and proposing to issue Prior Lien Debenture stock of £49,000 to take priority over the present Debenture stock. The interest on the Debenture stock was in arrear. The ground-rent of the theatre, amounting to £1,700, was now due. The plaintiff and other holders of Debenture stock objected to the issue of the Prior Lien Debenture stock.

Mr. L. Cohen, K.C., and Mr. Vanneck appeared for the company; and Mr. Gordon Brown for the National Provincial Bank, Limited, the trustees of a trust deed of the Debenture stock, dated May 8, 1928.

Mr. JUSTICE FARWELL made an order appointing Mr. George Blakemore, of Messrs. Blakemore, Elgar, and Co., chartered accountants, of 9, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4, to be receiver of the defendant company and to be manager for a period of not more than four months, and gave him leave to borrow up to a sum of £2,500 immediately.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Last, Riches, and Fitton; Messrs. Sugden, Hextall, and Beal; Messrs. Johnson, Wetherall, Sturt, and Hardy.

LAW NOTICES, JULY 5

Chancery Division

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 11:—*Ex parte* applications.

King's Bench Division

CHAMBERS JUDGE (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—At 10.30.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy buildings, Carey-street. Lincoln's Inn Is CHAMBERS—Room 39 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11.30:—*Ex parte* Applications.

ALLEGED SHARE FRAUD

Before Mr. JUSTICE EVE yesterday, Mr. Jardine, K.C., said that he appeared for Mr. Archibald R. Jameson, who was applying to be put on the register of shareholders of the Scottish Coal Products, Limited, as the owner of 13,500 shares which he acquired in 1928 and which, he alleged, by gross fraud and forgery had ceased to be registered in his name. Mr. Jardine said that the shares had been transferred out of Mr. Jameson's name into those of a number of other persons. They, for all he knew, might be perfectly innocent persons who got the shares first, second, and third hand from a man whose name it was not desirable to state in Court at present. That must be the person who put forward the forged document which resulted in the company transferring those 13,500 shares from the name of Mr. Jameson into the name of another person who probably sold them to members of the public in whose names they were now registered.

Mr. WILFRID HUNT and Mr. HECKSCHER, who appeared for persons who had bought some of the shares in question, asked for an adjournment to examine the evidence which they had just received.

Mr. BUCKMASTER, for the company, supported the application for an adjournment.

Mr. JUSTICE EVE directed the motion to stand over for a week.

THE LAW SOCIETY

RESULTS OF THE JUNE EXAMINATIONS

The following candidates (whose names are in alphabetical order) were successful at the Final Examination of the Law Society, held on June 16 and 17:—

Adams, G. C.; Almond, W. H.; Appleby, L. G.; Arram, M. (LL.B.London); Ashton, A.; Baker, J. R. H.; Bannister, J.; Barchard, A. C. H. (B.A.Oxon); Barker, B. E.; Barlow, F. L.; Beart, K. E. (B.A.Cantab.); Beattie, R. S. (B.A.Cantab.); Bell, L. R.; Berry, R. S. R. (B.A., LL.B.Cantab.); Besley, C. R. I.; Brien, L. F.; Bignell, R. L.; Bird, G. C.; Boothman, A.; Bostwood, A.; Broad, W. L.; Bromet, R. E. (B.A.Cantab.); Brown, A.; Brown, T. K.; Buckley, C.; Buckwell, J. B.; Buller, R. M. (B.A.Oxon.); Burley, P. L. (M.A., LL.B.Cantab); Burrows, H. S. (M.A.Cantab); Burrows, W. R.; Bussey, B. E. (LL.B.Leeds); Carr, C. I.A.; Carter, H. D.; Chadwick, J. (B.A.Cantab.); Chard, R. N.; Charles, B. St. J. (B.A.Cantab.); Chatell, Constance A.; Clarke, Winifrid; Clifford-Turner, E. C. (B.A.Cantab.); Cohen, H. (LL.B.Leeds); Collin, H. G. (B.A.Cantab.); Conway, A. (LL.B.Leeds); Cook, E. G. S.; Coombes, M. A.; Coombe, G. P.; Cooper, H.; Coupe, M. W.; Court, C. F.; Courtier-Dutton, L.; Croft, J. L. R. (LL.B. London); Croft, L. G. D. (B.A., LL.B.Cantab.); Crute, R.; Cullis, C. E.; Daniels, H. W.; Davidson, C. J. H.; Davies, A. G. (B.A., LL.B.Cantab.); Davies, A. H.; Davies, A. R.; Davies, F. S. V. (B.A.Cantab.); Davies, Gweneth E.; Davies, H. R.; Davies, P.; Davies, T. D. E.; Dawson, A. H.; Dewhurst, G. E.; Dewhurst, R. C.; Dinwiddy, T. L. (B.A.Oxon.); Driver, J. A.; Driver, M. W.; Duckworth, H. G. A. de L'E. H. (B.A.Cantab.); Duttson, R. J.; Edwards, F.; Elliott, A.; Espley, G.; Exton, A. J.; Farrow, J. M. P. (B.A.Oxon.); Fawcett, H. (B.A.Oxon); Fearnley, G. M. (B.A. Oxon.); Fisher, M. S.; Fisher, W. H. T. (B.A.Cantab.); Fison, R. A. (B.A.Cantab.); Fletcher, R. J.; Freedman, M. N. T. (B.A.Cantab.); Freeman, H.; Frith, W.; Gale, J. K. (LL.M.Birmingham); Gateley, S. E.; Gaunt, J. H. (LL.B.Manchester); Gee, W. P. (B.A.Oxon); Gibson, E. (B.A., LL.B.Cantab.); Gibson-Singleton, N.; Ginnett, L. A.; Godfrey, C. B.; Godfrey, W. S.; Goldschmidt, A. L.; Good, A. P. (B.A.Oxon); Goude, C. H.; Greenhalgh, J.; Hazlkinson, J. K.; Hanna, J. A.; Harmston, S.; Harris, C. W.; Harris, D. W.; Harris, K. C. (B.A., LL.B.Cantab.); Harris, S.; Harrison, G. C.; Hartley, K. R.; Hawes, C. F. (B.A.Cantab.); Haworth, G.; Hayes, R. H. Q.; Hazel, E. J.; Hobkirk, D. G. (B.A.Oxon.); Hodgkinson, R. B.; Holden, G.; Hopwood, C. R. (B.A.Cantab.); Hoyland, T. A. W.; Hughes, J. G.; Hyem, R. D.; Iliff, J. (B.A.Cantab.); Illingworth, J. O. R.; Jacks, A. R.; Jackson, R. F.; James, C. A. (B.Sc.London); Jeffcock, C.; Johnson, R. S. (B.A., LL.B.Cantab); Jones, H. C.; Jones, J. L.; Jones, P. S.; Keogh, R.; Kester, W. H.; Kidson, E. M. R.; King, A. G. C.; Knight, J.; Ladyman, O. P.; Lamb, A. W.; Lander, H. J.; Lane, J. P.; Latter, C. E.; Le Mesurier, R. (B.A.Cantab.); Leon, W. A. (M.A.Cantab.); Levy, S. P.; Lightfoot, E. J.; Lightfoot, G. C. (B.A.Oxon.); Livingston, C. P. (B.A., LL.B.Cantab.); Lodder, F. S.; Lye, F. D.; McGlue, W. J.; Mack, Janet E. (LL.B.Manchester); McLean, H.; Mahany, Norah J. (B.A.Cantab.); Matthew, D. (B.A.Oxon.); Matthews, C. B.; Mayoralsley, W. P. E. (B.A.Oxon.); Mell, W. M. (LL.B. Sheffield); Merrick, H. L.; Middleman, R. J. (B.A.Cantab.); Midgley, F.; Morgan, R. M. K. (B.A.Cantab.); Mumby, R.; Outry, R. S. (B.A. Oxon); Paling, J.; Park, D. R. H.; Parker, C. H.; Parker, F. L.; Parkinson, T. H. (LL.B.Birmingham); Peatherstone, R. H. W.; Perkins, C. S.; Perrett, R. (B.Sc.London); Pierse, J. H.; Piper, A. R. (B.A.Oxon.); Place, E. J. A.; Pogson, R.; Potter, C.; Powell, H. (LL.B.Wales); Ratcliff, R. N.; Ratcliffe, R. A. (B.A., LL.B.Cantab.); Redfern, S. A. (B.A., LL.B.Cantab.); Richards, B.; Richards, J. (B.A.Oxon); Rickards, E. S. (B.A. Cantab.); Roberts, F. C.; Robinson, A. D.; Robinson, G. G. (M.A.Oxon); Robson, R.; Roney, Mary (B.A.London); Rountree, G. H.; Rowcliffe, M. L.; Sandbach, F. K. L.; Sanderson, C. W. R.; Sargant, H. K. (B.A.Cantab.); Scotcher, H. W. S.; Scurfield, W. R.; Sechiari, St. J. G. A.; Sellar, A. P. (B.A.Oxon); Shams-us-Zoha, M. (B.A. Calcutta, LL.B.Belfast); Sharman, N. R. (B.A.Oxon); Shaw, R. B. (B.A.Cantab.); Shaw, C. T.; Silman, J. (LL.B.Leeds); Slade, H. (B.A.Oxon); Slavid, H.; Smart, A.; Smith, C. H.; Smith, G. H.; Smith, L. E.; Smith, L. R. (B.A.Cantab.); Smith, R. F.; Southworth, E.; Sporborg, H. N. (B.A.Cantab.); Spring, J. (B.A.Lond.); Stafford, E.; Stanton, J. W. (B.A. Cantab.); Stewart, V. (B.A.Cantab.); Swann, G. H.; Sylvester, L. A.; Taylor, G. P. (LL.B.Manchester); Taylor, W. A.; Temperley, G.; Tewson, O. T.; Thacker, J. G.; Thomas, Annie M. (LL.B.Birmingham); Thomas, A. F.; Thomas, D. L. R.; Thomas, G. F.; Thompson, J. C. R.; Thomson, J. H. K.; Tolhurst, T. A.; Trethowan, F.; Vernon, J. F.; Vine, J.; Wade, W. N. (B.A. Magdalen, L.); Walker, J. I.; Waller, G. H. (B.A. Oxon); Waller, J. C.; Waterworth, A.; Watkins, W. E.; Watson, C. R. (B.A., LL.B.Cantab.); Webb, B. J. A. (B.A.Cantab.); Weedon, C. L. S.; Wells, E. C. (LL.D. Dresden); Whitehead, E. A.; Whitsmarsh, L. A. (B.A., LL.B.Cantab.); Wickham, R. H. K.; Wightman, G.; Wigram, L.; Wilks, H.; Williams, F. R. W.; Williams, J. S. (B.A.Cantab.); Williams, R. W.; Williams, E.; Wills, R. M.; Wilson, F. (B.A.Cantab.); Wilson, T.; Wolff, W. (B.A.Cantab.); Wood, A.; Woodbridge, T. F.

Number of candidates, 318; passed, 261.

The Council of the Law Society have awarded the following prizes:—To Euan Cadogan Harris (B.A., LL.B.Cantab.), who served his articles of clerkship with Mr. Kenneth Dorry Woodroffe, of the firm of Messrs. Woodroffes, of London, the Edmund Thomas Child Prize, value about £21; to Clarence Henry Goude, who served his articles of clerkship with Mr. George Hulme, of the firm of Messrs. G. Stevenson and Son, of Leicester, the John Mackrell Prize, value about £13.

The following candidates (whose names are in alphabetical order) were successful at the Intermediate Examination held on June 18 and 19.

A candidate is not obliged to take both parts of the examination at the same time:—

FIRST CLASS.—Benjamin, L.; Birch, A. N. S.; Breese, L. E.; Collins, M. T.; Davies, W. R.; Fairclough, J. A.; Jenkins, D. C. H.; Owen, L. A.; Slade, L. W.; Sumister, J.; Taylor, J. C. P.; Tilly, C. S.; Tinsdall, G. C.; Williams, V. W. (B.A.Wales).

PASSED.—Baker, T. M.; Barnard, E. A. S.; Barratt, N. H.; Beaumont, J. W.; Bentham, D. S.; Bodle, W.; Brook, M. A.; Bost, D. L.; Boulton, C.; Brydone, M.; Burnett, J. W.; Cook, H.; Cotton, J. C.; Dayl, Olive, Cranfield, L. S. W.; Dodman, H. A.; Evans, J. T.; Everett, J. C. K. (B.A.Cantab.); Fryer, F. S.; Garnett, J. A.; Gordon, L.; Gough, H. F.; Green, H.; Greenwood, E. E.; Gwynne, A. S.; Hall, R. W. (B.A.Oxon); Hopkinson, R.; Hornsby, R. M.; Hudsell, M.; Jackson, F.; Jackson, P. V.; Jay, J. F.; Kirk, E. F.; Knape, J. C.; Lockyer, C. W.; Lund, Ina; Lyon, E. C.; Marsh, C.; Martin, G. C.; Mitchell, G. H.; Morley, Rosamond; Moser, W. P.; Mott, G. R.; Page, R. G.; Page, T. O. B.; Payling, J. H.; Pitt-Phelps, H. C.; Poole, A. G.; Poole, M. S.; Rees, M. A.; Reed, H. C.; Roby, D. W.; Robins, J. T.; Rover, F. H.; Saunders, R. D.; Schiewater, D. A.; Stockton, C. H.; Taylor, G. J. C. (B.A.Oxon.); Throssell, A. H.; Tisdall, H.; Tomley, R. G.; Whitfield, E. B.; Widgery, G. D.; Williamson, H. McC.; Williams, V. J.; Wilson, J. E.; Wolfson, W.; Worth, H. E. K.; Yates, W. S.

The following candidates have passed the legal portion only:—

Abell, J. M.; Allinson, J. B.; Armitage, R. R. (B.A. Cantab.); Barrett, H. E.; Barrow, G. R.; Beach, W. W. H. (B.A.Cantab.); Bennett, W.; Bicker, S. R.; Billington, E. M.; Bird, E. G.; Brood, R. G.; Brown, P. C.; Bruce-Mitford, A. H. (B.A.Oxon.); Carver, J. P.; Clark, C.; Clayton, E.; Cole, A. G. A.; Cole, A. H.; Cooper, G. R.; Coussell, A. H. Cowling, C.; Crisp-Hastings, D.; Crosfield, B.; Dawes, G. W.; Davies, E. T.; Denby, F.; Empage, C. W.; Erskine, K. D.; Evans, A.; Firth, M. M.; France-Hayhurst, R. E.; Fuller, R. J.; Gibbs, Kathleen B. L.; Glover, L.; Goodbody, F. K. L.; Gutherson, C. E. R.; Hawkins, W. W.; Hebden, W. C. J.; Higham, H. J.; Hird, D. A.; Hunt, F. G.; Hunter, T.; Ibbetson, T. E.; Jackson, R. S.; Jennings, P. F.; Kirton, R. C. (B.A.Manchester); Knight, J. F.; Lake, G. V.; Langstaff, H.; Leaf, J. G.; Light, S. W.; McComb, R. E.; Mackenzie, R. A.; MacLeod, D.; Marsh, C. (B.A.Cantab.); Maturin, C. P. (B.A.Cantab.); Maughan, J. S. C. (B.A.Cantab.); Morgan, T. D.; Murton-Neale, H. G.; Peck, E.; Pethick, T. W. H.; Pritchard, L. A.; Procter, E. O.; Radford, W. H.; Rawlins, A. F.; Reader, F. G.; Rew, R. W.; Riley, A. S.; Roberts, E. G. L.; Roney, E. R. (B.A.Oxon.); Ross, R. L. W.; Rutsie, D. L.; Sewart, J. A.; Simcy, T. P. (B.A.Oxon); Smith, D. S.; Smith, N.; Soames, M. De L.; Stoneham, C. J.; Tarte, W.; Trentham, F. J.; Turnell, M.; Turner, H. A.; Underwood, E. R.; Upcher, P. G.; Wallis, C. R.; Walters, O. M.; Ward, E. P.; Waters, A. G.; Whitting, Lem, G.; Wilkin, C. M.; Wilkinson, J. T.; Williams, K. E.; Wood, A. W.; Woodbridge, T. F.

Number of candidates, 245; passed, 176.

The following candidates have passed the trust accounts and book-keeping portion only:—

Allard, E. B.; Anstey, T. (M.A.Cantab.); Abbleby, H.; Aspland, L. M.; Barton, H. C.; Barton, J. M.; Birch, G. S. M.; Bousfield-Wade, G. E. (B.A.Oxon); Britton, M. A.; Brown, Mary A.; Bulton, W. E. (LL.B.Wales); Bulleid, A. S. G.; Calvert, J. W.; Carey, D. (B.A.Cantab); Carr, J. M. (B.A.Cantab); Carter, E. W.; Cartwright, T. N.; Catterall, T. B.; Catton, E. A.; Chew, H.; Cohen, C. S.; Cole, K. D. (B.A.Oxon); Crosbie, T. S.; Davis, M.; Eastman, G. R. T.; Edwards, W.; Farnsbrough, W. B.; Farmer, D. M. (B.A.Oxon); Forrester, R. A. C. (B.A.Oxon); Fox, P.; Fountain, W. L.; Furnée, G. F.; Giddings, E. C. (B.A.Oxon); Gisborne, D.; Hackwood, Nancy M. (B.A.Cantab); Harris, M. A.; Harrison, F. C.; Hepworth, N. K.; Hilton, R. M.; Holt-Wilson, J. S.; Holt, John (LL.B.London); Homewood, H. W. S. (M.A.Cantab); Horner, L. J. H. (B.A.Oxon); Houghton, D. A. S. (B.A.Oxon); I'Anson, J. A.; Ingham, C. D.; Jackson, F. R. H. (B.A.Cantab); James, C. E.; Johnson, E.; Jones, E. P.; Lane, R. (B.A.Cantab); Lant, R. E.; Leonard, D. R.; Levy, D. I.; Lewis, May; Lissell, J. H.; Manning, C. B.; Massey, H. L. J.; May, M. H. (B.A.Cantab); Merriman, W. C.; Mitchell, W.; Moon, J. J. (B.A.Cantab); Nance, J. W. (LL.B.Hons.Liverpool); Nicholson, F. H.; Owen, J. L.; Oxley, H. J. M.; Parker, M. P.; Pearce, R. C.; Peaty, H. F. A.; Pollard, F. E.; Pope, P. W. H. (B.A.Oxon); Preston, R.; Priddey, C. M.; Priestley, L. (LL.B.Leeds); Roberts, G. M.; Roberts, G. Robertson, H. D. A.; Roulston, N. C. (B.A.Oxon); Rowland, J. D.; Sanderson, F. J.; Sergeant, F. S. M.; Sherrin, H. G.; Smith, A. L.; Smith, E. E.; Smyth, N. W. (B.A.Cantab); Soames, S. (B.A.Oxon); Steinmark, L.; Stringer, J. S.; Stringer, Ursula M.; Taylor, H.; Taylor, R. C.; Thompson, L. E.; Thornley, R. (B.A.Cantab); Trethowan, M.; Trump, R. F.; Walsh, P.; Walters, D. R. H. (B.A.Oxon); Waters, H. C.; Whiting, R. C.; Whittingham, R. S.; Williams, D. G.; Williams, R. T.; Winkworth, J. F.; Yates, J.

Number of candidates, 244; passed, 187.

FISHING FOR GOLF BALLS

At the Stratford Police Court on Thursday, ARTHUR GEORGE SMITH, 24, a labourer, of Lawrence-avenue, Manor Park, was charged with stealing 11 golf balls, valued at 5s. 6d., the property of Herbert A. Gaudin. Evidence was given that at 5 a.m. on Thursday a police-sergeant passing a lake on Wanstead golf links saw Smith with a fishing net attached to a bamboo cane. He had a number of golf balls in his possession, and when asked why he was there he answered: "I am only getting a few of these for breakfast." Mr. Gaudin, golf professional of Wanstead Club, said that the balls which fell into the lake were his property, and the prisoner had no right to take them out of the water. A remand was ordered.

At Marylebone Police Court on Thursday Alfred Henry Savage, bricklayer's pointer, of Springfield-place, Wandsworth, who was arrested at the Paddington Recreation Ground on June 5, when his companion, Frederick James Ellicott, a youth living at Crimsworth-road, Wandsworth, was shot through the lung by the pavilion keeper, was committed for trial to the London Sessions, with a recommendation for Borstal treatment.

Sporting News

RACING

THE FIRST JULY MEETING

WEDDING FAVOUR WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The First July Meeting was concluded at Newmarket yesterday in fine, hot weather. There was again a large attendance, especially for a last day of a meeting. The racing was not nearly so good as that of the previous afternoon, but then that had been of a very high class. Yesterday's racing cost the Executive just over £1,200 as regards stake money, which does not seem very much for a meeting at Headquarters. The totalisator figures must have been disappointing to the Betting Control Board. The odds returned on the machine were not so good as those returned from the Ring on many occasions yesterday. I propose on Monday morning to compare the totalisator figures of this meeting with the figures of the same meeting last year. This is the first occasion when such a thing has been possible, for it was at this meeting a year ago that the totalisator was worked for the first time on a race-course in this country. It will be found, I think, that this year's figures are not so good as those of a year ago. There is, I am afraid, no doubt that at the present time the totalisator is not paying its way; certainly it is not making a profit. That state of affairs would not be so bad if the turnover were increasing, for that would show a healthy sign; but when the turnover is decreasing, as apparently it is now, then it must be admitted that there is reason to worry about the future of the machine.

Yesterday's racing was begun with a selling plate, the Ixworth Plate, for three-year-olds. Both in the Paddock and on the way to the start Irish Peach behaved like an insane animal. He literally bolted to the start. Such animals do not as a rule come back to the winning-post in the style in which they went away from it, but Irish Peach is different, for he also bolted back, and, as a result, won easily from Walter Raleigh, with the well-backed Alpheus third. The last-named began slowly or he might have won. After the race Irish Peach was sold for 470 guineas to a patron of F. Hartigan's stable. Mr. S. B. Joel, who owned him when he won, cannot have regretted his departure, and no doubt the stable boys in his employ will not grieve for him. The American-bred, the American-owned, and the American-trained Instigator II. accomplished a fine performance when he won the Princess Stakes by a length and a half from Miss Jessica filly, with London Wall third. Instigator II. began slowly and then did not come too well into the Dip. When, however, he once hit the hill up to the winning-post he began to make up the lost ground. Moving with magnificent long strides, he soon caught Miss Jessica filly, and went past her to win in the style of a good colt. London Wall was running on at the finish and should win races. Miss Jessica filly failed to stay up the hill, as did Mary Fischer, who, however, showed fine speed and who might win a small race on a sharp course.

Camacha, who had seemed to have a nice chance of success in the Waterbeach Handicap, was not started, the field numbering only six. The best backed of them were High Peck and Piperno, who each started at the rare odds of 85 to 40, and Elcot, who started at 9 to 4. Elcot ran as if he were no longer too keen on racing, and when Richards asked him near the finish to move up and challenge the leader, High Peak, he either would not or could not do so, with the result that High Peak won unchallenged, not in the least to the surprise of those people who should have known most about him. There was another winner at 85 to 40 in the next race—namely, Wedding Favour, who had finished second in the Oaks. Ridden by Sirett, she just won the Ellesmere Stakes by a short head from Advancer, who was the outsider of the small party of four, although, on his running in the Esher Cup, he surely had a good chance of success if he could stay a mile and a half, the distance of yesterday's race. He stayed that distance well, and if he had been able to come down the hill a little better he would have won. He is a good-looking colt, who with ordinary luck is certain to win races for his enthusiastic owner and breeder, Mr. F. Wilmot.

Pomme d'Api had run well at Ascot in the race won by Lemnarchus, and there was every evidence in the Ring before the Fulbourne Stakes was run that he was expected to improve on that form and win. He is a well-grown and racing-looking colt by Zionist out of Pomare. Ridden by Beary, he appeared to make all the running and won comfortably from the Clarice colt, with the Flower Show colt, who started favourite, third. Clarice colt was giving the winner 8lb., but if later they meet at level weights I shall have no hesitation in taking the Zionist colt to beat him. I am afraid that Flower Show colt is affected in his wind, so that it is to be feared that the best has been seen of him.

The meeting, which has been most enjoyable, was concluded with the Milton Handicap, which was won with ease by Simeon's Charm, who ran for the first time in a hood. Like several other winners during the afternoon he started at much worse odds on the totalisator than he did in the Ring.

ALEXANDRA PARK PROSPECTS

3.0.—TOTTENHAM SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Broken Ice won at Brighton, but the form, even for selling platers, does not amount to much. Tulchan must have a chance, if started here, on his form at Kempton Park with Essex Beacon. Bobbie Burns III. is a useful plater and won last time out. Loch Garry, on Nottingham form, should beat Balloon, the mount of G. Richards. Plaster of Paris is very moderate, while the distance over which Quarrel won at Brighton was only five furlongs and to-day the distance is a mile. I like best the chance of TULCHAN.

3.30.—JUVENILE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Farimage will not be started. On his Newmarket form he would run away with the race. Tullymore colt has run only once, at Epsom, and on that form he should not beat Don't. Grand Light ran well behind Neat Knees at Newmarket earlier in the week, and on that form has a chance here. Mafalda has run only once, but then in good company at Epsom. It is not easy to make a selection. Perhaps DON'T, who has won before, is the best choice.

4.0.—JULY HANDICAP PLATE (5f.).—Somme Orb and Canfield are handicapped exactly on this season's form at Windsor, but on some other running it seems to me that Canfield, at the weights, has the better chance of the two. Through Devonie he seems also better handicapped than Golden Urn. In a race at Worcester the handicapper there set Canfield to give Devonie 18lb., who, on Wolverhampton running, is 10lb. in front of Golden Urn, so that it would seem that Canfield is somewhere in the nature of 2st. better than Golden Urn and he is set to give him this afternoon 20lb. Rushall Down is accurately handicapped with Talkie on their form at Gatwick. Livid runs for Lord Glanely, and on his best form is well in here. Further, he comes from a stable in form. He might win, but at the weights I make CANFIELD to have the better chance, and accordingly he is my selection.

4.30.—LONDON CUP (1¼m.).—Moyresque seems to have two ways of running, the Chester way and the Epsom way. He has a fair chance on the latter but none at all on the former. Masked Bandit is probably much better over a shorter distance, but if he can stay a mile and a quarter he has a good chance at the weights. O'Curry has not won for a long time and does not seem so good as he was. Caballero is another who is running out of his best distance. On some form Aroostook is very kindly handicapped. He gave Grand Prince a stone at Epsom and beat him, but there Grand Prince was rather unlucky. This afternoon Grand Prince, owing to a penalty, receives only 4lb. Still Grand Prince even then has a chance on his Ascot and Brighton running, and it is to be remembered that he comes from a stable in wonderful form. Yutrill won this race a year ago carrying a stone less than he has been given this afternoon. The Wheedler might win, but he has for such a long time been an erratic animal that he is best left alone. Aroostook ran well at Epsom. He is very well handicapped, and as Ray rides him he will be well ridden. AROOSTOOK seems to me the probable winner.

5.0.—HORNSEY MID-WEIGHT HANDICAP (1m.).—Musical Prince has been placed in most of his races this season, and his very consistency is against him, for he never gets a pound or so off in any handicap. He has been given quite enough weight here. Invermark, as a recent winner, has a chance, as has Friar Tuck, who, last time they met, gave Spinner's Cottage 12lb. and was two lengths behind him. Now Spinner's Cottage is set to give him 3lb., and it does not seem to me that Spinner's Cottage has been very hardly treated. Friar Tuck, therefore, must be considered to be nicely handicapped here. Lower in the handicap the best treated horse is surely Naughty Sue, who puts Sea Rover in here with a very attractive weight. As RED QUEEN apparently runs instead of Musical Prince, I shall take her to win.

5.25.—WOOD GREEN MAIDEN PLATE (1m. 5f.).—Orange Tip, as a winner, has to carry a small penalty. Still, he stays so well that if started he has a chance. Sans Espoir is another winner with a chance, while Hephaestus ran sufficiently well at Ascot to have a chance in this company. Lord Bobs has shown in his last two races that he can stay well, while Feuar showed unexpected promise in his race at Newmarket. Winning form is always of value in these races, and my selection is therefore ORANGE TIP.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Headquarters will be well represented in all the six events at Alexandra Park to-day. In the Tottenham Selling Plate Loch Garry, Tulchan, and Balloon are the most fancied, I take TULCHAN to prove best.

In the Juvenile Selling Plate I like the chance of GOOSANDER, who disappointed in his last race, but, I am certain, is useful in this class of race.

In the July Handicap Livid, with his good speed, will be quite at home on this sharp course, but I am tempted to select SERAFINA, who has been showing splendid form in recent gallops and has made great improvement. She is much fancied.

The London Cup will attract nearly all its entries. Masked Bandit has the speed to suit this course, and I doubt if he has ever been so well. Aroostook has been showing marked improvement lately, and I believe he is a useful horse. Grand Prince, Pictoralas, and Antiquary are fancied. However, in taking AROOSTOOK to win I shall be very near the mark.

In the Hornsey Mid-Weight Plate we shall be poorly represented, and I believe LEAD will give us the best chance.

The Wood Green Maiden Plate may go to HEPHAESTUS.

NEWMARKET RESULTS

1.0 (1.2).—THE IXWORTH THREE-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

IRISH PEACH, b g, by Athlone—Peche Melba (Mr. A. B. Joel), 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Winter 1
WALTER RALEIGH, b c, by Phalaris—Herself (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 8st. 10lb. .. H. Wragg 2
ALPHEUS, ch g, by Swyford—Fiancee (Mr. H. Blobart), 8st. 7lb. ..... B. Carslake 3

What'll You Have (Lady McCalmont), 9st. H. Beasley 0
Talkie (Mrs. A. Macintosh), 9st. ..... G. Richards 0
Fallen Angel (Mr. K. K. Carson), 9st. ..... F. Fox 0
Velocity II. (Mrs. J. G. FyFe), 9st. ..... C. Elliott 0
Irish Talk (Mr. R. Ismay Tood), 8st. 10lb. T. Weston 0
Pharamond II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 8st. 7lb. J. Leach 0
Buckesbrook (Mr. J. Aitken), 8st. 2lb. ..... L. Hughes 0
Colloidian (Mr. O. H. Cliff), 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Walsh 0
Marxvi (Mr. J. Dickie), 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Lucius (Mr. G. Koch de Gooreynd), 8st. 7lb. H. Leach 0
Privilege (Mr. E. O. Holter), 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Sharp's Express (Lord H. de Walden), 8st. 7lb. Jarvis 0
Liar (The Aga Khan), 8st. 7lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Regal Love (Mr. F. W. Leach), 8st. 7lb. C. Adley 0

(Winner trained by Earl; at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 against Alpheus, 7 to 2 Talkie, 9 to 2 Walter Raleigh, 8 to 1 Irish Talk, 10 to 1 each Irish Peach and Colloidian, 100 to 8 Liar, 100 to 6 Velocity II., 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 19s. 3d.; places, 5s., 3d., 3s. 9d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,481 units; total place pool, 7,852 units.

Won by two lengths; a head separated second and third. Colloidian was fourth and Bucksbrook last. The winner was sold to Mr. F. Hartigan for 470 guineas.

1.30 (1.33).—THE PRINCESS STAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for two year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

INSTIGATOR II., ch c, by Stimulus—Sheila Ryve (Mr. C. J. Ryan), 9st. 2lb. ..... G. Richards 1
MISS JESSICA FILLY, by Bucks Hussar (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 12lb. ..... E. Perryman 2
LONDON WALL, br c, by Santorb—Molly (Mr. G. Allen), 8st. 3lb. ..... H. Wragg 3

Light o' Love (Mr. E. Esmond), 8st. 8lb. .. H. Jellies 0
Mylee (M. E. de St. Alary), 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Mary Fischer (Mrs. S. Whitburn), 8st. 5lb. .. R. James 0
Pinnacle (Mrs. C. D. Whitty), 8st. 5lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Roman Maid c, by Buchan (Mr. E. Coleman), 8st. 3lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Millstone (Mr. G. A. Cooper), 8st.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA

GOOD RACING IN FINE WEATHER

(FROM OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT)

The weather once again favoured the spectators yesterday at Henley Royal Regatta for the semi-final day, but the sun was not quite so hot. This was to the benefit of the crews, while the south wind, which had blown so strongly down the course the previous day, had dropped to a light breeze when the Grand Challenge Cup heats were rowed in the morning, although it became a little firmer during the day.

There were fewer really close finishes than is usual on a Friday, but, on the other hand, there were fewer runaway victories.

In the Grand Challenge Cup University College, Oxford, put up a considerably better fight against Leander than many had anticipated. The College crew, on the Bucks Station, got off to a cleaner start than Leander, and up the Island the crews were dead level. Then University showed in front, and at the First Signal showed a canvas lead. At the barrier, reached in the fast time of 2min. 2sec., Brocklebank quickened slightly, and drew past Martineau at 36. Both crews were swinging well against the breeze, and at Fawley, 3min. 23sec., Leander, rowing a stroke a minute faster at 34, led by nearly half a length. University stuck doggedly to them until the Remenham Club, where a strong gust caught the crews, and the stronger Leander crew rapidly went clear. Both crews spurted, but University had not the strength to run Leander closer than 1¼ length. The time, 7min. 17sec., was achieved in considerably faster conditions than the 7min. 9sec. of London in the next race.

University are a very much better crew since Low came to No. 6 in place of Dutton, and their performance was a distinct credit to Oxford rowing. Hutton rowed a splendid race. Leander are a faster and more flexible crew since they started sliding up to their work, but it was very noticeable that both crews in this heat showed good form.

London, although the verdict only gave them one length, had a much easier race with Jesus, and, granted that the calm conditions flattered them, the perfection of their rowing in their own particular style came as a surprise to many. It is, indeed, doubtful whether Leander can fully extend them over the last half of the course. London led by three-quarters of a length at the First Signal, after rowing 39 to the 41 of Jesus. Dropping to 36 over the rest of the course, they increased their lead gradually until the bottom of the Enclosures, where they were nearly a length clear. From there to the finish they did not increase their rate of striking, but Carpmael put in a splendid spurt for Jesus, and drew up to a length at the finish.

Jesus, though beaten, were unquestionably a fine college crew, and had they rowed University it would have been a notable race. In favourable conditions they would have probably won, but with a head wind the length of University College crew might well have told.

In the Ladies' Plate Pembroke College, Cambridge, were obviously too good for their sister college at Oxford, who lacked experience. The Cambridge crew, in common with London and Jesus, had the most perfect blade-work imaginable, while the Oxford crew relied for the most part on the courageous length of their stroke.

In the other heat Eton were perhaps unlucky in meeting so strong a wind. Certainly on this occasion rumour has proved no lying jade. Eton were faster than any crew since 1921. That they were not yet quite what old men expect of an Eton crew may be attributed to the fact that they lost an old choice, Brocklebank, just before coming to Henley, and to the fact that Cundry, their strong man at No. 5, strained his back rowing against First Trinity. They rowed hard, as an Eton crew should do, and made one understand why, in spite of their lack of success in recent years, Eton still predominate in the composition of University crews. All over the course they were two strokes a minute faster than their rivals.

It should be a great struggle between Lady Margaret and Pembroke to-morrow, but I expect to see Pembroke prove the better crew.

In the Thames Cup Imperial College put up an unexpectedly good race against Vesta, but Vesta, who have been admirably coached, had more length, and were better together. At the Mile Post they led by a length, still rowing the high rate of 38, while their rivals rowed 40. Spurt and counter-spurt by the two strokes did not affect the margin at the finish. Although they had been 7sec. slower to Fawley, Vesta were only a second slower than Leander at the finish.

Quintin also did a fast time of 7min. 21sec. in their race against the Jesus "B" crew. As usual, Jesus made a great effort along the Enclosures, but they had not the strength to catch the Quintin crew, who were rowing no less than four strokes a minute slower.

The best eight-cared race was that between the two American crews. Both were off at 41, and Princeton, slightly the steadier, had a few feet in hand at the First Signal, after a false start. The positions were unchanged at the Second and Third Signals. The boys then spurted up to 35, but without much effect, nor did they gain much when they put the stroke up to 40 at the Mile Post. From there to the finish the weight of the boys told against the strong head wind, and continuing to row 40 against 38, they passed the University crew opposite the Stands, to win by half a length in 7min. 27sec. Worcester were well stroked to beat Lady Margaret "B" crew by half a length, but if the cup is to remain in this country, it looks as if Quintin or Vesta, both of which clubs are at a very high state of efficiency, are most likely to retain it.

In view of the fact that Graham had already had two hard races, and will in any case have three to-day, Brasenose wisely scratched from the Stewards' Cup. Their form in the Wyfolds had, when they were unexpectedly hard pressed by the Jesus second four, scarcely held out hope of their winning the open event. In the other heat London were obviously too strong for Jesus, as they had been in the eight in the morning.

There was some fine racing in the Visitors' Cup. Brasenose led all over the course, but could never get more than half a length ahead, and, indeed, after Fawley, Jesus looked for a moment as if they would win. The time, 7min. 51sec., was fast compared to that of the eights. Pembroke also proved to be a little too good for Clare, but this race was a hard one from the top of the Island, where Clare led by a few feet.

The race of the day was the first heat of the Wyfolds, in which Thames made a great bid to re-establish their old ascendancy. London jumped away to lead by a length at the First Signal. O'Brien then spurted, and at Fawley, 3min. 43sec., the crews were level. At the mile post London led by half a length and then Thames came again. With London touching the booms 50 yards from the finish it was anybody's race. O'Brien, however, had just enough in him to get home by 6ft. in 7min. 48sec., and but for the indifferent steering of Thames earlier in the course the result might well have been different.

In the other heat, the last race of the day, Kingston led by a small margin at the start, but Vesta, who were a much stronger crew, passed them at Remenham Barrier, and won fairly comfortably.

In the first heat of the Diamonds Collet was unfortunate in once more meeting with a strong head wind when sculling against a man a stone heavier than himself, but this only affected the margin by which he was beaten.

The other heat provided a great race. Both Wright and Boetzelen went off at 35, and at the top of the Island were dead level. At the Barrier Boetzelen had got a quarter of a length and, at Fawley, 4min. 11sec., an exceptionally fast time, he was just clear, and the men were sculling stroke for stroke at 30. At the Mile Post the German was a length clear, and then Wright started his famous spurt at 34, but the German had too much in hand. He continued sculling with beautiful smoothness, while Wright punished his boat fearfully in his efforts to get on terms.

RESULTS

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP

HEAT 2

Berks Station.—Leander Club 1
Bucks Station.—University College .. 2

LEANDER CLUB.—W. A. Prideaux (bow), 12st. 6lb.; H. F. S. Eckett, 12st. 6lb.; J. C. Holcroft, 12st. 9lb.; T. C. Letchworth, 12st. 6lb.; M. H. Warriner, 13st. 13lb.; R. Beesly, 12st. 10lb.; A. Graham, 11st. 7lb.; T. A. Brocklebank (stroke), 11st. 6lb.; G. D. Carpenter (cox), 8st. 6lb.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD).—J. M. Freeman (bow), 11st. 11lb.; N. W. Lawrence, 12st. 5lb.; A. M. Emmet, 11st. 12lb.; H. H. Hutton, 13st. 8lb.; N. K. Hutton, 13st. 1lb.; R. V. Low, 12st. 8lb.; D. E. Tinne, 12st. 6lb.; C. F. Martineau (stroke), 11st. 2lb.; H. A. G. Durbridge (cox), 9st. 5lb.

Won by 1¼ length in 7min. 17sec.

HEAT 3

Bucks Station.—London R.C. 1
Berks Station.—Jesus College 2

LONDON ROWING CLUB "A" CREW.—R. Close-Brooks (bow), 12st. 11lb.; E. G. L. Howitt, 11st. 12lb.; G. H. Crawford, 12st. 8lb.; H. C. Beardman, 12st. 7lb.; H. E. A. Edwards, 12st. 12lb.; A. J. Harby, 12st. 7lb.; P. M. J. Fitzwilliams, 11st. 10lb.; T. N. O'Brien (stroke), 11st. 3lb.; J. A. Brown (cox), 5st. 2lb.

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE "A" CREW.—A. W. Anstey (bow), 11st.; G. F. Fairbairn, 12st. 1lb.; J. M. Fraser, 12st. 5lb.; M. A. Bellville, 12st. 4lb.; D. H. Mays-Smith, 11st. 11lb.; R. F. Ohlson, 12st. 10lb.; F. T. Coulton, 11st. 8lb.; P. N. Carpmael (stroke), 12st. 9lb.; C. D. Ebenstein (cox), 8st. 11lb.

Won by one length in 7min. 9sec.

LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE

HEAT 13

Berks Station.—Pembroke College, Cambridge 1
Bucks Station.—Pembroke College, Oxford 2

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, "A" CREW.—N. J. P. Hewlins (bow), 10st. 5lb.; A. E. Hemingway, 11st. 5lb.; R. W. Burkitt, 11st. 12lb.; S. M. Murray, 12st. 4lb.; D. H. E. McCowen, 12st.; D. St. J. Gorarty, 12st. 7lb.; S. Hutton, 11st. 3lb.; L. Luxton (stroke), 11st. 8lb.; J. M. Rankine (cox), 8st.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD.—S. H. R. Clarke, (bow), 11st. 6lb.; J. B. O. Darell, 11st. 4lb.; F. P. B. Sanderson, 12st. 10lb.; O. W. D. Holt-Needham, 11st. 10lb.; L. F. D. Rollis, 12st. 5lb.; E. Colchester, 13st.; S. Linton, 11st. 6lb.; C. de C. Mellor (stroke), 10st. 7lb.; J. A. Grant (cox), 9st.

Won by 1¼ length in 7min. 21sec.

HEAT 14

Bucks Station.—Lady Margaret B.C. .. 1
Berks Station.—Eton College 2

LADY MARGARET B.C., CAMBRIDGE, "A" CREW.—D. Hall Thomas (bow), 11st. 3lb.; C. E. F. Platts, 11st. 5lb.; J. R. Owen, 11st. 12lb.; O. V. Bevan, 12st. 5lb.; J. H. M. Ward, 12st. 7lb.; F. B. St. Jacob, 12st. 4lb.; R. H. H. Symonds, 11st. 9lb.; G. P. Easten (stroke), 11st. 3lb.; H. M. Casson (cox), 8st. 9lb.

ETON COLLEGE.—J. H. C. Powell (bow), 10st. 12lb.; E. H. B. Nelson, 11st. 4lb.; P. H. Thomas, 10st.; the Hon. A. D. F. Lloyd, 10st. 8lb.; C. A. Gundry, 12st. 10lb.; E. Gilmour, 11st. 2lb.; W. D. C. Erskine Crum, 11st. 11lb.; K. M. Payne (stroke), 12st. 7lb.; C. R. Spicer (cox), 7st. 8lb.

Won by 1¼ length in 7min. 24sec.

THAMES CHALLENGE CUP

HEAT 22

Berks Station.—Vesta R.C. 1
Bucks Station.—Imperial College .. 2

VESTA ROWING CLUB.—J. D. Willcox (bow), 11st. 5lb.; F. E. Coles, 11st. 6lb.; J. M. Carnow, 12st.; J. Fraser-Miller, 12st. 8lb.; J. L. Wilson, 12st. 7lb.; R. O. Demmler, 11st. 5lb.; W. F. Sabin, 11st. 11lb.; D. Baddeley (stroke), 11st. 13lb.; C. B. Johns (cox), 8st. 11lb.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE R.C.—H. F. G. Watts (bow), 10st. 6lb.; W. B. Mann, 10st. 5lb.; J. E. Mott, 12st. 1lb.; P. M. Falconer, 12st.; D. C. Russell, 11st. 12lb.; K. Crane, 11st. 13lb.; A. G. Thoday, 10st.; A. F. S. Goldsmith (stroke), 10st. 7lb.; D. L. Bell (cox), 7st. 10lb.

Won by one length in 7min. 18sec.

HEAT 23

Berks Station.—Quintin B.C. 1
Bucks Station.—Jesus College 2

QUINTIN BOAT CLUB.—C. Daniel (bow), 10st.; J. G. Walker, 10st. 11lb.; A. T. Hussey, 11st. 6lb.; W. F. Hall-Patch, 12st. 5lb.; D. F. Gress, 12st. 2lb.; K. T. Staple, 12st. 5lb.; K. W. Morris, 11st. 3lb.; A. L. Waters (stroke), 11st. 7lb.; E. T. Houston (cox.), 8st. 2lb.

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, "B" CREW.—R. W. Peacock (bow), 11st. 9lb.; A. F. Bradley, 11st. 4lb.; C. J. B. Palmer, 12st. 2lb.; G. M. Parbury, 12st. 5lb.; J. E. Baldwin, 13st. 13lb.; P. A. Evans, 11st. 5lb.; L. C. Hubbard, 11st.; T. W. Read (stroke), 11st. 5lb.; D. G. Young (cox.), 9st. 5lb.

Won by half a length in 7min. 21sec.

HEAT 24

Bucks Station.—Kent School 1
Berks Station.—Princeton University .. 2

KENT SCHOOL, U.S.A.—E. Johnson (bow), 10st. 11lb.; O. Hammond, 11st. 7lb.; D. Hickok, 11st. 10lb.; T. Bates, 13st. 1lb.; L. Herrick, 12st. 9lb.; A. Herrick, 13st.; D. Hinman, 12st. 5lb.; H. Livingston (stroke), 11st. 13lb.; R. Ritchie (cox), 9st. 7lb.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, U.S.A.—F. G. Frost (bow), 11st. 11lb.; T. F. Wimberly, 10st. 7lb.; L. M. Forster, 11st. 10lbs.; J. Pool, 10st. 13lb.; W. W. Bowery, 11st. 10lb.; C. H. Moore, 11st. 6lb.; J. F. Hallett, 11st. 10lb.; G. C. Vorhees (stroke), 11st. 11lb. F. J. Mayer (cox), 8st. 2lb.

Won by half a length in 7min. 27sec.

HEAT 25

Bucks Station.—Worcester College .. 1
Berks Station.—Lady Margaret B.C. .. 2

WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD.—I. R. de'Mers (bow), 11st. 8lb.; I. T. Fisher, 10st. 2lb.; F. W. Manning, 12st.; S. R. Tyler, 12st. 11lb.; E. Green, 12st. 12lb.; D. Addison, 13st. 6lb.; T. V. Price, 9st. 13lb.; N. P. Hankin (stroke), 10st. 7lb.; E. R. Edmett (cox), 8st. 2lb.

LADY MARGARET B.C., CAMBRIDGE, "B"—J. Sargent (bow), 10st.; G. R. Millar, 10st. 9lb.; J. E. Prince, 10st. 5lb.; E. W. Thomas, 11st. 12lb.; E. H. Schuepbach, 10st. 8lb.; H. R. Thomas, 11st. 7lb.; R. G. Chapman, 10st. 7lb.; F. J. Connell (stroke), 11st. 4lb.; Viscount M. Inaba (cox), 7st. 11lb.

Won by three-quarters of a length in 7min. 29sec.

VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP

HEAT 4

Berks Station.—Brasenose College .. 1
Bucks Station.—Jesus College 2

BRASENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD.—L. C. R. Balding (bow), 12st. 6lb.; R. A. J. Poole, 13st 12lb.; A. Graham (stroke), 11st. 7lb.; C. M. Johnston (stroke), 11st. 8lb.

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, "B" CREW.—A. W. Anstey (bow, steers), 11st.; M. A. Bellville, 12st. 4lb.; J. M. Fraser, 13st. 5lb.; G. F. Fairbairn (stroke), 12st. 1lb.

Won by half a length in 7min. 51sec.

HEAT 5

Bucks Station.—Pembroke College, Cambridge 1
Berks Station.—Clare College, Cambridge.. 2

CLARE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, "A" CREW.—J. Wilson (bow), 11st. 7lb.; H. P. Walker, 13st. 4lb.; T. C. Maling (steers), 12st. 2lb.; B. J. Chatterton (stroke), 11st. 8lb.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, "A" CREW.—D. H. E. McCowen (bow, steers), 12st.; D. St. J. Gogarty, 12st. 7lb.; W. S. Hutton, 11st. 3lb.; L. Luxton, (stroke), 11st. 8lb.

Won by half a length in 7min. 55sec.

DIAMOND CHALLENGE SCULLS

HEAT 9

Bucks Station.—J. S. Guest (Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada), 13st. 11lb. .. 1
Berks Station.—T. D. A. Collet (Leander Club), 12st. 2lb. 2

Won very easily in 8min. 42sec.

HEAT 10

Bucks Station.—G. Boetzelen (Berliner Ruder Club, Germany), 12st. 6lb. .. 1
Berks Station.—J. Wright, jun. (Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada), 13st. 8lb. 2

Won by 1¼ lengths in 8min. 52sec.

STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP

HEAT 3

Bucks Station.—London Rowing Club .. 1
Berks Station.—Third Trinity B.C. .. 2

LONDON ROWING CLUB, "A" CREW.—F. M. L. Fitzwilliams (bow), 11st 10lb.; A. J. Harby, 12st. 7lb.; H. R. A. Edwards (steers), 12st. 12lb.; H. C. Boardman (stroke), 12st. 7lb.

THIRD TRINITY B.C., CAMBRIDGE.—C. M. Harrison (bow), 11st. 6lb.; T. A. Brocklebank (steers), 11st. 6lb.; W. J. Prideaux, 12st. 6lb.; H. R. N. Rickett (stroke), 12st. 6lb.

Won by two lengths in 7min. 55sec.

HEAT IV.

Bucks Station.—Leander Club, rowed over.
Berks Station.—Brasenose, scratched.

LEANDER CLUB.—J. C. Holcroft (bow), 12st. 8lb.; R. Beesly, 12st 10lb.; M. H. Warriner, 13st. 13lb.; T. E. Letchworth (stroke, steers), 12st. 6lb.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD.—L. C. R. Balding (bow), 12st. 6lb.; R. A. J. Poole, 13st 12lb.; A. Graham (steers), 11st. 7lb.; C. M. Johnston (stroke), 12st. 9lb.

WYFOLD CHALLENGE CUP

HEAT 6

Berks Station.—London R.C. 1
Bucks Station.—Thames R.C. 2

LONDON ROWING CLUB, "B" CREW.—R. Close-Brooks (bow, steers), 11st. 11lb.; E. G. L. Howitt, 11st. 12lb.; R. V. Dudley-Clarke, 11st. 9lb.; T. N. O'Brien (stroke), 11st. 3lb.

THAMES ROWING CLUB.—B. E. A. Joyner (bow, steers), 9st. 12lb.; T. H. Tyler, 11st. 13lb.; R. D. George, 12st. 8lb.; F. G. Bunse (stroke), 11st. 12lb.

Won by six feet in 7min. 48sec.

HEAT 7

Berks Station.—Vesta R.C. 1
Bucks Station.—Kingston R.C. 2

VESTA ROWING CLUB.—J. D. Willcox (bow, steers), 11st. 5lb.; R. O. Demmler, 11st. 5lb.; V. P. Sabin, 11st. 11lb.; W. D. Baddeley (stroke), 11st. 13lb.

KINGSTON ROWING CLUB.—A. H. F. Wilkinson (bow, steers), 9st. 13lb.; T. Offer, 12st. 8lb.; J. S. Offer, 12st. 3lb.; L. A. Parsons (stroke), 9st. 13lb.

Won by one length in 8min. 8sec.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

11.30.—THAMES CUP.—Quintin v. Vesta.
11.45.—THAMES CUP.—Kent School v. Worcester College.
12.15.—GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.—London v. Leander.
12.45.—LADIES' PLATE.—Pembroke College v. Lady Margaret.
3.0.—DIAMOND SCULLS.—J. S. Guest v. G. Boetzelen.
3.30.—VISITORS' CUP.—Pembroke College v. Brasenose College.
4.0.—THAMES CUP FINAL.
5.15.—STEWARDS' CUP.—Leander v. London.
5.45.—SILVER GOBLETS.—Third Trinity v. Brasenose.
6.0.—WYFOLD CUP.—London v. Vesta.

HALLIFORD AND SHEPPERTON REGATTA

The results in the Halliford and Shepperton regatta were:—

JUNIOR SINGLE SCULLS.—C. Helps, 1; S. W. Jelly (Dittons S. and P.C.), 2. Won easily.

SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS (J. H. Collis Cup).—E. R. Wilson, 1; L. J. Stone (Thames Valley S.C.), 2. Won easily.

WOMEN'S SINGLE SCULLS (Harry Tate Cup).—Miss B. Sykes, 1; Miss O. Ward (Thames Valley S.C.), 2. Won by two-and-a-half lengths.

JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS (Applebee Cup).—C. Wheatley, G. E. Hoyle, and Miss F. Hewett (cox) (Dittons S. and P.C.), 1; S. H. Dewey, J. T. Murray and J. A. Bilson (cox) (Cygnet R.C.), 2. Won by a length.

JUNIOR SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—A. A. Hetherington, A. R. Hale, and E. Hetherington (cox), 1; J. L. R. Clark, E. Bussy, and F. Martin (cox), 2. Won by half a length.

WOMEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS (C. W. Clark Cup).—Miss M. Tuomey, Miss C. Watts, and Miss F. Hewett (cox) (Dittons S. and P.C.), 1; Miss J. Haynes-Jones, Miss G. Dale, and V. Guy (cox) (Thames Valley S.C.), 2. Won by two lengths.

MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS (Dan Fitte Cup).—C. H. Milnes, Miss C. Watts, and Miss H. Knight (cox), 1; H. Dale, Miss G. Dale, and Miss D. Ward (cox), 2. Won by a length.

SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS (Stadium Club Cup).—C. H. Milnes, D. Andrews, and Miss F. Hewett (cox), 1; L. J. Stone, E. R. Wilson, and Miss Donnifford (cox) (Thames Valley S.C.), 2. Won by a length.

BOOTS' DOUBLE SCULLS.—F. Whitman, D. Tallent, and C. White (cox), 1; C. Hopkins, N. Sutherland, and M. Gray (cox), 2. Won by quarter of a length.

LAWN TENNIS

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

AMERICA'S DAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Yesterday was the Fourth of July, and the large number of Americans who made their way to the All-England Lawn Tennis Courts at Wimbledon found much comfort there for their absence on that day of days from home, from the Stars and Stripes, the exploding of crackers, the noise and bustle of parades, and the hundred-per-cent enthusiasm for country and home town.

The American Women's Champion, Mrs. F. S. Moody, proved she was still peerless among women players, and won the Championship at Wimbledon for the fourth time in succession. Of the other three finals still to be played two will be fought for among players who have come from the other side of the Atlantic, and the only tiny crumb of consolation left for the rest of the world is a share in the Mixed Doubles Championship, in which one American still survives, and for which several of the best Americans did not enter. Such a complete eclipse of the lawn tennis players from other lands is something quite new. There has never been such a massacre before. Still, it may be reflected that it is not quite complete, for the British women won the Wightman Cup from the Americans three short weeks ago, and the Americans have still to do battle for the Davis Cup in Paris, and the Frenchmen will be out for revenge.

Mrs. Moody's right to her title is complete and undisputed. No one has made anything of a challenge against her this year, and Miss Ryan yesterday failed as simply as any of the others who had gone before. Had she been playing as she did some years ago, she might have employed her cunning and experience to some purpose, but it availed nothing against one who was mistress of the situation right from the start and always called the tune. No present-day player seems to have any prospect of overcoming Mrs. Moody, for nearly all of them try to play in the hard-hitting same way. Until they can learn to use their heads as well as their arms, and to realize that mere power and force are not everything, they will not meet with much success. A more complete all-round game, in which strokes are constantly being varied, is necessary above all things. Young players are frequently so much coached that they lose all initiative. They play by the book, by the written or spoken word, they do not think or see for themselves, they have little confidence in themselves and their own powers of thinking and foresight, and they are afraid to strike out on a trail of their own. There will be a new champion when that is done.

THE DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS

There were hopes when the day began yesterday that something might be done to stem the strong flow of the tide in the Americans' favour. Few expected that the British pair, Miss B. Feltham and Miss M. Heeley, would prevent Miss E. Cross and Miss S. Palfrey from meeting Mrs. Moody and Miss Ryan in the final round of the Women's Singles, but Frenchmen still had high hopes that their old stalwarts, H. Cochet and J. Brugnon, might oust G. M. Lott and J. H. Doeg, and British supporters looked to I. G. Collins and J. C. Gregory to avenge their defeat in the final of the Doubles last year at the hands of W. Allison and J. van Ryn. Cochet and Brugnon hardly ever looked like doing their little bit, but Gregory and Collins got away to a fine start and only faded out completely as the match went on.

It was a battle of services between the Frenchmen and the Americans, and no break came till the 13th game in the first set. That settled the first set. Lott was the steadiest of the four. Doeg made some great smashes, but the French pair kept hard at it, though Brugnon was ineffective in his overhead play. At one time the ball was lobbed to him in a nice position for a smash six times in succession and he merely got it back, and it was left to Cochet to step in at last and kill. Still Brugnon was serving well, and his taking of the others' services was splendid. That let the French pair away well in the second set, and when they had won the first three games there was nothing to keep them from winning the set. Cochet's vigour at the net was great; once he drove straight into Doeg with terrific force, but luckily Doeg had turned, got the ball in his back, and did not wince. It was Lott's turn in the third set, and he and his partner got away with the first three games, and the other three came easily. Brugnon had to serve first in the fourth set. When his service was captured the end was near, and the French pair got only one game in the set. Doeg had improved greatly, and in taking the service he often got the ball straight down to the corner for the point.

It was again a battle of services in the match between the other American pair and the British. The break came early in the first set—in the fifth game—and all was straightforward for Gregory and Collins in that set. In the second set it came in the fourth, and fell to the other side, but after the Americans had got as far as 5—2 Gregory and Collins pulled up to five all, but then lost.

In each of the other two sets the British pair won only three games. They were not so good a pair as their opponents, and for two men who have played so often and so well together, Gregory and Collins do frequently make a mess of things from their inability to play together. There were no misunderstandings between Allison and Van Ryn such as there were between Gregory and Collins. It is the old story of Gregory's lack of restraint, and if he were held in check he would probably not be the player he is. He is full of life and energy, boundless in enthusiasm, never dreaming that he should pause and hold himself in tightly. Too often he is far from the place he should be, roaming into his partner's territory, taking the ball when he should leave it alone, and careering wildly about in search of new worlds to conquer. Doubles play can only succeed against the best players when it is carried out according to plan. The campaign must be studied out, laid down in schedule, and rigidly adhered to. The other kind of thing can succeed, and succeed abundantly, against the weaker flesh, but it is soon shown up in all its weaknesses by the strong. Whether Gregory could play as well according to plan as he does by impulse is a question; but it might be tried, and it might do well. As it was, Allison and Van Ryn were out to win. They knew and trusted one another, and they did not fail one another. So they won. Gregory made many of his most brilliant shots, and others wholly as futile. Collins was good and poor in patches. Still, the British pair made a fine fight of it for two sets, but after that there was little doubt of the result.

MRS. MOODY'S VICTORY

Miss Ryan made but a slight resistance to Mrs. Moody. She had come on the court prepared to vary her play in such a way as to keep Mrs. Moody running, but she was seldom allowed to settle down and only at rare intervals could she do as she had planned. It was Mrs. Moody who piped while Miss Ryan danced, and Miss Ryan got only two games in each set. She started well to take the first of all in which Mrs. Moody was serving. She had a short return shot dropping just over the net on the far side to which neither Mrs. Moody nor even M. Borotra could have got up. That was only a brief tale, however, and Mrs. Moody was soon in her stride. It was an easy stride, too, for she stood almost motionless in the centre of the base line hitting strong and deep to the far corners with almost monotonous regularity, and Miss Ryan was made to run with energy from side to side in an endless and fruitless chase. That was as much as she could do, and she was early in the match seen to be tiring. She had a chance in the fourth game with only one point required, and hit out when up at the net with Mrs. Moody at her mercy. She did better in the following game and won by getting Mrs. Moody's service back with the same gentle returns. But that was all she could do in that set. An occasional well placed and well judged shot won a point, but more often they failed to baffle Mrs. Moody, who got up to drive them far from Miss Ryan's reach.

Miss Ryan started very feebly in the second set and lost a game as quickly as it could be lost. The second, however, came her way, two of her drop shots finding Mrs. Moody far away and unable to get there in time. Mrs. Moody, however, was soon back in the lead in the third game. Then Miss Ryan made her last despairing effort, and in doing so strove to get quickly up to the net after her service and was foot-faulted, for the linesmen yesterday seemed to have suddenly discovered that many players do foot-fault. That upset her calculations a little, and though she did contrive to get near to the net at times it was small profit, for Mrs. Moody had the means of stopping that kind of thing with fine drives down the side of the court. Mrs. Moody then began to serve at her best, and a love game followed—the fifth. Miss Ryan came back at that and won to love on her service, Mrs. Moody being rather weak in her returns on the back-hand. That was all, for Mrs. Moody went straight away to win. In the last game Miss Ryan made one of her short shots; Mrs. Moody got it back and Miss Ryan hit out. Then, to show that she too was an adept at the short shot, Mrs. Moody made a stop volley that just fell over the net, and won.

THE SINGLES FINAL

The chief event this afternoon will be the final round for the Singles Championship, in which two Americans, W. T. Tilden and W. Allison, are to meet. It is not too much to say that there are few who expect Tilden to lose. Yet he is nearly 12 years older than Allison, and he is at an advanced age for strenuous play demanding severe and constant physical exertion often extending beyond two hours without a break. He has shown himself this year to be able to stand both the physical and the mental strain of such a battle, and it is hardly likely that Allison will press him so hard as Borotra did two days ago. Allison has had a wonderful tournament. He has beaten the champion, H. Cochet, in three sets. That is something no one else has done or come near doing in recent years. But even champions are to be caught nodding, and it was in that mood that Allison found Cochet and beat him. Allison had harder battles with some of his less-known opponents, and, though he beat others of the eight seeded players, E. F. Moon, of Australia, in the first round, and J. H. Doeg in the semi-final, his victory in neither match or in his struggle with the British player, G. P. Hughes, suggested that he was one who would be likely to bother Tilden unduly. Allison is a hard man to beat, for he is fit, strong, enterprising, and determined, and these qualities mean much. His service is often a telling factor. He takes a peculiar stance, with his feet close together and parallel with one another, and his body facing the service line squarely. He gets the ball across with tremendous force, and it often shoots in low, so that it is almost impossible to make a return, or make it accurately. He keeps plodding away by the back line, but when the slightest opening is offered he is quickly at the net, and he can smash with the best. But he will get few chances of playing as he would like to play against a man like Tilden, who can do more with a racket and a ball than anyone else in the tournament. Allison will get few openings. He will be made to play all the time, and to play mostly as Tilden decrees. Tilden has been the champion of the United States seven times, and the play of another American will present no terrors for him. There is no need to expand on the excellences of his play. They are well known to all who have watched him at Wimbledon in recent years. He has been content this year and last to play mostly from the back of the court, but he can vary his play so much from that position that no one can tell what he is about to try next. His one failing is that, at times, he is in a hurry to get along with the business, and he can brook no delays, long or short. When he is thoroughly aroused he often plays like a man inspired. Cold, hard precision seldom leaves him. He is never wild or rash. He is always master of himself in play. He is a machine, but one that works in an enormous variety of ways.

RESULTS

WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
HOLDER: MRS. MOODY (U.S.A.)

FINAL ROUND

Mrs. Moody (U.S.A.) beat Miss Ryan (U.S.A.) (6—2, 6—2).

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP
HOLDERS: W. ALLISON AND J. VAN RYN (U.S.A.)

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

J. H. Doeg and G. M. Lott (U.S.A.) beat H. Cochet and J. Brugnon (France) (8—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1).

W. Allison and J. Van Ryn (U.S.A.) beat Dr. J. C. Gregory and I. G. Collins (Great Britain) (4—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP
HOLDERS: MRS. HOLCROFT-WATSON AND MRS. L. R. C. MICHELL (GREAT BRITAIN)

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Miss E. Cross and Miss S. Palfrey (U.S.A.) beat Miss B. Feltham and Miss M. Heeley (Great Britain) (8—6, 6—2).

ALL-ENGLAND PLATE

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

E. du Plaix (France) beat I. H. Wheatcroft (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—3).

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP
HOLDERS: F. T. HUNTER AND MRS. MOODY (U.S.A.)

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

J. Crawford (Australia) and Miss Ryan (U.S.A.) beat H. Cochet (France) and Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall (Great Britain) (6—3, 7—9, 6—4).

D. Prenn and Frl. H. Krahwinkel (Germany) beat G. R. O. Cooke-Rees and Miss P. E. Mudford (Great Britain) (4—6, 6—3, 6—3).

TO-DAY'S ORDER OF PLAY

CENTRE COURT.—WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—FINAL ROUND.—Mrs. Moody and Miss Ryan (U.S.A.) v. Miss E. Cross and Miss S. Palfrey (U.S.A.)
SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—FINAL ROUND.—W. Allison (U.S.A.) v. W. T. Tilden (U.S.A.). MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—FINAL ROUND.—J. Crawford (Australia) and Miss Ryan (U.S.A.) v. D. Prenn and Frl. H. Krahwinkel (Germany). ALL-ENGLAND PLATE.—FINAL ROUND.—E. du Plaix (France) v. C. E. Malfroy (New Zealand).
The Men's Doubles Championship final will be played on Monday.

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

England will play Australia at Bournemouth on July 11 and 12, when the teams will be:—

ENGLAND.—H. W. Austin, C. H. Kingsley, J. S. Olliff, and F. J. Perry.
AUSTRALIA.—J. Crawford, H. O. Hopman, E. F. Moon, and A. J. Willard.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

CLOSEST MARATHON RACE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Jubilee Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association was opened at Stamford Bridge last evening and will be concluded there to-day.

The outstanding event of the first day was the Marathon Race from Windsor to the tape awaiting the runners at the end of nearly two laps of the Stamford Bridge track. This proved to be the closest Marathon in history and was won by Duncan McLeod Wright, of the Maryhill Harriers, who headed the Finn, M. Marttelin, at 23 miles and eventually won a gruelling finish by no more than 50 yards. The time of 2hrs. 38min. 29 2-5sec. was nearly eight minutes longer than the British record set up last year by H. W. Payne, who started in the race yesterday evening against medical advice, and sure enough was forced to retire when he was well behind at 15 miles. S. Ferris, another of our great long-distance runners, who, but for an interrupted training, must have gone much closer, if he did not actually win, finished third, approximately 3½min. behind. His triumph consisted of a smile that was too obviously cheerful to be suspected of a last heroic effort. His stride also was longer and steadier than that of the two men who had just about passed the winning-post when he entered the track from the passage under the grandstand, whence footballers and dirt track racers generally appear amid loud applause.

As the story of the race reached the few thousand spectators, it was Marttelin, the man who had finished third at Amsterdam, who promised to add yet another long-distance event to the credit of the country that produced Nurmi. There was only one thing against his eventual success and that was the cracking pace he set, and more or less maintained for 15 miles. Still, as the announcer warned his hearers, he was a Finn and anything might happen on such excellent roads and in such good conditions generally. Wright, the little Scotsman, who did in fact wear down Marttelin, was fourth at the end of five and 10 miles. It was an Italian, L. Rossini, unmentioned in the programme, who closed up slightly upon the ladder as the eleventh mile was begun. E. T. Bryant still was a moderate third, but J. T. Slaney had dropped out.

At the end of 15 miles, however, the steadiness of Wright enabled him to take the place of Rossini, and, thenceforward, it was these three runners, perhaps also with Ferris, who was gaining ground well from the rear, who were in the minds of everybody as the last five miles were approached. The next that was heard was the passing of Marttelin by Wright in the 23rd mile, but, as at 25 miles his lead was no more than 50 yards—next to nothing in such a race—only those who knew how faithfully Wright had trained for the event really dared believe that he would keep his lead to the finish. When he appeared at last, Wright looked to be going well but in the merest jogtrot. The Finn, a much bigger man, possessed a much bigger stride, and if his stamina had not failed him, must have eaten seriously into Wright's lead of 50 yards. In the last time round Wright looked positively tiny and strideless, but he was staying the course better than his pursuer, and 300 yards from the t

Sporting News
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CRICKET

UNIVERSITY MATCH

THE OXFORD TEAM

The following team has been chosen to play for Oxford against Cambridge at Lord's on Monday:—

P. G. T. Kingsley (captain) (Winchester and New College), A. M. Crawley (Harrow and Trinity), C. K. Hill-Wood (Eton and Christ Church), H. M. Garland-Wells (St. Paul's and Pembroke), N. M. Ford (Harrow and Oriel), the Nawab of Pataudi (Chief's College, Lahore, and Balliol), J. F. N. Mayhew (Eton and Brasenose), W. H. Bradshaw (Malvern and Trinity), I. A. R. Peebles (Glasgow Academy and Brasenose), A. Melville (Michaelhouse, South Africa, and Trinity), and D. N. Moore (Shrewsbury and Queen's). The old Blues are Kingsley, Crawley, Hill-Wood, Garland-Wells, Ford, and the Nawab of Pataudi; the seniors are Mayhew and Bradshaw, while Peebles, Melville, and Moore are freshmen.

OXFORD'S EASY VICTORY

A LIGHT-HEARTED FINISH AT EASTBOURNE

Oxford University beat Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven at Eastbourne yesterday by nine wickets, and so will go confidently to Lords on Monday. To dismiss such a strong batting side twice for a total of 498 runs is a feat of which Oxford may well be proud, and it is probable that they could have got them out for less than 200 in the second innings if the occasion had demanded it.

The University players seemed to take the early play yesterday rather light-heartedly, but they always had the match well in hand. When the last day's play began Mr. Leveson-Gower's side needed 167 runs to avoid an innings defeat, and they had eight wickets still to fall. Oxford soon met with success, for off the third ball of C. K. Hill-Wood's first over R. E. S. Wyatt was nicely caught low down at second slip. A. P. F. Chapman took his place and immediately set about the bowling as if he intended to knock up a quick 100 and then get out. At first he put one or two balls where he obviously did not intend to put them, but he hit them hard enough to avoid trouble. He made one glorious straight drive off I. A. R. Peebles, easily carrying the fielder who was stationed on the boundary to catch him, and in addition he hit seven 4's. After making 44 in just over 20 minutes he skied one from Peebles and was caught by A. M. Crawley at cover-point. N. Haig, who had devoted himself chiefly to the scoring of singles, many of them short ones, was out three runs later in trying to pull a straight ball to leg, and half the side were out for 166.

G. T. S. Stevens and the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe stopped the rot and added 41, though Calthorpe might have been caught in the slips before he had settled down. Shortly afterwards Stevens figured in an unusual incident. For some reason best known to himself he elected to hit a ball wide of his off stump to mid-wicket, and in the process he either trod on or hit his off stump. At any rate the off bail was knocked off, and Stevens and his partner stopped in the middle of the pitch to discuss the matter for so long that Stevens would have been run out as well if the fielder had realized there was a doubt about his being out. The umpire at the bowler's end, on being appealed to, could not give a decision as he had been unsighted, and after some argument, in which the other umpire was involved, Stevens was given not out, and he stayed to add another 36 runs.

At luncheon seven wickets were down and 14 runs still needed to avoid the innings defeat. Stevens and W. G. Lowndes both left soon after the interval and, as the tail failed to wag, Oxford were set only 20 runs to win. These they obtained for the loss of H. M. Garland-Wells's wicket, and the match was over at a quarter past 3. I. A. R. Peebles and C. K. Hill-Wood were, as usual, the mainstay of the Oxford attack, and no one else looked particularly like getting a wicket.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

A. M. Crawley, c. Benson, b. Haig	..	..	144
D. N. Moore, c. Stevens, b. Lowndes	..	..	17
The Nawab of Pataudi, not out	..	..	167
P. G. T. Kingsley, c. Lowndes, b. Stevens	..	..	1
N. M. Ford, b. Calthorpe	..	..	6
D. Russell, st. Benson, b. Stevens	..	..	5
H. M. Garland-Wells, b. Calthorpe	..	..	7
C. K. Hill-Wood, c. Benson, b. Calthorpe	..	..	65
W. H. Bradshaw, b. Haig	..	..	2
I. A. R. Peebles, l.-b.-w., b. Wyatt	..	..	18
F. S. G. Mayhew, b. Stevens	..	..	1
Byes, 8; l.-b., 5; w., 3	..	..	16
Total	..	..	479

Second Innings.—A. M. Crawley, not out, 19; D. N. Moore, not out, 3; H. M. Garland-Wells, b. Crutchley, 1.—Total (1 wicket), 23.

H. D. G. LEVESON-GOWER'S XI.

First Innings			Second Innings
J. W. H. T. Douglas, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	.. 9	c. Garland-Wells, b. Hill-Wood	11
E. W. Dawson, b. Peebles	.. 10	b. Bradshaw	29
M. Howell, b. Bradshaw	.. 72	c. Crawley, b. Peebles	40
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Peebles, b. Bradshaw	.. 8	c. Crawley, b. Hill-Wood	32
G. T. S. Stevens, b. Garland-Wells	.. 1	c. Peebles, b. Peebles	57
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Bradshaw	.. 46	c. Crawley, b. Peebles	44
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, c. Kingsley, b. Peebles	.. 2	c. and b. Moore	19
N. Haig, c. Pataudi, b. Garland-Wells	.. 15	b. Peebles	11
W. G. Lowndes, c. and b. Garland-Wells	.. 3	b. Hill-Wood	14
G. E. V. Crutchley, c. Hill-Wood, b. Peebles	.. 10	c. Russell, b. Hill-Wood	1
E. T. Benson, not out	.. 4	not out	4
		Byes, 17; l.-b., 10; n.-b., 1	28
Total	.. 208	Total	290

BOWLING ANALYSIS

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	24	4	76	2	Stevens	30	1	152	3
Lowndes	18	2	67	1	Wyatt	13	1	71	1
Calthorpe	18	1	77	3					

Second Innings

Stevens	3.5	1	17	6	Crutchley	3	1	6	1

H. D. G. LEVESON-GOWER'S XI.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	29	7	55	0	Garland-Wells	21	5	53	3
Bradshaw	18	10	15	4	Wells	21	5	53	3
Peebles	26	8	54	3	Russell	3	2	3	0

Second Innings

Hill-Wood	21.1	4	83	1	Peebles	23	2	80	4
Bradshaw	8	0	21	1	Russell	8	2	26	0
Garland-Wells	8	2	19	0	Moore	6	1	16	1
					Crawley	5	1	3	0

Umpires.—Moss and Gravett.

ESSEX WIN EASILY

Somerset, who were left to make 376 to win and had lost three good wickets for 40 runs on Thursday, were faced with a rather thankless task yesterday at Colchester, and just before luncheon the match ended in an easy victory for Essex by 234 runs.

ESSEX

First Innings			Second Innings
Cutmore, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Wellard	.. 24	c. and b. Lee (J. W.)	.. 117
Pope, c. Wellard, b. Lee (J. W.)	.. 13	b. Wellard	.. 8
O'Connor, c. Lee (J. W.) b. Young	.. 25	c. and b. Hunt	7
Russell, b. Lee (J. W.)	.. 4	c. Andrews, b. Lee (J. W.)	.. 9
Nichols, l.-b.-w., b. Lee (J. W.)	32	l.-b.-w., b. Hunt	24
Sheffield, c. Andrews, b. Young	.. 7	not out	.. 65
Captain M. A. Green, run out	9	c. Lee (F. S.), b. Lee (J. W.)	.. 1
H. M. Morris, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Young	.. 6	b. Lee (J. W.)	4
Hipkin, not out	.. 9	c. Wellard, b. Lee (J. W.)	.. 0
A. G. Duer, c. and b. Lee (J. W.)	.. 1	c. Wellard, b. Lee (J. W.)	.. 1
Smith (F.), c. Andrews, b. Lee (J. W.)	.. 0	c. Andrews, b. Lee (J. W.)	.. 42
Byes, 10; n.-b., 2	.. 12	Byes, 18; l.-b., 5; w., 2	.. 25
Total	.. 146	Total	.. 313

SOMERSET

First Innings		Second Innings
E. F. Longrigg, c. Russell, b. Duer	.. 2	c. Russell, b. Nichols	14
R. P. Northway, b. Nichols	.. 2	b. Nichols	7
E. A. Hack, c. Nichols, b. Duer	.. 0	b. Smith	6
Lee (F. S.), c. Sheffield, b. O'Connor	.. 4	c. Cutmore, b. Hipkin	19
Young, b. O'Connor	.. 25	l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor	36
C. C. Case, c. Cutmore, b. Smith	15	b. Nichols	9
Lee (J. W.), not out	.. 6	c. O'Connor, b. Smith	13
Hunt, b. Smith	.. 0	c. sub., b. Smith	8
Wellard, c. Smith, b. Hipkin	.. 14	c. Duer, b. Smith	0
Andrews, b. Nichols	.. 0	not out	4
Clarke, b. Nichols	.. 0	b. Smith	0
Byes, 14; n.-b., 2	.. 16	Byes, 23; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 2	.. 28
Total	.. 84	Total	.. 141

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	10	2	27	2	Lee (J. W.)	23.4	12	38	5
Andrews	9	2	24	0	Young	22	12	41	2
Hunt	4	2	4	0					

Second Innings

Wellard	15	5	37	0	Lee (J. W.)	32.1	8	101	7
Andrews	11	0	47	0	Young	14	4	55	0
Hunt	27	9	53	2					

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	5.5	1	4	3	Hipkin	11	4	16	1
Duer	2	0	7	1	Smith	7	1	32	2
O'Connor	13	2	21	2					

Second Innings

Nichols	11	2	29	3	O'Connor	14	7	21	1
Duer	3	2	10	0	Hipkin	7	2	21	0
Smith	16.4	4	42	5	Russell	4	3	2	0

Umpires.—Chester and Walden.

AUSTRALIANS AT BRADFORD

EASY WIN OVER YORKSHIRE

Yorkshire succeeded in saving the innings defeat against the Australians at Bradford yesterday morning, but the Australians won by 10 wickets.

The alleged exhaustion of the Australians was only apparent in this match in an occasional slackness in the ground fielding and in a disinclination to force the pace on the opening day. For the rest they completely outplayed Yorkshire, whose batting for the most part was very disappointing. The speculative forward stroke from the anchored right foot is the stroke most batsmen are playing to slow spin bowlers nowadays, and it was precisely this stroke that most of the Yorkshire batsmen played on Thursday.

Yesterday morning Rhodes and Macaulay batted for 20 minutes or so as though they intended to save not only the follow-on but the match. Macaulay made one beautiful square cut off Hurwood to the boundary, and Rhodes forced successive balls from the same bowler past mid-on for a 4 and a 3. At 147, however, Rhodes played a little too soon at a ball from Grimmett, who ran up the pitch to take the return. Hall was nearly out to the first ball he received, but Macaulay, batting splendidly, saved the innings defeat by deflecting Grimmett through the slips for two, the one streaky stroke of his innings. Five minutes later Hall became another victim of Grimmett's ability to hold the ball back in the air, and the Australians were left with six runs to make to win. Grimmett had the well-earned analysis of 11 wickets for 133 runs in the match.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, c. Wood, b. Dennis	..	..	3
W. H. Ponsford, c. and b. Hall	..	..	143
D. G. Bradman, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	..	..	1
S. McCabe, c. Macaulay, b. Hall	..	..	40
A. Jackson, l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay	..	..	46
V. Y. Richardson, c. Dennis, b. Robinson	..	..	3
L. E. G. Ackett, not out	..	..	30
C. V. Grimmett, c. and b. Hall	..	..	1
A. Hurwood, c. A. T. Barber, b. Rhodes	..	..	4
P. M. Hornibrook, c. Mitchell, b. Rhodes	..	..	10
C. W. Walker, st. Wood, b. Rhodes	..	..	6
Byes, 4; l.-b., 7; w., 1; n.-b., 3	..	..	15
Total	..	..	302

Second Innings.—E. L. G. Ackett, not out, 6; C. W. Walker, not out, 1.—Total (no wkt.), 7.

YORKSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings
Holmes, c. Richardson, b. Hornibrook	.. 13	b. Hurwood	.. 8
Mitchell, c. and b. Grimmett	.. 5	b. Hurwood	.. 2
A. T. Barber, c. and b. Grimmett	.. 6	b. McCabe	.. 10
Leyland, c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	.. 17	c. Ponsford, b. Hurwood	.. 5
Barber (W.), c. Walker, b. Grimmett	.. 1	c. Bradman, b. Grimmett	.. 42
Robinson, l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	.. 1	c. Ponsford, b. Grimmett	.. 9
Rhodes, b. Grimmett	.. 35	c. and b. Grimmett	.. 17
Dennis, b. Grimmett	.. 23	c. Bradman, b. Grimmett	.. 25
Wood, not out	.. 11	c. McCabe, b. Hurwood	.. 0
Macaulay, l.-b.-w., b. Ackett	.. 4	not out	.. 18
Hall, c. and b. Grimmett	.. 0	c. and b. Grimmett, b. Grimmett	.. 5
Byes, 6; l.-b., 2	.. 8	Byes, 17; l.-b., 3	.. 20
Total	.. 146	Total	.. 161

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	21	5	69	2	Hall	24	6	61	3
Dennis	13	6	25	1	Rhodes	25.3	8	49	3
Macaulay	20	10	38	2	Leyland	10	1	25	0

Second Innings

Hall	1	0	5	0	Robinson	1	0	2	0

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Ackett	4	1	7	1	Grimmett	25.5	5	84	6
Hurwood	4	3	1	0	Hornibrook	14	5	20	1

Second Innings

Ackett	4	0	16	0	McCabe	13	3	28	1
Hurwood	21	12	25	0	Grimmett	19.4	4	58	5
Hornibrook	8	2	16	0					

Umpires.—Beet and Nash.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE WIN IN AN INNINGS

The rain which stopped play at a quarter to 6 on Thursday evening rendered the pitch at Gloucester so treacherous yesterday morning that in 40 minutes the six outstanding Sussex wickets fell for 38, and Gloucestershire thus won by an innings and nine runs—their fourth successive victory.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Dipper, c. Cornford, b. Wensley	..	..	69
Sinfield, c. Cornford, b. Wensley	..	..	1
Hammond (W. R.), b. Wensley	..	..	69
B. H. Lyon, c. Parks (J.), b. Wensley	..	..	17
Dacre, c. Hammond, b. Wensley	..	..	20
Neale, l.-b.-w., b. Yalden	..	..	19
Barnett, b. Wensley	..	..	94
J. F. Maclean, c. Cornford, b. Wensley	..	..	46
Stephens, b. Langridge	..	..	2
Parker, b. Wensley	..	..	4
Goddard, not out	..	..	4
Byes, 5; l.-b., 7; n.-b., 1	..	..	13
Total	..	..	358

SUSSEX

First Innings			Second Innings
Bowley, st. Maclean, b. Parker	.. 14	b. Hammond	.. 3
Parks (J.), l.-b.-w., b. Parker	.. 27	c. Barnett, b. Parker	.. 75
K. S. Duleepsinhji, b. Parker	.. 17	hit wkt., b. Parker	.. 11
Cook, st. Maclean, b. Sinfield	.. 40	c. Dacre, b. Goddard	.. 25
Langridge (James), c. Lyon b. Goddard	.. 20	c. Maclean, b. Parker	.. 48
A. E. Gilligan, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	.. 0	l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	.. 5
Parks (H.), b. Sinfield	.. 8	l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	.. 5
Tate, c. Lyon, b. Parker	.. 0	b. Parker	.. 16
Wensley, st. Maclean, b. Sinfield	.. 9	c. and b. Grimmett	.. 9
Cornford, l.-b.-w., b. Sinfield	.. 1	b. Goddard	.. 0
Byes, 5; l.-b., 6	.. 11	Byes, 9; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 1	.. 14
Total	.. 142	Total	.. 207

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	21	8	46	1	Parks (J.)	3	0	10	0
Wensley	44.2	11	123	8	Bowley	20	1	69	0
Hammond	2	2	39	0	Cook	3	1	7	0
Langridge	14	2	42	1					

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Barnett	3	1	7	0	Parker	27	10	47	4
Sinfield	22.5	8	37	4	Goddard	15	3	40	2

Second Innings

Hammond	9	3	13	1	Parker	21	5	50	4
Barnett	3	0	15	0	Goddard	23	7	54	5
Sinfield	26	8	52	0					

Umpires.—Burrows and Huddleston

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FAIL

Glamorgan gained an easy victory over Northamptonshire at Cardiff yesterday by an innings and 60 runs. Northamptonshire were badly handicapped throughout the game by the absence of V. W. C. Jupp, who was suffering from lumbago, and Thomas, who had to retire after the first day's play owing to poisoning, but Glamorgan were always on top from the end of the opening day.

Northamptonshire followed on 202 behind, and were soon in difficulties. Bakewell, after scoring 20 of the first 23 runs, was bowled by a ball which broke considerably. Scoring then became very slow, and the second wicket stand of 49 extended over 65 minutes. This proved to be the only notable stand of the innings, and after Woolley was bowled the end soon came. Bellamy left 18 runs later, and, although Liddell and Timms hit well, both were out before luncheon, when the score stood at 123 for the loss of five wickets. After the interval three wickets fell for 19 runs, and with Jupp and Thomas not batting, the innings closed for 142.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, b. Clark	..	..	83
Howard, b. Thomas	..	..	15
M. J. Turnbull, b. Cox	..	..	100
Bell, run out	..	..	47
Davies (D.), not out	..	..	58
Dyson, c. Liddell, b. Matthews	..	..	8
J. C. Clay, run out	..	..	28
Lavis, not out	..	..	23
Byes, 2; l.-b., 14	..	..	16
Total (6 wkts.)	..	..	*438

* Innings declared closed.

Mercer, Ryan, and Every did not go in.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings
Bakewell, c. Turnbull, b. Mercer	.. 56	b. Mercer	.. 20
Woolley, b. Mercer	.. 13	b. Mercer	.. 23
Bellamy, c. Turnbull, b. Ryan	.. 12	c. and b. Ryan	.. 25
Thomas, c. J. E. L. c. Turnbull, b. Mercer	.. 0	c. Every, b. Mercer	.. 19
Liddell, c. Howard, b. Ryan	.. 68	b. Ryan	.. 20
Cox, c. Howard, b. Ryan	.. 22	not out	.. 21
Timms, l.-b.-w., b. Clay	.. 17	run out	.. 5
Matthews, b. Mercer	.. 30	b. Clay	.. 0
Clark, not out	.. 9	b. Ryan	.. 1
V. W. C. Jupp, absent ill	.. 0	absent ill	.. 0
Thomas, absent ill	.. 0	absent ill	.. 0
Byes, 12; l.-b., 14; w., 1; n.-b., 2	.. 29	Byes, 4; l.-b., 6	.. 10
Total	.. 236	Total	.. 142

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	26	2	90	1	Cox	13	1	53	1
Thomas	17	1	76	1	Bakewell	2	0	14	0
Towell	20	1	61	0	Timms	2	0	14	0
Matthews	32	4	97	1	Liddell	1.3	0	6	0

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	28.5	3	81	4	Ryan	27	5	90	3
Clay	15	1	53	1	Davies (D.)	4	0	13	0
Lavis	3	0	6	0					

Second Innings

Mercer	20	7	39	0	Clay	12	5	18	0
Lavis	6	0	18	0	Davies (D.)	4	1	13	0
Ryan	25	5	51	2					

Umpires.—Day and Street.

O.M.T.'S HOME WEEK

Sirius, 202 for 7 dec. (J. O'Gorman 48); O.M.T., 137 for 7.

Ingonyti, 118; O.M.T., 136 for 4 (D. M. Parry 48).

Woodhouse Wells, 108 (A. F. G. Hayshden 8 for 35); O.M.T., 109.

Sports Club, 177 (J. G. V. Weigall 41); O.M.T., 241 for 6 (D. M. Parry 52, H. L. Greer 90, L. Bywater 51 not out).

WORCESTERSHIRE'S FIVE POINTS

CENTURY BY IDDON

Worcestershire for the second time this season, had the satisfaction of gaining first-innings points at the expense of Lancashire, who yesterday at Old Trafford failed by 34 runs to equal the visitors' total of 374.

At one moment it seemed quite possible that Lancashire, who began the day 136 behind with half their wickets standing, would succeed in heading the Worcestershire total, 337 runs being on the board when the seventh wicket fell, but Brooke brought the innings to an end, the last three men being dismissed for an addition of three runs, and Lancashire were all out in something over five hours and a half for 340. Brooke yesterday was punished for 41 in six overs; then in the course of two overs he took three wickets for as many runs.

Iddon, in carrying his overnight 70 to 114—his second hundred of the season—was scarcely seen in his best form, giving two chances to Quaife behind the wicket. Sibbles helped Iddon to add 66 for the sixth partnership, and Preston shared in a seventh-wicket stand which produced 68 runs in 50 minutes.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, b. Preston	..	..	5
Fox (J.), l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	..	..	24
Nichol, b. Hopwood	..	..	35
Gibbons, l.-b.-w., b. Preston	..	..	71
C. F. Walters, run out	..	..	3
Fox (V.), l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	..	..	134
R. W. Quaife, b. Hopwood	..	..	56
Santall, c. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley (R.)	..	..	1
Root, c. Eckersley, b. Hopwood	..	..	25
Brook, not out	..	..	2
Jackson, c. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley (R.)	..	..	9
Bye, 1; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 2	..	..	9
Total	..	..	374

Second Innings.—Wright, c. Tyldesley (E.), b. Sibbles, 25; Fox (J.), not out, 35; Nichol, not out, 28; bye 1, l.-b. 1, n.-b. 1, 3—total (1 wkt.), 91.

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

P. T. Eckersley, b. Brook	..	..	24
Watson, l.-b.-w., b. Brook	..	..	65
Tyldesley (E.), b. Root	..	..	7
Iddon, b. Root	..	..	114
Hopwood, b. Root	..	..	0
Taylor, b. Wright	..	..	38
Sibbles, b. Root	..	..	42
Preston, c. and b. Brook	..	..	33
Duckworth, l.-b.-w., b. Brook	..	..	0
Tyldesley (R.), b. Root	..	..	1
Hodgson, not out	..	..	0
Byes, 11; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 1	..	..	18
Total	..	..	340

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hodgson	21	2	60	0	Tyldesley (R.)	41.3	16	109	4
Sibbles	21	6	43	0	(E.)	4	0	17	0
Preston	23	4	59	2	Hopwood	53	20	54	3
					Iddon	17	7	31	0

Second Innings

Hodgson	9	2	32	0	Tyldesley	10	3	16	0
Sibbles	9	2	18	1	(E.)	10	3	16	0
Preston	9	3	16	0	Hopwood	6	4	6	0

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	47	20	77	6	Brook	44	7	135	4
Jackson	20	3	87	0	Wright	17	6	27	1

Umpires.—Bestwick and Morton

DERBYSHIRE SAVE THE MATCH

The match between Derbyshire and Surrey at Derby yesterday was left drawn. Derbyshire were given a chance to win, for they were left to get 325 to win in roughly four hours and 20 minutes, but after losing Storer in Gover's first over, and having three wickets down for 50, they had to concentrate on defence, and gained an honourable draw.

Surrey started the day from a very strong position, being 212 runs on with nine wickets to fall in their second innings, and when their score of 114 had been advanced to 226 with three men out Fender declared the innings closed. Jackson, who had been the top scorer in Derbyshire's first innings, and Townsend were the men who saved the home county from defeat. They came together at the fall of the third wicket and remained in partnership for two hours, during which time 115 runs were added, Jackson had a little fortune, for he was twice missed in the slips. He eventually snicked a ball to Fender off Gover, who bowled better than his figures would suggest. Townsend was sound in everything he did and he played one of the best innings of his career.

Score:—

SURREY

First Innings			Second Innings
Hobbs, c. Elliott, b. Slater	.. 75	b. Townsend	58
Sandham, b. Worthington	.. 15	st. Elliott, b. Mitchell	.. 70
Ducat, b. Townsend	.. 54	not out	.. 60
Shepherd, b. Mitchell	.. 0	not out	.. 28
Barling, c. Worthington, b. Mitchell	.. 33		
P. G. H. Fender, b. Slater	.. 25		
Gregory, b. Worthington	.. 3		
Peach, b. Mitchell	.. 74	c. Worthington, b. Townsend	.. 11
M. J. C. Allom, b. Storer	.. 24		
Brooks, run out	.. 5		
Gover, not out	.. 1		
Leg-byes, 3; n.-b., 2	.. 5	Leg-byes	.. 3
Total	.. 316	Total (3 wkts.)	*226

* Innings declared closed.

DERBYSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings
Lee, c. Shepherd, b. Fender	.. 17	b. Fender	.. 15
Storer, l.-b.-w., b. Shepherd	.. 31	b. Gover	.. 1
Slater, b. Sherbard	.. 5	not out	.. 44
G. R. Jackson, c. Allom, b. Gover	.. 91	c. Fender, b. Gover	.. 62
Townsend, b. Shepherd	.. 1	not out	.. 81
Worthington, b. Fender	.. 36	c. Barling, b. Gover	.. 26
Smith, b. Gover	.. 25	l.-b.-w., b. Fender	.. 20
A. W. Richardson, b. Gover	.. 0		
Aldermann, c. Shepherd, b. Peach	.. 0		
Elliott, b. Gover	.. 9		
Mitchell, not out	.. 2		
Byes, 7; l.-b., 3	.. 10	Byes, 6; l.-b., 7; n.-b., 2	.. 15
Total	.. 218	Total (5 wkts.)	224

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	21	6	51	2	Townsend	29	9	61	1
Worthington	28	5	76	2	Mitchell	25.5	2	93	3
					Storer	11	1	50	1

Second Innings

Slater	14	3	29	0	Townsend	28	10	49	2
Worthington	16	3	64	0	Mitchell	23	7	68	1
					Lee	3	0	15	0

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	19	3	38	0	Fender	13	1	42	2
Gover	24.4	7	49	7	Peach	13	1	22	1
Gregory	10	5	17	0	Shepherd	18	6	40	3

Second Innings

Gover	20	2	65	3	Barling	5	1	9	0
Allom	13	3	33	0	Shepherd	8	0	50	0
Peach	4	2	10	0	Gregory	8	4	11	0
Fender	25	5	73	2					

Umpires.—Oates and Hardstaff

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

	P.	W.	Won 1st inns.	Lost 1st inns.	No result	Pts.
Points Awarded	—	8	0	5	3	4
Nottinghamshire	14	7	1	4	2	78
Kent	14	6	1	6	1	77
Lancashire	14	6	0	2	6	77
Yorkshire	12	7	1	2	2	74
Gloucestershire	13	7	2	0	4	68
Derbyshire	14	5	4	2	3	60
Sussex	14	4	3	4	3	59
Surrey	14	1	1	7	4	59
Essex	13	4	3	3	3	56
Worcestershire	15	2	4	5	4	53
Warwickshire	14	2	4	5	3	50
Leicestershire	13	3	4	3	3	48
Glamorgan	13	3	5	4	1	47
Hampshire	12	3	5	0	4	38
Northamptonshire	15	3	9	1	1	36
Middlesex	14	0	6	1	5	28
Somerset	12	0	9	3	0	15

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

THE OVAL.—THE ARMY v. ROYAL AIR FORCE

The Army.—Captain E. R. B. Williams (Rifle Brigade), Captain Arnold (Army Dental Corps), Captain M. B. Burrows (5th Innisk

Parliament

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

COMMONS AND THE SPEED LIMIT

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, JULY 4

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

The Hastings Tramways Company (Trolley Vehicles) Bill was read the third time.

The Road Traffic Bill, as amended in the Standing Committee, was considered on Report.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) moved the insertion of a new clause to provide that a person charged with an offence against the speed limit, with reckless or dangerous driving, or with careless driving, should be entitled to a copy of the particulars in possession of the police on which the charge is based, on payment of a fee of 1s.

SIR J. MELVILLE, Solicitor-General (Gateshead), said the Government could not accept the proposal. It was most desirable that they should avoid setting up a separate kind of administration of criminal justice for the benefit of motorists. If the motorist were to have the benefit of the details in the hands of the police, so, he supposed, might the burglar, the coiner, and the forger.

Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES (Flint, L.) said there was no reason why motorists who were summoned should be singled out for preferential treatment; they would get exactly the same particulars of the charges that were to be made against them as people who were charged with other offences.

Mr. ATKINSON (Altrincham, U.) said he had never known anything so vague in our jurisprudence as the words which made it an offence to drive a motor-vehicle on a road "without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road." When the law created vague offences of that kind it was important that a man who was to be charged should have particulars of what he was to be charged with. Prejudice against the motorist ought not to be carried so far as to deprive him of the opportunity of proving himself innocent.

Mr. REYNOLDS (Liverpool, Exchange, U.) said that 14 days after he had driven through a certain part of England 120 miles from his home he received a summons from the local police charging him with having driven to the danger of the public. He had no means of knowing exactly what the accusation was or the evidence on which it rested, and he had to absent himself for a day from important business to defend himself from an accusation of which he had not the slightest knowledge.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) suggested that after the Bill had been passed the Home Secretary should issue a circular to the police expressing a desire that summonses issued against motorists should state precisely the charges that were to be made against them.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), said the Under-Secretary of the Home Office had told him that a circular of the kind suggested by Sir H. Samuel would be issued to the police.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY said that undertaking satisfied him, and he asked leave to withdraw the clause.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyll, U.) hoped the clause would not be withdrawn. He was not all in favour of motorists. In his opinion, they ought not to be allowed on the roads—(laughter)—but as they were there they were entitled to fair play as a matter of right and not by the grace of the Home Office.

The clause was negatived.

COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) moved, as a new clause, that Part II., making it obligatory on owners of motor-vehicles to hold insurance policies or other securities against third-party risks, should be limited in its operation for three years and no longer, unless Parliament shall otherwise determine. He thought it was difficult to forecast the result of such legislation. As *The Times* had pointed out in an excellent article, compulsory insurance had led, in countries where it had been adopted, to a marked increase in the number and magnitude of third-party claims, and to filling the Courts with contentious claims. The matter, he thought, would have to be reconsidered in three years' time.

Mr. MORRISON admitted that in this part of the Bill there were elements of enterprise. Quite possibly there were imperfections, because it was a new departure in legislation and by no means simple to produce. The insurance companies had given him an undertaking that Part II. should not, in itself, increase premiums, although they must be guided by actual financial results in the new conditions. There was no reason to believe that the insurance companies would do other than genuinely work Part II. If Part II. worked out badly, then the Government would have to face the situation and not fall back on the miserable expedient of the Expiring Laws Continuance Act. It would be more effective to leave the provisions of the Bill as they were.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY said there was a vast amount of detail in Part II. which could only be tested by actual working, and after three years it would be time to look into this part of the measure.

The new clause was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. MORRISON accepted a new clause, moved by COLONEL ASHLEY, to give to highway authorities power to remove obstructions put by individuals on highways.

The new clause was read a second time and added to the Bill.

The consideration of new clauses having been concluded, the amendments to the Bill were proceeded with.

On Clause 1 (Motor-vehicles to which the provisions of Part I. applies),

Mr. MORRISON moved a series of amendments, the effect of which was to make applicable to the drivers of trolly vehicles the provisions relating to the licensing of drivers, disqualification for offences, endorsement of licence for conviction, dangerous driving, drunk in charge, and inquiry into accidents.

In reply to COLONEL ASHLEY,

Mr. MORRISON said that none of these provisions was made applicable to tramcars, not even that relating to dangerous driving. He admitted that there was what he called a "shady verge" between tramcars and trolly vehicles, but there was a difference. Tramcars ran on fixed rails and they had not the mobility of trolly vehicles in the sense that they could not swing from one part of the road to another. Tramcars were pretty sternly disciplined so far as the drivers of them were concerned; they worked under statute, and they were subject to regulations in the framing of which the Ministry of Transport had a considerable hand.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) urged that there ought to be some regulation compelling tramcars to be fitted with an automatic device at the back, which would indicate that a driver was applying his powerful brakes. He was of opinion that tramcar drivers ought to be made subject to greater restrictions.

SIR W. BRASS (Clitheroe, U.) suggested that the title of the Bill ought to be, not "Road Traffic" but "Motor Traffic," in view of the fact that the only people who were brought within its scope were the drivers of motor-vehicles. The Minister ought to bring tramcar drivers under its provisions as well as the drivers of other vehicles.

The amendments were agreed to.

On Clause 3 (Prohibition of motor-vehicles not complying with regulations as to construction, &c.),

Mr. MORRISON moved the deletion of the proviso by which it was proposed that a motor-vehicle should be exempted from complying with the regulations if the regulations were made during the 12 months immediately preceding the date on which the vehicle was registered, or at any time thereafter. He moved to substitute a proviso by which exemption for not less than five years shall be granted to any vehicle registered before the expiration of one year from the making of the regulations. He said that this was a compromise with the interests concerned.

The amendment was agreed to.

FIRST OFFENCES AND FINES

COLONEL ASHLEY moved an amendment to provide that in the case of offences against Clause 3 the penalty should be a fine not exceeding £5 for a first offence and a fine not exceeding £10 for a subsequent offence. He said that, without this amendment, anyone who broke the regulations made under this clause would be liable to a fine of £20 for a first offence and a fine of £50 or three months' imprisonment for a subsequent offence.

Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary for the Home Department (Wednesbury) said the general penalties in the Bill were maximum penalties, and the Courts could be relied on to decide between small and serious offences. He thought it would be desirable that the Courts should have discretionary power to impose heavier penalties than those proposed in the amendment. The offence might be a serious one imperilling life.

Mr. HOPKIN MORRIS (Cardigan, L.) said that if an offence were so great as to imperil life, it was too serious to be brought within this section and it ought to be dealt with under other provisions.

Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES said it was of the greatest importance to ensure in the first instance that the vehicle should go on the road in a proper condition, and the purpose of the clause was to provide for "safety first." If any person deliberately and repeatedly contravened the regulations, the penalties in the clause were not too serious.

MAJOR GLYN thought it was essential to have heavy penalties if the speed limit was to be abolished. Second-hand and inferior motor-cars, of which there was a great number on the roads, were a particular source of danger.

The amendment was rejected by 203 votes to 74—majority, 129.

LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) moved an amendment to change from 21, as proposed in the Bill, to 18 the minimum age at which a person could drive a heavy vehicle on the road.

Mr. SHORT said the age provision in this respect followed the report of the Royal Commission, which recommended that no person under 21 should be allowed to drive a heavy motor-car or public service vehicle.

COLONEL ASHLEY said the age limit in this case might affect the livelihood of some young men. If it was not dangerous to the public for young men of 17 in the Army to drive heavy motor-vehicles, he could not see why it should be dangerous for civilians of 18 to do so. If it were said that the Army driver was under discipline, his reply was that he was just as independent as the civilian in driving motor-vehicles.

Mr. MORRISON said the line had to be drawn somewhere as to the age at which the sense of responsibility began, and, in the opinion of the Ministry, that age was 21. If the cumbersome and heavily weighted vehicles referred to were not reasonably well driven, they could be very dangerous to users of the highways.

The amendment was negatived.

THE SPEED LIMIT

35 MILES AN HOUR SUGGESTED

On Clause 10, which fixes new speed limits for heavy vehicles and abolishes the speed limit for private cars,

DR. SALTER (Bermondsey, Lab.) moved an amendment to fix the speed limit for private cars at 35 miles an hour. He said that on the passing of the amendment depended the lives of many thousands of people. If the present rate of increase in motor accidents were continued, in three or four years over 10,000 would lose their lives on the roads each year. One of the causes of these terrible calamities was excessive speed. The Bill did practically nothing to reduce the terrible toll of human life. During the Committee stage the Minister refused to include practically every safeguard suggested. Pedestrians were not even safe on the pavement; no fewer than three people were killed every day while walking or standing on the footways. The way in which the police took no notice of offenders was amazing. The Bill did nothing to deal with these offences beyond increasing the penalties. Reckless and dangerous driving was illegal at present, but the police were doing practically nothing to stop it. While the Minister of Transport was concerned with damage to the roads, damage to human life was apparently not a matter that weighed with him at all.

Mr. MORRISON said he must emphatically deny that statement.

DR. SALTER said that at any rate he was very much shocked when he heard the Minister make his defence of a speed limit for heavy cars and no speed limit for light cars. The public would hold that House to be guilty of aiding and abetting murder if this clause was carried in an unamended form and a very considerable increase occurred in road fatalities, as he believed it would occur. The country would hold the House responsible in general and the Minister in particular.

Mr. NAYLOR (Southwark, S.E., Lab.), seconding the amendment, hoped that members would have regard to the safety in the use of roads of the men and women whom they represented. Motorists constituted a privileged class. (No, no.) He belonged to that class, for he was a motorist, but the privilege he derived from his licence was all the more reason why he should see that the men and women who used the roads as pedestrians were protected from the mad career of the racing motorist. The faster a man drove the less control he had over his car when confronted with a difficulty.

Mr. MORRISON said he recognized that the abolition of the speed limit in the case of light cars was a serious step to take and that he had to justify it. In his opinion the speed limit had broken down. The British police had the instinct not to enforce a law which was out of date and against public opinion. Did members of the House expect the police to enforce the existing speed limit? Any member who rode down Whitehall to the House on an omnibus was an accessory after the fact to a breach of the speed limit, and to be logical he should get off the omnibus. (Laughter.) The hon. member for Bermondsey was willing that the speed limit maximum should be 35 miles for light cars, but if they put down such a maximum the motorist would tend to get it into his mind that in driving at 35 miles an hour he was driving reasonably. He shrank from laying down such a principle in a statute. If they got it into the head of the average motorist that 35 miles an hour was what Parliament normally contemplated, that motorist would feel that 35 miles was the normal speed to aim at. This problem was to be solved, not so much by compulsion as by education and the inculcation of a social conscience. (Hear, hear.) Up to the present, the motorist who behaved rudely on the road did not feel that he had broken the social code. They had to make him feel that, if he acted inconsiderately and discourteously on the road, he was not a British gentleman and could not be regarded as such. (Hear, hear.) If they could get that by education and the inculcation of good conduct they would do more than by setting up a standard of 35 miles an hour. He was anxious that the motorist's mind should be concentrated on what was careless and reckless driving in the circumstances of the case, and he hoped that, in clear cases, magistrates would not hesitate to be severe in their penalties and disqualify dangerous drivers from driving.

There was an amendment on the paper which, he hoped, would be of very great value. That amendment would enable him to contribute out of the Road Fund towards the cost of the equipment and maintenance of motor-vehicles for the use of the police as mobile police units. (Hear, hear.) If they abolished the speed limit, it would be criminal if they did not redouble their efforts to deal with the dangerous driver. The policeman on foot was clearly at a disadvantage in dealing with dangerous driving, and they were going to urge the police to provide a sufficient force, mounted on motor-cycles or motor-cars, to deal with it. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman concluded by saying that while the vote on the amendment would be a free vote, the Government were perfectly definite in their own view, and his considered advice to the House was to reject the amendment.

LIEUT.-COL. SPENDER-CLAY (Tonbridge, U.), speaking as a member of a bench of magistrates which imposed more fines on motorists than any other bench of magistrates in the country, said he had come to the conclusion that speed limits were quite useless. Where magistrates had erred in the past had been in not suspending licences as much as they should have done. Suspension of a licence was the the most potent weapon against dangerous driving.

Mr. CAINE (Liverpool, Everton, Lab.), in supporting the amendment, said he felt that, with the low general standard of driving which at present existed in this country, they were running a very grave danger in abolishing the speed limit.

SIR L. WARD (Hull, N.W., U.) said that the last speaker's remarks would carry much greater weight if they did not know that he habitually broke the law as it stood to-day, and in all probability would break it equally regularly if the speed limit was amended to 35 miles an hour. (Laughter.) It was difficult to enforce a speed limit for private cars. He congratulated the Minister of Transport on adopting the idea of motor police. The amendment would not improve the safety of the roads, but in the majority of cases would make them more dangerous.

Mr. SCRYMGEOUR (Dundee, Ind.), supporting the amendment, said that public opinion was being coerced by the savage element among motorists. The present situation was a travesty of civilization, and it would be necessary for many of the inhabitants of this country to do what Gandhi's followers were doing in India, by being squashed on the thoroughfares. (Laughter and cries of "Shelter!") This was one of the most disastrous moves that could have been made by a Labour Government, and if a Labour Government had to confess that they could not do this or that, then they should get out of the job. (Opposition cheers.)

SIR W. BRASS opposed the amendment.

The amendment was negatived by 180 votes to 99—majority, 81.

Further proceedings on the Report stage were deferred.

The House stood adjourned at 3 minutes past 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week :—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Rabbits Bill read first time.
Debate on the Naval Treaty.

WEDNESDAY.—London County Council (Improvements), Southend-on-Sea Corporation, and South Yorkshire and Derbyshire Gas Bills read second time.

Poor Prisoners Defence Bill agreed to on Report.

Brighton and Hove Gas Bill read third time.

British North America Bill passed through final stages.

THURSDAY.—Commons' Amendments to Darlington Corporation and West Bromwich Corporation Bills agreed to.

Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland), Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements), and Overseas Trade Bills read second time.

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Bill agreed to on Report.

Debate on Closer Union in East Africa.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Lords' Amendments to Leeds Corporation Bill agreed to.

Coast Protection Money Resolution and Education and Hours of Industrial Employment Bills withdrawn.

Shropshire Worcestershire and Staffordshire Electric Power Bill read second time.

Supply: Vote for Ministry of Health considered in Committee.

Public Works Loans and Land Drainage (No. 2) Money Resolutions and Fife Electric Power, Hastings Tramways Company (Trolley Vehicles), Sidmouth Electricity, and Wednesbury Corporation Bills agreed to on Report.

West Bromwich Corporation and Rabbits Bills read third time.

Channel Tunnel motion rejected by 179 votes to 172.

TUESDAY.—Sale of Cheese Bill read first time.

Finance Bill: Committee.

Darlington Corporation Bill read third time.

WEDNESDAY.—Isle of Man (Customs) (No. 2) and Married Women Teachers (Employment) Bills read first time.

Finance Bill: Committee.

THURSDAY.—British North America Bill read first time.

Finance Bill: Committee.

Fife Electric Power, Wednesbury Corporation, and Sidmouth Electricity Bills read third time.

FRIDAY.—Road Traffic Bill considered on Report.

Hastings Tramways Company (Trolley Vehicles) Bill read third time.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BILL

GOVERNMENT CHARGED WITH "ILLEGAL ACTION"

The Executive Committee of the London Municipal Society on Thursday passed a resolution protesting against "the action of the Board of Education in issuing Circular 1404 in September, 1929, pressing local education authorities to make their plans and to embark upon expenditure in anticipation of the passing of Education (School Attendance) Bills, which have now been withdrawn. No authority or sanction from Parliament having been given to the Board of Education in respect of these proposals, this Committee is of opinion that the action of the Board of Education is unconstitutional and subversive of the authority of Parliament and the rights of local education authorities."

The Society state:—"Local education authorities throughout the country were directed to undertake expenditure and to reorganize the whole of their educational administration in anticipation of a Bill which was introduced into the House of Commons and withdrawn, then revised and reintroduced, and now withdrawn again. Throughout England and Wales local education authorities have made their plans, and many have spent money at the instigation of the Board of Education in connexion with a Bill which is not now even before the House of Commons. As a result, large sums of money have been illegally spent owing to the illegal action of the Board of Education."

The Executive Committee also passed a resolution viewing with alarm "the statement of the Minister of Health that the Government had under consideration the repeal of the provisions of the Borough Funds Act, 1903, which repeal would deprive ratepayers of the right to demand that a poll be taken in respect to schemes promoted by borough councils and urban district councils."

MANCHESTER BOUNDARIES

EXTENSION BILL APPROVED BY SELECT COMMITTEE

A Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by LORD CUSHENDUN, yesterday, after a hearing lasting for nine days, approved the Manchester Extension Bill.

The Bill is promoted by the Manchester Corporation with the object of bringing within the city boundaries three Cheshire parishes—Northenden, Baguley, and Northen Etchells—in which the corporation have acquired nearly two-thirds of the land for housing purposes.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., in his final address for the promoters, submitted that the Bill ought not to be rejected merely to preserve the pride of the Cheshire County Council. The area affected by the Bill must be developed in any case by the Manchester Corporation for Manchester people. Although the county council, in order to defeat the proposal before the Committee, were ready now to promise to finance the provision of necessary services in the district, the people in the rest of the county would undoubtedly protest against the incurring of such a burden for the benefit of Manchester people. On principles of both reason and justice the area should be administered by Manchester.

After three minutes' deliberation, the CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee found the preamble proved and that the Bill would be allowed to proceed.

DEFAULTING SOLICITORS

LAW SOCIETY AND PROPOSED INDEMNITY FUND

The Law Society, at their annual meeting in London yesterday, approved the general principles of the draft of a Bill to make it compulsory for every solicitor to become a member of the society. The Bill also proposed to establish a fund for the relief of cases of hardship caused to clients by defaulting solicitors, but an amendment was, after a long discussion, accepted deleting the provision that the society should make rules as to the keeping and accounting for the money of clients by solicitors.

Mr. W. H. FOSTER, president of the society, in moving the approval of the Bill, said that it represented an endeavour to prevent or mitigate the scandals caused by the unprofessional conduct of some of the less reputable members of the profession. They considered that every member of the profession should become a member of the Law Society. It was suggested that out of the extra subscriptions a fund should be established from which grants could be made solely at the discretion of the council for the relief of some of the harder cases. They did not intend that the fund should be regarded as an indemnity fund, because in some of the cases the loss was due as much to the carelessness and apathy of the client as to the dishonesty of the solicitors.

Many of those present took exception to the Bill.

The Council of the Law Society have made the following award of two studentships of the annual value of £40 each, tenable for one year, but renewable at the discretion of the Council:—

Class A (candidates under 19 years of age).—Mr. Alexander Charles Roberts (King's School, Canterbury, and the Law Society's School); Mr. John Edward Siddall (King Edward VII. School, Sheffield, and the University of Sheffield).

Mr. Roberts is articled with Mr. C. J. Roberts, of Folkestone, and Mr. Siddall with Mr. W. B. Siddons, of Sheffield. Each studentship is awarded on the condition that the holder proceeds and continues to pursue a course of studies for a law degree.

The Prince of Wales has provisionally accepted the invitation of the Manchester Corporation to visit Abergele, Denbighshire, in September, for the purpose of opening their sanatorium.

UNEMPLOYMENT

"DRASTIC LEGISLATION" FORESHADOWED

Mr. W. Graham, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, speaking in Edinburgh last night, said that if the schemes promoted by the Government last year had been allowed normal operation there was no doubt that they would have made a beneficial impression on the ordinary figures of unemployment.

More than £110,000,000 worth of work had been sanctioned. Unfortunately, local authorities delayed their schemes and other statutory bodies made almost endless delay, and only a small proportion of that vast amount had been put in hand. The Government had decided to introduce drastic legislation to deal with that state of affairs. The Bill would be taken in Parliament almost immediately. Its main object was to cut out much of the procedure which was necessary by local authorities and to give the Government certain overriding powers in order that the schemes would be proceeded with at the earliest possible moment.

Many persons have predicted that Great Britain would again see 2,000,000 people out of work, probably before the autumn. There were, however, certain indications that that calamity might be avoided. Leading authorities believed that we had probably touched the lowest point in commodity prices and that as they recovered industry internationally would regain confidence and the unemployed would progressively be absorbed in useful occupations.

With regard to the Coal Mines Bill, whatever happened in the House of Lords there need not be the slightest doubt that the marketing schemes in the Bill would proceed. Owners and others who had suggested that they would be abandoned were utterly wrong. They were now definitely beyond the challenge of either House and were, for all practical purposes, the law of the land. In important districts, discussions were now going on between the owners and representative merchants and factors. The Government would always encourage such a development which was essential to the reconstruction of the industry and, incidentally, to the protection of retail consumers of coal, who were penalized by the present unfair margin between the low pithead price and an excessive retail charge. The Government would also amend certain other proposals of the House of Lords, and would again reject the proposal for a spreadover in working hours. The danger in that proposal lay in the fact that it might withhold part of the reduction in working time. Seven-and-a-half hours, plus one winding time which, in effect, was more than eight hours, was a long enough period a day in a highly dangerous industry like coalmining. With the progressive reorganization of the industry there was no need whatever of an attack on wages. On the contrary, he believed that in time they could be progressively improved.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' HOURS

VIEWS OF FRUITERERS AND FLORISTS

Mr. C. R. Buxton presided at a meeting of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on shop assistants' hours yesterday. It was stated in evidence that a further shortening of the hours of trading in fruit and flower shops would cause either a reduction in wages or an increase in the price of commodities.

Mr. T. D. Matkin, secretary of the Retail Fruiterers' and Florists' Association, said that the average number of working hours in the trade was 56 a week. The association was of the opinion that it was impossible to reduce further the trading hours and maintain efficient service. Many of the goods sold would not remain in condition for sale until the following day. Compulsory cutting down of hours of labour would mean engagement of further staff.

In the London districts a considerable amount of male labour was used for shop purposes. Extra charges on the wage bill would probably be followed by the dismissal of the male employees and the engagement of female labour at more economic rates. The effect in florists' shops would be that a large number of employees who were maintained on full pay during the slack months by the business done during the rush periods would have to be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that as the public had been educated up to the early closing regulations, they might be educated up to further changes in shopping hours. The witness said that what had helped early closing of shops was the growth of recreation. People wanted to get their shopping done so that they could go and enjoy themselves.

Mr. Moyses Stevens, a florist, said that if they could get girl apprentices straight from school at 14 they need never have a day's unemployment for the rest of their lives. By working 60 hours a week during their four busy months—May, June, July, and September—florists were able to pay full weekly wages during the rest of the year, when they worked 48 hours a week. He knew of no multiple shops in the florist trade. They had never been a success.

The Committee adjourned until Wednesday.

INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY FORMED

LORD SUMNER ON "FALSE HOPES"

The Indian Empire Society was formally constituted at a meeting held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday, under the chairmanship of the president, LORD SUMNER. A statement of aims and objects intimated that the society is strictly a non-party organization, and, while standing for the security of India and the maintenance of administrative standards and a sufficient British element in the public services, has no idea of "going back" on pledges to which the British people are committed.

Letters of regret were read from Lord Brentford, Lord Sydenham, and Lord Meston. Lord Brentford wrote that the views of Indian extremists asking for independence were very largely the result of propaganda emanating from Moscow. If this propaganda were successful, not only should we lose a great portion of our Empire, but India itself would be reduced in a very few years to a condition of chaos and bloodshed. The Simon Report in many ways went farther than he would be prepared to go; but if the rumours coming from India were true, to the effect that the Government of India, whether with the support or by the direction of our Socialist Government in this country, intended to disregard the recommendations of the Report and allow a new Constitution for India to be evolved at the Round Table Conference, he could only express his very strong view that this would have to be fought at all costs and to the bitter end.

LORD SUMNER said that the ultimate decision rested with Parliament and could not be prejudged or prejudiced by so-called pledges given by individuals. England would not be bound by declarations, semi-official or unofficial; Parliament was, and must remain, unfettered in the exercise of its own judgment. There was no greater folly and no more lamentable dereliction of duty than to throw out ambiguous expressions and be a party to appease resentment and allay disorder. If such expressions as "Dominion status" were founded on a pledge they were doubly void. They were not only uttered without authority, but they were empty of definite meaning. Hence the forthcoming Conference must consider such plans as might be brought before it, or suggest themselves, in the light of the evidence known to it, and with the one and only object of assisting Parliament to come to its own decision.

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALFRED KNOX, M.P., SIR CHARLES OMAN, M.P., the MAHARAJAH of BURDWAN, SIRDAR IKBAL ALI SHAH, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR CLAUD JACOB (chairman of the society), and SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER also spoke.

LANCASHIRE VILLAGE FOR SALE

Low Moor village, on the outskirts of Clitheroe, is for sale. Two hundred cottages, nine shops, a farm, and a school are included, together with the village mill, one of the oldest and biggest in Lancashire. The residence of the owner, which stands in the factory yard, is also being sold, with 30 acres of land on the banks of the Ribble. The mill, which combines spinning and weaving, has been run by successive generations of the Garnett family since its foundation in 1799. It was the first mill in North-East Lancashire to instal power looms, and formerly employed nearly 1,000 persons, but it has been closed for some months.

THE EPSOM MURDER

SIR B. SPILSBURY'S EVIDENCE

DEATH BY STRANGULATION

The inquest was resumed at Epsom yesterday on the body of Agnes Kesson, 20, a Scottish waitress, whose body was found in Horton Lane, near Epsom, on the day after the Derby.

Robert Duncan Harper, who lived at The Nook, Burgh Heath, where the girl was employed, and who stated on Thursday that he and Kesson went out together once a week, was recalled, and the CORONER (Mr. G. Willis Taylor) asked him if he wished to add anything to the evidence he had given the previous day. Harper said that he missed out the time of going to Sutton Station on the Wednesday night. He went to catch the 11.19 train. There were two other people there, and he turned his car round and came straight back. He got back about 11.30 p.m. Mr. Deats and he talked to the policeman for a time; then he went to the garage with the car, came back, and went to bed about 12.30 a.m. with Mr. Deats's son.

Harper said that he first knew Agnes Kesson at Sutton, and the next he knew was that she was coming to Deats's at Burgh Heath, and he went there in the New Year. He went there as a garage hand. He agreed that Agnes Kesson was a little hot-tempered; he himself had not got a quick temper.

When he was inquiring as to the whereabouts of Kesson he asked Mrs. Young where she was. She said, "Isn't she with you?" He said, "No, she has left; don't you know where she is?" She said she did not, and told him not to worry, as she might be going to London. He did not think she would go there without telling him. He was not in a temper when he spoke to Mrs. Young, but only anxious to find out where Agnes was. Mrs. Young's evidence was exaggerated.

HARPER'S STORY OF QUARRELS

The CORONER questioned Harper about quarrels that were alleged to have taken place between Agnes Kesson and him, and asked, "Do you remember words passing between you and the girl on somebody's birthday?" Harper.—She would not leave me alone, so I gave her a push and told her to keep away till I had finished my booking.

Do you recall any other instance?—On the Wednesday before I left. We were coming back from Carshalton.

You had an opportunity to tell us this yesterday?—I forgot. We stopped at an hotel to have a drink, and as we came out she saw a policeman there. She was going to talk to him, but I called her back. I asked her where she was going. I said:—"You were going to talk to the policeman," and she said she was not. We quarrelled on the way home.

But she said she was not going to talk to him?—Yes; but I knew she would, because she had waved to him before.

What happened on the way home?—We quarrelled, and she kicked me and swore at me.

What did she say?—Do you want me to tell you?

The CORONER said that he must know the words the girl used, and Harper then repeated them.

What did you do?—I said "Shut up, or I will choke you." I caught hold of her beads around her neck and put my arm round her neck to keep her from swearing.

Is that all?—I said, "Shut up, or I will choke you, you ——." Then we went home, and she said she would take up another situation, and went upstairs.

How did this happen on this particular day?—Because she was speaking to the policeman.

It was quite a coincidence that on the same day she told you she was going to take up another situation?—Yes.

Do you wish the Court to understand that you were jealous of her?—Yes, I was.

You had known her for about six months. Somebody said you were fond of her?—I was fond of her.

You were, up to the time she left on the Tuesday?—Yes.

And you were when Mr. Deats told you she had gone?—Yes.

Why did you go to Carshalton to see where she was?—Because I thought she would be there.

Because you were fond of her?—Yes. When she told me the situation at Carshalton was vacant I asked her why she wanted to go back to the bar, because she had told me when she was at the Station Hotel, Sutton, she did not like bar work. She said she would go back there just for a change.

You told the jury yesterday that when you got back from Carshalton and said she was not there, Mr. Deats said something about some money that was missing and you went with him to the police station?—Yes.

You told the jury you were still fond of her?—I was still fond of her. Harper said that that was the first time he had heard there was money missing. Mr. Deats had never said anything to him about it before.

Mr. Deats alleged that the girl you were fond of had got this money. What did you do then?—I told him not to do that. He said he was going to search her box, and he said he was going to Wallington police station to get a warrant to search the box, and I said, "You should not do a thing like that." When Mr. Deats came out of the police station I asked him if he had got it, and he said "No."

You knew all about this yesterday, didn't you, when you were asked?—Yes.

And for some reason or other you did not tell me?—I did not remember.

You remember nothing until you are asked a question?—No.

A MIDNIGHT VISIT

Do you remember telling the jury yesterday that some time about midnight you and Mr. Deats's son went over to Carshalton?—Yes.

You did not tell the jury that that was after everybody had gone to bed, did you?—Didn't I mention that?

The CORONER referred to the depositions and read extracts from them.

Were you in any way engaged to this girl?—No.

Had you been intimate with her at any time?—Oh, yes.

Are you able to say the last time you were intimate with her—how long before this Tuesday on which she left?—About a week before. It may have been more than that, a week or a fortnight before.

What steps did you take on the following day to ascertain where she was?

Harper said that he wrote to Agnes Kesson's sister in Scotland that she had disappeared, but took no other steps on the Wednesday and Thursday to find where she was. He was waiting for a reply from the sister.

Have you at any time since that Tuesday at midday seen Agnes Keeson?—No, sir.

Have you at any time since then seen any of her belongings that were missing?—I saw the things in the house.

My question was perfectly simple. Have you seen any of the articles since the Tuesday?—None of them.

During the months you knew this girl, did you gather from her that she had any other friends?—Only Mrs. Young.

No men friends?—Except a fellow called Packard.

The CORONER said that he had the letter Harper wrote to the girl's sister in Scotland, which was posted at 5.30 p.m. on June 4, and read:—

I am writing to ask if you have any information about Agnes, as she left here yesterday to go to her new job, and I am very anxious to know where she is. . . . Her new job is with Mrs. Young, which I very much object to as I think too much of Agnes to go to Mrs. Young, and she knows it. If you don't mind my saying so, if she is home, don't let her go back to England, where her luggage is. . . . Please wire me if she has come home safe. Tell her to write me as I am very worried about her.

Harper said he objected to Mrs. Young because of the company she kept.

RIDE TO CARSHALTON

Robert Deats stated in evidence that he was 19 years old and a garage hand, and lived at The Nook with his parents.

The CORONER: For some extraordinary reason, or for some reason perhaps you can explain, Bob Harper and yourself crept downstairs quietly and out of the house to ride in a conveyance not your own, that is your excuse, to see if Kesson was at Carshalton?—Yes.

Then, coming back, you crept upstairs into the house so that nobody would know you had been away?—Yes.

What was it Bob said to you to induce you to go over to Carshalton on the Tuesday night?—He said: "Let us go to Carshalton to see if Agnes has got there."

He had been over there several times in the evening. Did he tell you that?—No, my father told me that. He came down and said: "See the car is all right for petrol, because Bob is going out."

The witness said that Harper was annoyed because Kesson left before he came back from Tooting. He was going to take her over in the car.

A juror.—What time did you get home on the Tuesday night from Carshalton?—About 12.40.

The foreman.—What was your real object in going out quietly that night?—To see if she was at Carshalton.

After having been on the telephone?—I had not been on the telephone.

Another juror.—Are you keeping anything back with reference to the talk you had with Harper before you went out?—No, nothing at all.

SIR B. SPILSBURY'S EVIDENCE

Sir Bernard Spilsbury was then called, and said that he made the *post-mortem* examination on Thursday, June 5. A fairly deep depression completely encircled the lower part of the neck in a horizontal direction. There were three small bruises on the adjoining skin. On the left side and at the back of the neck the depression appeared to be a double one with markings like those of the strands of a rope between the two portions. A small glistening black mass was adhering to the depression on the left side of the neck. This, on microscopical examination, was found to be a black amorphous substance, held together by woollen fibres which were stained red. The arms and legs were bruised, there were two bruises on the forehead, and nine bruises on the upper part of the back. In the small of the back there was a large bruise measuring 2in. by 1½in. Internally there was a large recent bruise on the right side of the head. On the left side of the head were two recent bruises of smaller size—one at the back and one at the front. The skull was not injured, but the tongue was indented by teeth. In his opinion the cause of death was asphyxiation due to strangulation by a ligature round the neck. The pattern of the depression round the neck suggested the strands of a rope.

The bruises on the body were all recent, probably being produced very shortly before death. The most serious was that on the right side of the head. It was produced by a blow or blows by some blunt object and with such violence as probably to render the victim unconscious. The bruises on the face and front of the chest might have been caused by blows of the fist, and the bruise on the lower part of the back by a blow or fall on to a projecting surface. Many of the smaller bruises on the limbs might have been caused by the pressure of fingers. He found no signs of attempted outrage. The wide distribution of bruises indicated that the girl struggled.

The CORONER pointed out that there were evidences of partly digested food and asked how long before death a meal would be indicated.

A juror.—Could the injuries have been carried out by one man?—It would not have required two men, but there might have been two men in it.

The CORONER produced a long piece of cord to which a label was attached and asked, "Could this have caused the strangulation?"

Sir Bernard Spilsbury.—Yes, it is the sort of material which could have been used twice round the neck. It is of the right thickness and general character, but the colour of the flex does not correspond with the wool I found around the neck.

The red fibre you found might not have been connected with the rope?—No, it might have been some foreign substance clinging to the rope.

Detective-Sergeant Robert Neild, of Wallington, said that on June 3, about 9 p.m., Mr. Deats called at the police station. He seemed very flustered and agitated and said, "I have got a café over at Burgh Heath, and a girl who has been working for me has just left, and I think she has done me for pounds." He asked for a warrant to search the box and the witness said he could not get it that night.

Police-constable Frank Bailey said that he saw Deats and Harper in a car about 11.10 on the Wednesday night and Deats told him he had driven a man to Kingswood-road. They drove away in the direction of Epsom along the Ewell road. About 12.40 that night at Deats's tea-shop he saw the two side-lights of a motor-car, which was driven to the Ewell road and then turned left towards the main Brighton road. The driver was Mr. Deats, senior.

The inquest was then adjourned until Tuesday.

THE BRIGHTON MURDER

JURY'S VERDICT AT INQUEST

The inquest was resumed yesterday at Brighton on the body of BEATRICE PRENDERGAST, aged 56, who lived at Cavendish-street, Brighton, and was found stabbed in an alley late on the night of Saturday, June 7.

Dr. Pulling, having given evidence that the wounds which had caused the woman's death were not self-inflicted, John William Nye, of St. James's-street, Brighton, a stock-jobber's clerk, said that at about 12.30 on the Sunday morning, June 8, he was driving his car along St. James's-mews, with headlights on, when, about 40 yards from the street entrance, he saw the body of a woman. He swerved to avoid running over her, and after putting his car away he returned and passed the body. Thinking the woman was drunk, he found a policeman and went back with him, and when the officer turned on his light they found that the woman was dead.

Thomas Burt, a retired constable of the Brighton Force, described how the woman was lying. One hand was clasping a handbag. Her hat was about five yards away. As the body was being lifted 5s. fell from the right hand. No weapon was found.

At the suggestion of the CORONER (Mr. W. D. Peskett), the jury returned a verdict that the woman was murdered by a person or persons unknown.

"That, of course, leaves the police to deal with the matter," said the Coroner. "I have consulted with the Chief Constable, who suggests that so far as this Court is concerned it should be closed."

COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

EXAMINATION RESULTS

At the First Professional Examination (second examination, old regulations) held on June 26 and 30 and July 1 and 2, the following candidates were approved in the subjects indicated, namely:—

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—G. C. Alver, St. Mary's; A. W. H. Ashbery, L.D.S.Birm., Birm.; J. L. Bates, Guy's; R. E. Browne, King's Coll.; Ruth M. Campbell, Bengal and Royal Free; W. B. Clegg, Guy's; L. Z. Cosin, Guy's; L. J. L. Edwards, St. Bart.'s; R. H. Ellery, Middx.; G. H. D. Evans, Cardiff; T. F. V. Greenwood, Middx.; W. F. Harvey, Lond.; R. V. Havard, Cardiff; S. Hilmy, Cairo and St. Mary's; R. H. K. Hope, Univ. Coll.; C. C. Jeffery,

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"BADGER'S GREEN"

An extract from Mr. R. C. Sherriff's new play, *Badger's Green*, will be broadcast this evening at 11.10 from the National transmitter and other stations taking the National programme. The original cast will go to Savoy-hill for the broadcast production immediately after the close of the performance at the Prince of Wales Theatre. Those taking part will include Mr. Horace Hodges, Mr. J. Sebastian Smith, Mr. Louis Goodrich, and Mr. Robert Douglas. Other items in the National programme include a running commentary on the All-England Lawn Tennis Championship meeting and a variety entertainment arranged by Mr. Philip Ridgeway.

To-morrow night a concert will be given by the Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Mr. T. H. Morrison, with Mr. Frank Park and Mr. Stephen Whittaker as the soloists. The programme will include compositions by Wagner, Haydn, and Mendelssohn. At 5.30 p.m. a violin recital will be given by Mr. Albert Sammons.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 5, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **10.45** :—Simple Village Pageants, by Miss Mary Kelly. **11** :—The Annual Tynwald Ceremony of the Isle of Man : A short explanation of the nature of the Court and its ceremony by Mr. H. V. Morton. **11.15** :—Religious Service at St. John's Church. **11.45** :—The Ceremony on Tynwald Hill described by the Commentator, relayed from the Tynwald Hill, from Manchester. **12.30** :—Schools : Prize-giving : Prizes will be presented by the Duchess of Atholl. **1-2** :—London Regional programme. **2-5.15** :—Probable running commentary on the All-England Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting, by Captain H. B. T. Wakeham and Colonel R. H. Brand, from the Centre Court, Wimbledon, and, if necessary, from the Centre Court, Wimbledon, and, if necessary, from Sebastian Smith, Mr. Louis Goodrich, and Mr. Robert Douglas. Other items in the National programme include a running commentary on the All-England Lawn Tennis Championship meeting and a variety entertainment arranged by Mr. Philip Ridgeway.

5.15 :—Children : Songs by Cyril Lidington ; Visitors', another Gnome Story (Mable Marlowe) ; In Those Days (Eleanor Farjeon). **6** :—A running commentary on the England Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam and Colonel R. H. Brand, from the Centre Court, Wimbledon. **6.15** : Weather, News, Announcements, and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** : Brahms and Mendelssohn Sonatas, played by Carl Fuchs (violoncello) and Lucy Pierce (pianoforte), from Manchester. **7** :—Literary Competition, 4—Sports and Games. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—Ridgeway's Period Vaudeville, a Music Hall in 1950, with songs of 20 years before ; devised, written and produced by Philip Ridgeway ; music arranged by Dorothy Hogben, with Gabrielle Casartelli, Dorothy Dampier, Mary Eversley, Rosalinde Fuller, Helen de Frey, Janet Linde, Babs Valerie, Doris Yorke, Dale Sisters, Bernard Clifton, Jack Hodges, Ellis Irving, A. E. Nickolds, Valentino Peveri, Spencer Girls, Revue Chorus, and Gershom Parkington Saxophone Orchestra, conducted by Gershom Parkington. **9** :—Weather, News, Shipping Forecast, (1,554.4m. only). **9.20** :—Behind the Screen, a Serial Detective Story ; Chapter 4, by Anthony Berkeley. **9.40** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.40** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel. **11.10** :—An extract from *Badger's Green*, by R. C. Sherriff, with Horace Hodges, J. Sebastian Smith, Louis Goodrich and Robert Douglas. **11.30-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—National programme. **4.45** :—Beatrice Elburn (mezzo-soprano) ; Gerald Adams (tenor). **5.15** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Weather ; News ; Announcements, and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40** : Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Reginald King's Orchestra ; Nelson Jackson (entertainer). **7.45** :—Midland Regional programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by Captain W. A. Featherstone ; Dorothy Tillett (soprano). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—National programme. **4.45** :—Children's Service, conducted by the Rev. John F. Philip, relayed from the Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir. **4.15-5.20** :—National programme. **5.30-7.45** :—Evening Service : Address by the Rev. G. A. Frank Knight, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **6-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **11** :—The Annual Tynwald Ceremony of the Court and its ceremony by Mr. H. V. Morton. **11.15** :—Religious Service at St. John's Church. **11.45** :—The Ceremony on Tynwald Hill described by the Commentator, relayed from the Tynwald Hill, from Manchester. **12.30-1** :—National programme. **2-5.15** :—Children. **5.15** :—Children's programme. **5.30** :—Dance Music from the Restaurant. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7.30** :—Sir Compton Mackenzie : How the North Moves. **7.45** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **8** :—Dance Music. **8.15** :—Children's programme. **8.30** :—Dance Music from the Restaurant. **9.40** :—Orchestra. **10.40-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-2** :—National programme. **2-5** :—Children. **5** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Music. **6.45** :—National programme. **7.15** :—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown : Next Week's Bulletin. **7.25** :—Music. **7.30** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-2** :—National programme. **3.30-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-2** :—National programme. **3.30** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite ; Herbert Simmonds (baritone), from Cardiff. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children : Songs by Cyril Lidington ; Visitors', another Gnome Story (Mable Marlowe) ; In Those Days (Eleanor Farjeon). **6** :—A running commentary on the England Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam and Colonel R. H. Brand, from the Centre Court, Wimbledon. **6.15** : Weather, News, Announcements, and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** : Brahms and Mendelssohn Sonatas, played by Carl Fuchs (violoncello) and Lucy Pierce (pianoforte), from Manchester. **7** :—Literary Competition, 4—Sports and Games. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—Ridgeway's Period Vaudeville, a Music Hall in 1950, with songs of 20 years before ; devised, written and produced by Philip Ridgeway ; music arranged by Dorothy Hogben, with Gabrielle Casartelli, Dorothy Dampier, Mary Eversley, Rosalinde Fuller, Helen de Frey, Janet Linde, Babs Valerie, Doris Yorke, Dale Sisters, Bernard Clifton, Jack Hodges, Ellis Irving, A. E. Nickolds, Valentino Peveri, Spencer Girls, Revue Chorus, and Gershom Parkington Saxophone Orchestra, conducted by Gershom Parkington. **9** :—Weather, News, Shipping Forecast, (1,554.4m. only). **9.20** :—Behind the Screen, a Serial Detective Story ; Chapter 4, by Anthony Berkeley. **9.40** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.40** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel. **11.10** :—An extract from *Badger's Green*, by R. C. Sherriff, with Horace Hodges, J. Sebastian Smith, Louis Goodrich and Robert Douglas. **11.30-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—National programme. **4.45** :—Beatrice Elburn (mezzo-soprano) ; Gerald Adams (tenor). **5.15** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Weather ; News ; Announcements, and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40** : Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Reginald King's Orchestra ; Nelson Jackson (entertainer). **7.45** :—Midland Regional programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by Captain W. A. Featherstone ; Dorothy Tillett (soprano). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The Midland String Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Lilian Cooper (soprano) ; Joyce Rollitt (pianoforte). **5-5.30** :—London Regional programme. **8** :—A Religious Service, conducted by the Rev. W. H. Jones, relayed from the Albert Hall, Nottingham. **8.45** :—Appeal by Mr. R. McCulloch on behalf of the Royal Robins' Fund for the Annual Outing to Sutton Park. **8.50** :—Weather : News. **9**:—News. **9.5**:—London Regional programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—An Evening Service—Address by the Rev. G. A. Frank Knight, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—News. **9.5** :—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Julius Harrison ; Trefor Jones (tenor). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Appeal by the Rev. A. A. Mathews on behalf of the Royal Gwent Hospital. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite ; Ben Williams (tenor) ; relayed from The Pavilion, Llandaff Fields. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

CORK (1,022kc.) (225m.), 1kw. Programme relayed by Dublin (413m.).

8.30 :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **11** :—Time Signal, National Anthem, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **8-8.45** :—See Glasgow. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3 :—National programme. **3.45** :—A Children's Service, conducted by the Rev. John F. Philip, relayed from the Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir. **4.15-6.20** :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—Evening Service : Address by the Rev. G. A. Frank Knight, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

3 :—Church Cantata (No. 179 (Bach) : Take thou Heed Thy Praise of God be not a False and Vain Thing), with Lily Allen (soprano), Arthur Wilkes (tenor), Booth Unwin (bass), St. Ann's Church Choir, George Pritchard (organ), and the Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison, relayed from St. Ann's Church (from Manchester). **3.45** :—Children's Service (from Glasgow). **4.15** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by Charles Leggett ; Megan Foster, (soprano). **5.30** :—Marjorie Hayward (violin). **6-6.20** :—Milton—9, Reading from Paradise Lost, 2, by George Rylands. **8** :—Drumhead Service ; Prayers by the Rev. W. Aldworth Ferguson ; Lesson read by the Mayor of Colchester ; Singing led by the Massed Bands of the Colchester Garrison, the massed Choirs of the Colchester Churches, the Colchester Amateur Operatic Society, and the Colchester and District Musical Society, conducted by Mr. H. E. Austing and Mr. W. F. Kingdom, relayed from the Castle Park, Colchester. **8.45** :—(261.3m. only) Appeal by Father Martindale on behalf of the Settlement of the Holy Child, Poplar. **8.45** (only) Appeal by Lady Crewe on behalf of the Mary Macarthur Holiday Home for Working Women. **8.50** :—Weather ; News ; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m. only). **9.5** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison ; Frank Park (viola), Stephen Whittaker (cor anglais) (from Manchester). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

3 :—Midland Regional programme. **5-5.30** :—Society and Politics in the Old Testament, 9—Loss and Gain ; Return from Exile ; by the Rev. Canon S. C. Carpenter. **8** :—A Religious Service from a Studio ; Address by the Bishop of Dornakal. **8.45** :—Appeal by Father Martindale on behalf of the Settlement of the Holy Child, Poplar. **8.50** :—Weather ; News ; Regional News. **9.5** :—Tom Jones and the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra ; Beatrice Elburn (singer), relayed from the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The Midland String Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Lilian Cooper (soprano) ; Joyce Rollitt (pianoforte). **5-5.30** :—London Regional programme. **8** :—A Religious Service, conducted by the Rev. W. H. Jones, relayed from the Albert Hall, Nottingham. **8.45** :—Appeal by Mr. R. McCulloch on behalf of the Royal Robins' Fund for the Annual Outing to Sutton Park. **8.50** :—Weather : News. **9**:—News. **9.5**:—London Regional programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—An Evening Service—Address by the Rev. G. A. Frank Knight, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—News. **9.5** :—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Julius Harrison ; Trefor Jones (tenor). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Appeal by the Rev. A. A. Mathews on behalf of the Royal Gwent Hospital. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite ; Ben Williams (tenor) ; relayed from The Pavilion, Llandaff Fields. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

CORK (1,022kc.) (225m.), 1kw. Programme relayed by Dublin (413m.).

8.30 :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **11** :—Time Signal, National Anthem, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3 :—National programme. **3.45** :—A Children's Service, conducted by the Rev. John F. Philip, relayed from the Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir. **4.15-6.20** :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—Evening Service : Address by the Rev. G. A. Frank Knight, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

3 :—Church Cantata (No. 179 (Bach) : Take thou Heed Thy Praise of God be not a False and Vain Thing), with Lily Allen (soprano), Arthur Wilkes (tenor), Booth Unwin (bass), St. Ann's Church Choir ; George Pritchard (organist) ; The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison, relayed from St. Ann's Church, Manchester. **3.45-6.20** :—National programme. **8** :—A Religious Service : Address by the Rev. W. H. Cookson, relayed from the Queen's Hall, the Cleveland and South Durham Institution for the Blind, Newcastle. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison ; Frank Park (viola) : Stephen Whittaker (cor anglais). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **8-8.45** :—A Studio Service ; Address by Rev. Fr. Albert Parisotti ; singing by mixed Choir of Children from St. Boniface's Senior School. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of Transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw.—7 :—Trio Music and News. 10 :—Chimes, Weather and Exchange Quotations, followed by Agricultural Report. 10.5 :—Orchestral Selections. 11.5 :—Programme from Madrid (EAJ7), followed by Barcelona Police Intelligence. 11.45 :—Close Down.

BELGRADE (432m.).—2.5kw.—7 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Recital of Popular Songs. 8 :—Recital of Czech Songs, with Guitar accompaniment. 8.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 9.30 :—Recital of National Songs, with Guitar accompaniment. 10.30 :—Time and Weather. 10.45 :—Balalaika Concert, relayed from the Ruska Tea Restaurant.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—See Hamburg. 5.30 :—Literary Programme. 6 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Weather for Farmers. 7 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 8.30 :—Programme from Frankfurt, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (WITZLEBEN) (418m.), 1.5kw.—Time Signal. 1.30 :—Stock Exchange Report. 7.15 :—Folk-Song Recital. 7.35 :—The Narrative of the Week. 8 :—Dance Music. 9 :—Travel Talk. 9.20 :—Variety Programme, followed by Time Signal, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music. 1kw.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—7.58 :—Time and Weather. 8 :—Variety Programme. 9.30 :—Orchestral Concert : in the Interval, at 10 :—News and Weather. 10.45 :—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (270m), 12.5kw.—7.30 :—Slovak Transmission and Dance Music. 10 :—See Prague. 10.20 :—Time Signal, Announcements. 10.23 :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—Time Signal. 1.30 :—Stock Exchange Rates. 2 :—Weather for Farmers. 2.3 :—Light Music and Dance Band Selections.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.40 :—Talk. 8 :—See Prague. 8.30 :—Humorous Sketch. 9.30 :—Orchestral Selections. 10.20 :—News and Theatre Review. 10.45 :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 a.m. and every hour following :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 11.45 :—Running Commentary on the 24-hour Motor Race, on the Francorchamps Track. 3.30 :—Relay of the Finish of the Motor Race. 5 :—Time Signal and Programme Announcements. 5.30 :—Relay of Dance Music. 6 :—Children. 6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—Dance Music. 8.15 :—Concert from the Cafe Prina. 9 :—Dance Music. 10.23 :—Programme from the Brno. 11.20 :—See Prague.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—Relayed by Naples (322m.).—8.15 :—Atmospheric Signals. 8.20 (Rome only) :—Gramophone Records. 8.40 :—Exchange, Weather, News, and Report of the International Labour Office at Geneva. 9 :—Time in the interval : Talk on Literature and Art. 10.55 :—(In the interval) News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m., 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 30kw.).—10.15 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. 3.30 :—Concert of Light Music. **BODEN (1,200m., GOTEBORG (322m., HORBY (257m., OSTERSUND (770m., SUNDSVALL (542m., 11 a.m.** :—Morning Gymnastics. 12 :—Concert. 1 :—Weather and News. 2 :—Wireless Trio. 3 :—Evangelical Recital. 4 :—Gramophone Concert. 5 :—Recital of Hungarian Songs. 6 :—Reading. 7.20 :—Talk. 7.45 :—See Prague. 10.15 :—News and Sports Notes followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

LEIPZIG (259m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7 :—Talk. 8.30 :—See Munich. 10.20 :—Time ; Weather ; News ; Sunday Programme Announcements and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m., 2kw.—8 :—Chimes ; Exchange ; Market Prices, and Financial Report. 8.15 :—Concert by Municipal Band (Schumann) : Nocturne (Chopin) ; Waltz in G flat (Chopin) ; Hungarian Rhapsody (Liszt) ; Cordoba (Albeniz) ; Trenodi (Pazanini) ; Gipsy Dance (Bucoli) ; Waltz in G flat (Chopin) ; Nocturne (Liszt) ; Gipsy tristes (Ravel) ; Navarra (Albeniz). In the intervals : Talk : The Teaching of History at the Universities. 9.30 :—Concert, followed by Selection from the Godounof (Moussorgsky). 9.25 :—News. 11 :—Chimes ; Exchange and Musical Comedy selections, followed by Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7.15 :—Concert of Light Music. 8 :—Announcements ; Weather. 8.10 :—Review. 8.45 :—Comedy Programme. 9.15 :—Classical Music.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw. and AUGSBURG (560m.).—6.45 :—Sonata Recital. 7.15 :—Talk. 7.40 :—Wireless Concert and Dance Music from the Cafe Neue Bosse.

OSLO (492m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (365m.).—HAMAR (577m., NOTODDEN (447m., PORSGRUND (453m.). RJUKAN (447m.).—Orchestral and Vocal Concert. 9.35 :—Weather and Gramophone Records. Topical Talk. 10.10 :—Recitation. 10.40 : Concert, in the interval at 9.10 :—News. 10.40 :—Gramophone Records.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the Interval : Talk on Economics. 1 p.m. :—Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m. **11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m. 2 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 9 p.m.-12 (midnight). 4,441m., 10kw.—11.30 a.m.**

PRAGUE (487m.), 5.5kw.—7.30 :—Short Comedy. 8 :—Popular Programme. 9 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.20 :—Concert by Russian Balalaika Orchestra. 9.50 :—Popular Programme. 10.20 :—Announcements. 10.23 :—Programme from Brno. 11.20 :—See Prague.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—Relayed by Naples (322m.).—10.23 :—Programme from Brno. 11.20 :—See Prague. Concert from the Cafe Prina.

ROME—Call 2RO (441m.), 50kw.—Relayed by Naples (322m.).—8.15 :—Children. 8.20 (Rome only) :—Gramophone Records. 8.40 :—Exchange, Weather, News, and Report of the International Labour Office at Geneva. 9 :—Time in the interval : Talk on Literature and Art. 10.55 :—(In the interval) News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m., 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 30kw.).—10.15 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. 3.30 :—Concert of Light Music. **BODEN (1,200m., GOTEBORG (322m., HORBY (257m., OSTERSUND (770m., SUNDSVALL (542m., 11 a.m.** :—Morning Gymnastics. 12 :—Concert. 1 :—Weather and News. 2 :—Wireless Trio. 3 :—Evangelical Recital. 4 :—Gramophone Concert. 5 :—Recital of Hungarian Songs. 6 :—Reading. 7.20 :—Talk. 7.45 :—See Prague. 10.15 :—News and Sports Notes followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—7.5 :—See Frankfurt. 7.30 :—Popular Concert. **8.30 till Close Down** :—Programme from Frankfurt.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (389m.), 8kw.—7 :—Dance Songs. 7.30 :—Transmission of Pictures. 7.40 :—Mandoline Selections. 8 :—Exchange and Market Prices. 8.15 :—Concert of Spanish Songs, and Pianoforte Solos. 8.35 :—Fashion Notes. 9 :—Time and Concert. 10.15 :—North African News.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m., 7kw.—10.15 a.m. :—See Milan. 11.15 :—Agricultural Report. 12.30 :—See Milan. 3.50 :—Variety Programme. 4 till Close Down :—Programme from Milan.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw. and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (463.2m.), LINZ (248.9m.).—10.30 a.m. :—Organ Recital. 11.5 :—Concert from the Works of Mahler. 12 (noon) :—Orchestral Concert : Scenes in the Intervals. 1.15 :—The Forty-Fifth Grand Viennese Rowing Regatta, relayed from the Old Danube. 3.45 :—Recital of Songs and Pianoforte Music. 4.15 :—Orchestral Concert. 5.55 :—Austrian Composers' Recital. 7.25 :—Readings. 7.55 :—Time, Sports Talk. 6.40 :—Recital of Songs. 8.55 :—Time, Sports and Programme Announcements. 8 :—Das Veilchen vom Montmartre—Operetta in three acts (Kalman).

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.15 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 4kw.—6.30 p.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—9.45 a.m.
LYONNI (Radio Lyon) (286m., 1.5kw.—9.45 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m., 25kw.—SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—3 p.m. :—Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m., 10kw.—10.15 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m., 6.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m., 0.65kw.—11 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-morrow, July 6, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.) ; 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.30 a.m. :—(1,554.4m. only) Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **3** :—Church Cantata, No. 179 (Bach) (Take Thou Heed Thy Praise of God be not a False and Vain Thing), with Lily Allen (soprano), Arthur Wilkes (tenor), Booth Unwin (bass), St. Ann's Church Choir, George Pritchard (organ), and the Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison, relayed from St. Ann's Church (from Manchester). **3.45** :—Children's Service (from Glasgow). **4.15** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by Charles Leggett ; Megan Foster, (soprano). **5.30** :—Marjorie Hayward (violin). **6-6.20** :—Milton—9, Reading from Paradise Lost, 2, by George Rylands. **8** :—Drumhead Service ; Prayers by the Rev. W. Aldworth Ferguson ; Lesson read by the Mayor of Colchester ; Singing led by the Massed Bands of the Colchester Garrison, the massed Choirs of the Colchester Churches, the Colchester Amateur Operatic Society, and the Colchester and District Musical Society, conducted by Mr. H. E. Austing and Mr. W. F. Kingdom, relayed from the Castle Park, Colchester. **8.45** :—(261.3m. only) Appeal by Father Martindale on behalf of the Settlement of the Holy Child, Poplar. **8.45** (only) Appeal by Lady Crewe on behalf of the Mary Macarthur Holiday Home for Working Women. **8.50** :—Weather ; News ; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m. only). **9.5** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison ; Frank Park (viola), Stephen Whittaker (cor anglais) (from Manchester). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

3-5.30 :—Midland Regional programme. **5-5.30** :—Society and Politics in the Old Testament, 9—Loss and Gain ; Return from Exile ; by the Rev. Canon S. C. Carpenter. **8** :—A Religious Service from a Studio ; Address by the Bishop of Dornakal. **8.45** :—Appeal by Father Martindale on behalf of the Settlement of the Holy Child, Poplar. **8.50** :—Weather ; News ; Regional News. **9.5** :—Tom Jones and the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra ; Beatrice Elburn (singer), relayed from the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The Midland String Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Lilian Cooper (soprano) ; Joyce Rollitt (pianoforte). **5-5.30** :—London Regional programme. **8** :—A Religious Service, conducted by the Rev. W. H. Jones, relayed from the Albert Hall, Nottingham. **8.45** :—Appeal by Mr. R. McCulloch on behalf of the Royal Robins' Fund for the Annual Outing to Sutton Park. **8.50** :—Weather : News. **9**:—News. **9.5**:—London Regional programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—An Evening Service—Address by the Rev. G. A. Frank Knight, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—News. **9.5** :—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Julius Harrison ; Trefor Jones (tenor). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Appeal by the Rev. A. A. Mathews on behalf of the Royal Gwent Hospital. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite ; Ben Williams (tenor) ; relayed from The Pavilion, Llandaff Fields. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

CORK (1,022kc.) (225m.), 1kw. Programme relayed by Dublin (413m.).

8.30 :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **11** :—Time Signal, National Anthem, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3 :—National programme. **3.45** :—A Children's Service, conducted by the Rev. John F. Philip, relayed from the Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir. **4.15-6.20** :—National programme. **6.30-7.45** :—Evening Service : Address by the Rev. G. A. Frank Knight, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

3 :—Church Cantata (No. 179 (Bach) : Take thou Heed Thy Praise of God be not a False and Vain Thing), with Lily Allen (soprano), Arthur Wilkes (tenor), Booth Unwin (bass), St. Ann's Church Choir ; George Pritchard (organist) ; The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison, relayed from St. Ann's Church, Manchester. **3.45-6.20** :—National programme. **8** :—A Religious Service : Address by the Rev. W. H. Cookson, relayed from the Queen's Hall, the Cleveland and South Durham Institution for the Blind, Newcastle. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison ; Frank Park (viola) : Stephen Whittaker (cor anglais). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **8-8.45** :—A Studio Service ; Address by Rev. Fr. Albert Parisotti ; singing by mixed Choir of Children from St. Boniface's Senior School. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.20 :—National programme. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw.—7 :—Trio Music and News. 10 :—Chimes, Weather and Exchange Quotations, followed by Agricultural Report. 10.5 :—Orchestral Selections. 11.5 :—Programme from Madrid (EAJ7), followed by Barcelona Police Intelligence. 11.45 :—Close Down.

BELGRADE (432m.).—2.5kw.—7 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Recital of Popular Songs. 8 :—

COTTON INDUSTRY REPORT

DRASTIC CHANGES PROPOSED

"FINANCE AVAILABLE"

The position of the cotton industry and its prospects under reorganization are described in the report published yesterday (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3615, price 6d.) of a Committee of the Economic Advisory Council appointed by the Government to study the question. The Committee consisted of Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary; Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Alan Anderson, Mr. Joseph Jones, and Sir William McLintock, with the following terms of reference:—

To consider and report upon the present condition and prospects of the cotton industry and to make recommendations as to any action which may appear desirable and practicable in order to improve the position of that industry in the markets of the world.

LOSSES IN EXPORTS

Below is a summary of the general conclusions reached by the Committee:—

Since before the War the world consumption of cotton piece-goods appears to have risen, but the yardage of such goods exported from Great Britain is now less than two-thirds of what it was in 1910-13.

By far the most serious losses of trade are those in the export of coarse standard lines of cotton piece-goods. The information available from the trade returns does not enable precise figures to be given for these lines of goods. It may be noted, however, that the exports of grey unbleached piece-goods, which in 1913 amounted to 2,357,492,000 linear yards, had fallen by 1924 to 1,402,275,000 linear yards. Since that date there has been a progressive decline, exports in 1929 falling as low as 954,823,000 linear yards. The exports of prints also have fallen from 1,230,754,000 in 1913 to 551,706,000 yards last year.

Losses in the export trade have not been confined to the coarse standard lines, and there are increasing indications that competition is becoming keener in all classes of cotton piece-goods, including the finer and more varied lines.

The markets in which Lancashire has suffered the most serious losses are those in the Far East, particularly India, China, and Japan. As regards India, the large falling off of cotton goods exported from Lancashire is, in the main, due to an increase in the production of cotton goods in India, but also partly to Japanese competition. Outside India, the most formidable competition is from Japan. The Japanese cotton industry has grown sufficiently powerful not only to supply its home market, but also to develop a formidable export business, largely at the expense of Lancashire. Japanese cotton goods are at present mainly exported to the Eastern markets, but the Japanese are extending their export trade to more distant countries, *e.g.*, to East Africa.

Until far-reaching improvements are introduced into the British industry there is no likelihood that Lancashire will be able to arrest the decline in her export trade, still less that she will recover the trade which she has lost. The organization of the Lancashire cotton industry, with the exception of the finishing section, is substantially the same as that which existed in the nineteenth century, but her successful foreign rivals in world trade have adopted a very different method of organization. Their system is based on the establishment of the closest relations between production and marketing.

METHODS OF REFORM

The marketing of Lancashire piece-goods is at present conducted almost exclusively on the basis of the acceptance of orders that are individually profitable to the merchant concerned without regard to the needs of production or to the economies that may be achieved in standard goods by mass production and long runs. To enable the manufacture of standard goods once more to be energetically developed, Lancashire requires a marketing system so organized as to secure a steady outlet for goods produced by the most economical methods.

The cost of production of cotton goods in Lancashire is substantially higher than that in the countries which offer her the most serious competition. If that competition is to be met, it is essential that the employers and operatives in all sections of the industry should reduce costs and increase efficiency by concerted action.

There are three possible ways by which these two purposes may be approached—namely (*a*) the technical improvement of the spinning and manufacturing sections, involving considerable re-equipment; (*b*) the formation of larger units within each section of the industry; (*c*) the extension of cooperative effort on the lines initiated by the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations. These methods are interrelated, and it is not to be expected that any one of them by itself could be effective.

VITAL NATIONAL INTEREST

The Committee emphasize that it is for Lancashire herself to apply the remedies of her present troubles, and add:—"The system which brought prosperity to the cotton industry is to-day manifestly inadequate to meet the strain of modern conditions. A new world has emerged from the chaos created by the War, and the great losses that Lancashire has since suffered are in large part due to an attempt to conduct her industry on pre-War lines and to a refusal to recognize that the old conditions, so favourable to Lancashire, have passed away for ever. Recent years of adversity have, however, given some proof that the leaders of Lancashire realize the gravity of the situation and the need for new methods to cope with it. The necessary measures for reorganization are known and the finance required is available.

"The wellbeing of the cotton industry is more than the concern of Lancashire herself. It is of vital interest to the country as a whole. No nation could tolerate the neglect of hopeful means of recovery when confronted with the decline of so important an export industry with the burden of hardship and misery which such a decline must mean to the workers whose employment is destroyed. The crisis is urgent, and immediate action is imperative. We are confident that the organized operatives and employers of Lancashire will embark forthwith upon the serious consideration of the measures essential to the recovery of their trade. If, however, this hope is disappointed, or if any section proves recalcitrant, we think it right to place on record our considered view that it would be the duty of his Majesty's Government themselves to consider inviting Parliament to confer upon them any necessary powers."

STEPS RECOMMENDED

In the light of those conclusions, the Committee recommend that the Government should take every step in their power to urge on the employers and operatives in Lancashire the importance of considering the following possible means of reducing the costs of production and recovering the lost export trade in cotton goods. They are methods which have proved of economic value to Lancashire's successful rivals, and they are of sufficient importance to justify the most careful consideration. In most cases their application could only be gradual, and would require at every stage the closest and most cordial cooperation between the employers and operatives of Lancashire:—

For the manufacture of cheap standard lines in which British goods have been so largely ousted from the Eastern markets extensive use has been made of the short-stapled Indian cotton. This has hitherto been but little used in Lancashire, where the longer-stapled but more expensive American cotton has been almost exclusively preferred. In this way her competitors, some of whom have acquired great skill in the mixing of Indian and other cottons with American cotton, have secured an initial advantage over Lancashire by using a cheaper cotton for their manufactures.

Other countries use ring spindles to a much greater extent than Lancashire, and this method of spinning is of special importance where Indian and other short-stapled cotton is to be used. The use of such cotton might also require a readjustment of the balance between cardroom and spinning machinery. High-draft spinning machinery and high-speed winding machinery have also been found to offer the possibility of valuable economies.

In the manufacturing section the most important development abroad has been the introduction of automatic and semi-automatic looms for the weaving of standard cloths. These do not, as a rule, give a greater output per loom, but each weaver can mind a very much larger number of looms than in the case of the ordinary power loom as used in Lancashire. In this way an important saving in wage costs is possible concurrently with an improvement in the remuneration of the individual weaver.

The initial cost of automatic looms, and, to a less extent, of automatic attachments to ordinary looms, is high, and we received important evidence that automatic looms could not be worked economically on a single shift per day.

AMALGAMATION

The formation of larger units in the spinning and manufacturing sections of the industry would serve three great purposes:—(*a*) They would permit full advantage to be taken of any possibilities of technical improvement and would secure economies in production costs; (*b*) they would enable a common policy to be formulated and carried into effect within each of these sections; (*c*) they would provide a firm basis for such a measure of co-ordination between those engaged in the various processes of production and marketing as will enable Lancashire once more to take the initiative in the markets of the world. These units should be strong enough to formulate a definite production policy and to enter into arrangements with one another and with the other sections of the industry, including the merchants and the finishers, for a forward policy. The finishers are already combined to a substantial extent, and the formation of strong and well-balanced amalgamation among the merchants also deserves careful consideration.

Considerable sums of fresh capital may be required in connexion with amalgamations for such purposes as reconditioning and re-equipping mills and for development. We are assured that, for any comprehensive and satisfactory rationalization scheme having for its object the reduction of production costs and improved marketing, the necessary finance will be forthcoming.

COOPERATIVE EFFORT

Valuable service is being rendered to the cotton industry by the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations. The experiments that are being set on foot under the auspices of the Committee in cooperative production and systematic marketing of standard lines of goods should provide a practical testing ground of the possibilities of solving what we regard as the central problem of the industry. More generally the Committee can do valuable work in various directions, in economic investigation and its co-ordination with technical research and in the practical application of both, in the interchange of ideas and information between the various sections of the industry, in organized propaganda and the finding of new uses for cotton. The Joint Committee affords an opportunity for the development of a centre of information and study, a common mind, a concerted policy, for the industry as a whole.

The changed conditions abroad, particularly in the Far East, have vitally affected the position at home, the Committee conclude. We believe that advantage might accrue from an examination of these conditions on the spot by the representatives of the British industry. In the event of the industry deciding to send out a mission or missions for this purpose, we recommend that his Majesty's Government should do all in their power to facilitate and assist their work.

HOW TRADE HAS BEEN LOST

The above summary of conclusions and recommendations covers the leading questions dealt with, but the Committee embody in their report a variety of matters of importance to the industry. They have not thought it necessary to survey in any detail the history of the development of the Lancashire cotton industry, but they have compared the position of the industry in 1914 with that of to-day, and they give some account of the increase of foreign competition which has led to the present position. A section of the report is devoted to a description of the present organization of the several sections of the industry; another discusses the need for technical re-equipment in the spinning and manufacturing sections; another considers the possible means of securing closer cooperation between employers and operatives on questions of common interest; and another refers to recent movements within the industry towards amalgamations.

It is pointed out that on the eve of the War the British cotton industry was larger in every respect than at any previous period of its history and held a predominant position in the markets of the world. Immediately after the War there occurred, in 1919-20, a brief period of boom, but on its collapse a period of depression set in and has continued to the present day. The present depression has been of unexampled duration and gravity. The main losses so far have been suffered in the coarse standard lines which form a very important part of the whole trade. From these Lancashire has already been largely ousted, and the stress of competition is now extending also to medium goods. In high-class goods Lancashire still holds her own, but it can only be a matter of time before Lancashire may have to withstand an attack even in her own high-class specialities.

"As it is obvious what trade Lancashire has lost, so it is almost equally obvious how it has been lost," says the report. "Her successful rivals produce and market cheap staple lines in bulk. Often they use cotton which is good enough for them and their customers, but has not been thought good enough by Lancashire. The operatives in India, China, and Japan work for long hours at low pay. In the United States especially expensive automatic machinery, with a high production-capacity to the weaver, is run for many more hours in the week than are the ordinary looms in this country.

"LANCASHIRE MUST CHOOSE"

"Lancashire must choose. She can lose her trade, she can reduce her standard of wage and living, or, perhaps, she can keep her trade and her wage standard by reducing costs and improving methods. Her rivals produce for stock, use cheaper cotton, and control sales and orders. It is for the trade, employers and employed in cooperation, to decide how salvation can be found in any or all of those changes. Other manufacturing countries do not start with the advantages or the handicaps that Lancashire possesses. Their employers and their operatives have not the technical skill which has been bred into Lancashire through generations, and in which her employers and men have outdistanced all competitors. They have not developed the network of merchant firms which have served Lancashire so well in the past, nor have they developed a futures market. By not hedging their cotton they made large gains when cotton prices were rising, but in the recent period of falling prices some of the Japanese trading firms are stated on this account to have suffered severe losses.

"As a set-off against these handicaps, they are free from the adhesions of custom and practice and prejudice well founded in the past and difficult to shake off when conditions change. It was by her readiness to adopt new ideas and practices that Lancashire gained her trade 100 years ago and beat her well-established rivals of India, who clung to old ideas. Now times have changed, and once more the trade passes to the manufacturer, the operative, and the merchant who give the world what it wants at the price it can afford to pay.

"After making all allowances for the disadvantages which have their causes outside the cotton industry and are shared by the Lancashire cotton industry with other British export trades, we are satisfied, from the evidence laid before us, that the British cotton industry has failed to adapt its organization and methods to changed conditions and so has failed, and is failing, to secure that cheapness of production and efficiency in marketing which alone sells staple goods in the East to-day."

RATIONALIZATION OF COTTON TRADE

MR. CLYNES ON NEED OF AMALGAMATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 4

There was great reluctance on the part of those who were present at the conference in Manchester to-day with Mr. J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, to offer any comments or criticisms upon the report and recommendations of the Government Committee of Inquiry into the Lancashire cotton trade, on the ground that it should first receive the consideration of their respective organizations. Several members expressed the view privately that the recommendations contained nothing new and did not carry the trade any farther.

The conference, which was attended by about 90 members, was convened by the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations at the request of Mr. Clynes. Originally only 10 operatives' representatives were invited, but as a result of representations made by the United Textile Factory Workers' Association to Mr. Clynes invitations were extended to 18 operatives' representatives.

Mr. CLYNES, after thanking them for meeting him, said the committee of inquiry had tried as far as possible to ease the task of those who would have to consider their report. The issues themselves, he said, are numerous and complicated, but the main principles involved are few and can be stated in plain terms. The publication is in no sense a breach of the undertaking that was given that the actual evidence would be treated as confidential. The report does not refer to the evidence of any particular witness and does not reveal anything which could be considered as a trade or professional secret.

Some of you, however, may have felt anxious about the actual terms of the report, that there might be something in it which would injure Lancashire's position either at home or abroad. I am confident that that fear, too, has now been removed. I can assure you that the Government did not decide to publish the report without considering the consequences very carefully.

"GRAVE NATIONAL CONCERN"

When this inquiry was set up last year the Government was prompted by both national and local motives. The distress and the losses which have afflicted Lancashire during the last 10 years have not been confined to Lancashire in their effects. The weakness of the country's greatest export trade has influenced national prosperity in many directions, and the present condition and prospect of the Lancashire industry are a matter of grave national concern. During the last few years rumours of all kinds have drifted out from Lancashire to the various markets of the world, where their importance has usually been greatly exaggerated. People are always ready to believe the worst and the worst has been made of the misfortunes through which Lancashire has been and still is passing. It seemed that the best possible action which the Government could take was to publish the facts and the findings of the Committee. It will be clear to everybody that, although there are many things which the Lancashire cotton industry will have to do before it is restored to health, there is no reason whatsoever to doubt its eventual recovery. I trust that you as representative of the industry will endorse the Government's decision.

The inquiry has revealed, not only that we have lost an enormous part of our trade, but that the loss cannot be entirely attributed to causes outside the control of the country, or, indeed, of the industry itself. There are measures which, if taken, would go far to improve our power of competing in the world's markets, and might make all the difference to the future of the industry. The falling off in British exports is not due to the purchase of cheaper goods, but to increased competition from other producing countries. In part this increased production is conducted behind tariff walls for the market, as in the case of India, but in part the competition is from other importing countries such as Japan and Italy. The Japanese in particular have largely ousted us from the China market, have greatly developed their exports to India, and are extending their trade throughout the Far East and even more widely still. The trade in which up to the present we have suffered most is that in cheap goods suitable for manufacture in large quantities by mass production methods. Price is an essential factor in this field and it is necessary to organize production in such a way as to reduce costs to a minimum.

My colleagues and I on the committee were much impressed by the evidence that came before us from various sources as to the possibilities of reducing costs by technical improvements, which would facilitate the use of cheaper cotton or make production more efficient. How far any particular change would be feasible or advantageous is a matter for examination by the leaders of all sections of the industry. Important questions arise as to the possible effect of some changes upon conditions of work and life for the operatives.

NEED OF COOPERATION

The Government are convinced that it is the imperative duty of those engaged in the industry, employers and operatives, together to examine these questions in a spirit of active and wholehearted cooperation. One of the means of reducing costs in coarse standard lines is to afford the manufacturer the economy of long runs. This brings me to a point to which the committee devoted much attention and which we regarded as crucial, the relation between production and marketing. A close contact between producer and merchant has helped our competitors to achieve success at our expense. The present Lancashire system, which separates these two functions, has in post-War conditions largely failed, so far as the great bulk of trade in low-priced standard goods is concerned. It is urgently necessary that means shall be devised which will enable a steady output of carefully chosen standard goods to be steadily marketed.

If the technical equipment and methods of the industry are to be improved and a closer relation established between marketing and production, and the costs of production reduced, some change must be made. It is necessary that the industry should put itself into a less unwieldy condition than it is at present, with hundreds of separate concerns in spinning, in manufacturing, and in merchanting, all in "cut-throat" competition. The number of separate concerns in the various sections of the industry has largely contributed to its loss of the cheap bulk trade and prevents the establishment of a consistent policy for meeting foreign competition throughout the world. In that trade it is necessary that the number of separate undertakings should be greatly reduced by well-considered schemes of amalgamation in each section of the industry. This will put the individual sections on a firmer basis and will prepare the way for concerted action between the various sections.

A start has been made in the spinning section and the committee felt that it was imperative in the interests alike of the individual undertakings and of the industry as a whole for further amalgamations to take place in that section and that the process should be extended to the manufacturing and the merchanting sections.

FRESH CAPITAL

If this matter is taken up seriously in the industry and well considered schemes for rationalization are brought forward we are assured that any fresh capital that is found to be necessary will be forthcoming through the existing agencies with the aid, if necessary, of the recently formed Bankers' Industrial Development Company. The first essential is that the industry should recognize the urgent need of concerted action and that all the various sections concerned should get together for that purpose. A promising beginning has been made in the work already accomplished by the joint committee of cotton trade organizations. This work should be continued, and it must be extended in directions in which up to the present little advance has been made, both in regard to improved technical methods and in regard to amalgamation. If the Government can properly assist in any way they will do so to the best of their power.

The report emphasizes the necessity of a common viewpoint in Lancashire, and the Government strongly supports this opinion. The Government asks me to urge upon all engaged in the Lancashire industry the importance of the measures which are proposed with a view to reducing costs of production and recovering the lost export trade. The first thing to be done in our opinion is for the cotton industry as a whole to declare its willingness to apply those recommendations of the report which deal with matters within the control of the industry itself.

It would be unreasonable to expect a considered view from you when you have not had the report in your hands more than an hour or two. Unless, therefore, there is any specific point on which anyone present feels the need of explanation from me, I am going to suggest, with the chairman's permission, that this meeting should not be asked to record its opinion to-day.

There are doubtless many of you who will wish to consult the sections which you represent or to discuss the report more fully before coming to any conclusions with regard to it. I think it will be sufficient for the moment if such a representative gathering as we have here to-day can indicate in general terms that it is prepared to take immediate steps to examine the recommendations of the report. I realize that some of you may find difficulty in accepting the conclusions or the recommendations of the report on certain points, but I earnestly hope you will all find it possible to agree that the report as a whole contains ideas which ought to be followed up and developed in the interests of the industry.

SECTIONAL VIEW POINTS

Each section of the industry will probably wish to consider the practical possibilities of these ideas so far as they affect its particular problems. It is necessary and desirable that sectional deliberations of this kind should take place. When the time arrives the Government will be willing to render whatever help it can in clearing up doubtful points or in laying information before the sections concerned. It is a cardinal feature, however, both of the report and of the Government's policy, that whatever action is taken by any section should be co-ordinated with the action of other sections and should be guided by consideration for the well-being and progress of the whole industry.

I have laid the report before you, and have given you an indication of the views which the Government have taken upon it. It rests with you to translate its proposals into effective action. That can only be done gradually, but a start can and must be made immediately. The main thing to be borne in mind is that Lanca-

(Continued at foot of next column)

shire must work together as a team to remedy its present troubles and to recover its former prosperity.

Sir ERNEST THOMPSON, chairman of the Executive of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations; Mr. FRED HOLROYD, president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners; Mr. JAMES BELL, secretary of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association; Mr. F. A. HARGREAVES, president of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association; and the CHAIRMAN all promised, on behalf of their respective sections, to give the report their careful consideration and to prepare their considered views upon its recommendations.

Mr. CLYNES, in replying to expressions of thanks, said that if they felt that in any degree the recommendations of the Government were impracticable or could not be carried out he hoped they would let the Government know what, in their opinion, were the difficulties, and the Government would do their best to meet them.

SIR E. THOMPSON'S VIEW

Sir Ernest Thompson said yesterday that any partial reorganization of the trade would, in his view, be useless. "I believe," he said, "that unless we take this matter up as a complete whole, and take a broad view of the marketing of our goods, any improvement in any individual section of the trade would only result in more depression, worse economic position, and even lower wages. I think no more serious responsibility has ever been placed on the leaders of any trade than has been placed on the leaders of the Lancashire trade to-day by this report. I am quite confident that Lancashire will rise to the occasion and do its best, and do it successfully, to meet the requirements of the moment."

COAL MINES BILL

FEDERATION TO INSIST ON 7½-HOUR DAY

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The miners' leaders are growing impatient at the delay in passing the Coal Mines Bill, but they scarcely know how best to deal with the amendments made by the House of Lords in respect of the "spread-over" of working hours and compulsory amalgamations and the deletion of the permissive power to impose district levies in aid of exports. Some of the leaders are saying publicly that the Bill must not, and will not, be dropped, and that the Government have no intention of dropping it; while others say just as positively that if the "spread-over" principle is insisted upon in any form they would rather have the Bill withdrawn and reintroduced again in two successive Sessions in order that it may be passed in accordance with the provisions of the Parliament Act. The miners are thinking almost entirely of the limitation of working time to 7½ hours a day, and scarcely at all of the amalgamation proposals, in which they profess to be not greatly interested.

Whatever happens to other parts of the Bill the Miners' Federation will not allow the Government on their own authority to whittle away the 7½-hour day. The President of the Board of Trade was told so very plainly last Monday. But provided there is no concession on that point the miners' leaders will not care very much what happens to the other Lords' amendments. They regard them as being the particular concern of the politicians. It is, however, being pointed out that in regard to the part of the Bill that the miners want most the procedure of the Parliament Act will not be helpful. Long before the Bill could be carried three times by the House of Commons the present law allowing for the working of an eight-hour day will have expired. In default of further legislation, and whether or not the present Bill becomes law, the Act of 1919 will cease to have effect next July. The Bill now in suspense only regulates working time up to then. Therefore the hours of work clause of the Bill will be valueless in 12 months' time. At the longest the clause will operate for only 8½ months. There is to be a four months' experience of the effects of the marketing schemes before the working day is shortened, and as it is improbable that, in the most favourable circumstances, the Bill will receive the Royal Assent before the end of this month it will not bring in a shorter day until December.

If, then, the House of Lords should continue to insist on the inclusion of an optional spread-over provision in the Bill, the Government and the miners will have to choose finally between losing the Bill or having it with that addition. There will be little time in which to make up their minds. The miners' executive committee will probably call a delegate conference and throw upon the conference the responsibility of a decision. In its turn the conference might pass the responsibility on to the members, but a ballot or lodge vote would occupy a fortnight, and so much time cannot be spared at this period of the Session.

There is, however, another possibility, and as it has been put before the miners it cannot be left out of account, however unlikely, for several reasons, it may appear. An editorial article in the official organ of the federation says that the miners "would much prefer the Bill to another election campaign, but if the latter is necessary for the former the Government can rely on their united and unflinching support. The longer way might prove the quicker in the end."

SPEECH DAYS

MILL HILL SCHOOL

Dr. L. P. Jacks, Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, presented the prizes at Mill Hill School Foundation Day yesterday. Mr. N. MICKLEM, K.C., chairman of the Court of Governors, presided, and among those present were:—

Mr. H. Marnham (vice-chairman), Sir Alfred Davies, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., Dr. A. C. Seward, Dr. H. Morley Fletcher, Dr. Grant (Headmaster of Upper Canada College, Toronto), Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills, Dame Henrietta Barnett, Lady Bryce, and Professor Eric Walker, of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

Every day, said Dr. JACKS, a terrible wastage of effort and money was going on all over the country through boys and girls being taken from school at the moment when their education was just beginning to form and establish its fruit. He counted it as the great tragedy of our educational system.

The HEADMASTER (Mr. M. L. Jacks), in his report, referred to the successes of the School in scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge and in the number of higher certificates obtained. These things mattered more and more, he said. It was often said that character training was the only thing that mattered and was what boys came to school for. He fully recognized the importance of that, and he regarded a well-controlled system of "fagging"—which had been the subject of so much sentimental and ill-informed criticism—as a valuable part of that training, but at the same time he thought the training of the mind became more and more important as time went on.

LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Speaking at the Leeds Grammar School Speech Day yesterday, Mr. CYRIL BAILEY, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, said that, it being Independence Day, he would base his remarks accordingly. "I do believe that independence is one of the great aims of education," he said. "The kind of independence that I have in mind is not so much the independence of conduct as an independence of thought." One of our great weaknesses, he continued, was that men did not think enough for themselves. We were led too much by the opinion of the Press and those around us, and almost unconsciously we took those opinions as our own. We were too inclined also to give ourselves over to our party and to take its watchwords instead of trying, as each big question came up, to form our own opinions about them. The strong man was the man who had independence of thought, and it was such independence of thought which he believed real education could give a man.

The corporate life, the spirit of cooperation and service, was without doubt almost the greatest thing a boy or girl could possibly learn at school. There was, however, sometimes a danger of interpreting it in a slightly narrow sense. The schools were too ready to assume that all boys were alike. He was quite sure that there had been many instances in which the individuality of a boy had been crushed out of him by over-great organization. He felt sure that the day schools had got an enormous part to play. They had their own strong corporate life and yet a boy need not be absolutely swallowed in it. His home life, if it was what it should be, gave him a great opportunity to preserve his individuality. The corporate life of a school was of much greater importance if the boys would differentiate in their own character, to contribute to it.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD CLASS LISTS

HONOUR MATHEMATICAL MODERATIONS

OXFORD, JULY 4

The Moderators in Honour Mathematical Moderations have to-day issued the following Class List:—

CLASS I.—W. G. BOWEN, Jesus; A. KNIGHT, Balliol; D. W. LATIMER, Christ Church; I. D. LEWIS, Balliol; C. PARKER, St. Peter's Hall; T. H. SINCLAIR, Corpus Christi; S. TAYLOR, Merton; A. M. THATCHER, Jesus; V. I. TODHUNTER, Hertford; F. S. UFF, Non-Collegiate; A. F. WALKER, Brasenose; E. W. WALKER, Magdalen.

CLASS II.—H. G. BATEMAN, Keble; H. L. BINGHAM, Queen's; E. C. BROOKES, Non-Collegiate; F. R. HILL, St. John's; A. T. HORTON, Christ Church; R. A. HULL, St. John's; R. V. JONES, Wadham; B. T. MCIVER, Campion Hall; H. PETT, Queen's; G. H. RAWCLIFFE, Keble; D. ROAF, Brasenose; C. S. WATKINS, Corpus Christi; R. WHITEHEAD, Brasenose; H. P. WRIGHT, Hertford; MARGARET A. CRUSE, Somerville; IRENE M. GAYE, St. Hilda's; DOROTHY JEFFREY, Society of Oxford Home Students; MARY W. S. TODD, Lady Margaret Hall.

CLASS III.—A. R. CAVE, Balliol; J. M. EDMONDS, St. Edmund Hall; V. H. JONES, St. Peter's Hall; A. L. JUDD, Oriel; K. B. SEWELL, Trinity; L. H. F. WARTH, Hertford; R. J. WILLIAMS, Corpus Christi; MURIEL E. GUEST, Society of Oxford Home Students; KATHARINE E. PEARE, St. Hilda's; ELIZABETH B. PEEK, Society of Oxford Home Students; BETTY TAYLOR, St. Hilda's.

AEGROTAT.—R. H. GOODMAN, New College.

Satisfied the examiners.—C. I. W. RICHARDS, Trinity.

The Examiners in Animal Physiology in the Final Honour School of Natural Science have to-day issued the following Class List:—

CLASS I.—F. K. S. HIRSCHFELD, New Coll.; H. L. HOFF, Exeter.

CLASS II.—J. E. M. AYOUB, Lincoln; H. J. BARRIE, Exeter; P. G. BURGESS, Trinity; W. F. FAWCETT, Corpus Christi; G. E. GODBER, New Coll.; P. R. GREEVES, University; G. S. GRIMP, Pembroke; T. T. HARDY, Oriel; E. C. HOFF, Non-Collegiate; A. H. HUNT, Balliol; J. W. LITCHFIELD, Oriel; J. E. MORLEY, Merton; J. S. L. PHILLIPS, Balliol; J. R. NAYLOR, Lincoln; T. E. RUCH, Wadham; E. STARLING, New Coll.; R. THOMAS, University; W. F. DE C. VEALE, Keble; R. F. WOOLMER, University; C. H. YEOH, Non-Collegiate; HILARY HAWORTH, St. Hugh's.

CLASS III.—T. D. R. AUERBY, Queen's; D. R. BALCOMBE BROWN, Oriel; E. M. BUZZARD, Magdalen; J. P. CHILD, Lincoln; G. F. GEOG, Oriel; E. F. LOW, Non-Collegiate; J. R. NAYLOR, Exeter; A. G. PALIN, Merton; G. R. RICHARDS, Keble.

CLASS IV.—None.

AEGROTAT.—E. FOWLER, Oriel.

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 4

The following College Awards are announced:—

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE:—STUDENTSHIPS.—Strathcona.—GATTY, H. W. P., WORMELL, D. E. W., WHITE, F. W. G. MACMAHON Law.—LEWIS, I. L., PHILIPPS-WILLIAMS, W. J. Hutchinson.—CHAMPION, F. C. SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS:—Elected to Foundation Scholarships.—BALDWIN, E. H. P., COHEN, J., FOSBROOKE, H. A., FRANCIS, H. E. GETTY, R. J., INNES, A., JACKSON, F. S., JACKSON, K. H., JAGGER, J. G., LIM, K. K., MORRIS, T. D., MURRAY, H. A., REES, R. G., RHODEN, H. G., WHITEHEAD, G. A. Elected to Exhibition.—McLAREN, C. C. Hoare Exhibition.—MACRO, W. B. Taylor Exhibitions.—CHAMPION, F. C., PRINGLE, J. SPECIAL PRIZES.—Adams Memorial Prize.—CLEARY, D. M. Bonney Award for Geology.—FUCHS, V. E. Essay Prizes.—Third year, THOMPSON, A. D.; second year, NOBBS, D.; first year, MEGAW, J. Graves Prize.—BUTLESS, T. C. Hawksley Burbury Prizes (for Greek Verse). — JACKSON, K. H. Reading Prizes. — BROOKS, J. C., and TIARKS, G. L. (bracketed equal). OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS, CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS AND SIZARSHIPS.—Scholarships—BURGESS, F. W. (Brentwood School), for Mathematics; NEWMAN, C. G. (Watford Grammar School), for Natural Sciences. Exhibition.—JOHNSON, W. A. (Manchester Grammar School), for Natural Sciences. To Sizarships.—LEATHEM, J. (Marlborough College); LOVE, C. J. (Oakham School); ROWE, J. B. (Bradford Grammar School). To Close Exhibitions.—Johnson—LOVE, C. C. (Oakham School); Baker—BLAKSTAD, G. C. C. (Durham School); Dowman—PYE-FINCH, K. A. (Pocklington School); Somerset—GREGORY, D. L. (Hereford School), and TAYLOR, P. T. (Manchester Grammar School). Marquis of Exeter—JONES, H. E. (Stamford School).

LONDON, JULY 4

The Senate have resolved to make a grant of £50 a year to the British Institute of Florence.

The following Degrees have been awarded:—

D.Sc. (INTERNAL).—Chemistry.—BURTON, H., Guy's Hosp. Soil Bacteriology.—THORNTON, H. G., Rothamsted Exp. Station.

D.Sc. (EXTERNAL).—Botany.—DARLINGTON, C. D., priv. st. Chemistry.—SHOPPEE, C. W., Univ. of Leeds.

D.Sc. (ENGINEERING) (INTERNAL).—JENKINS, C. H. M., Imp. Coll. of Science.—Mining: MOORE, B., King's Coll.

PH.D. (INTERNAL).—Faculty of Arts.—Education.—ROBSON, A. H., King's Coll. German.—COVENEY, DOROTHY K., Univ. Coll. Faculty of Science.—Botany.—PURVIS, M., King's Coll.

PH.D. (EXTERNAL).—Faculty of Arts.—Hebrew.—GINSBERG, H. L., Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, and priv. st. Faculty of Science.—Bio-Chemistry.—BARBER, H. H., Univ. Coll., Nottingham.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, JULY 4

At a meeting of the Senate of Dublin University (Trinity College, Dublin) to-day the following honorary degrees were conferred:—

M. COMM.—Mr. CHARLES FABON.

M.D.—Sir H. WALFORD DAVIES

Sc.D.—Sir JOHN HOPWOOD JEANS.

LITT.D.—Mr. CHARLES LEONARD WOOLLEY.

LL.D.—Mr. WILLIAM MACNEILE DIXON.

D.D. (*Jure Dignitatis*).—The RIGHT REVEREND ARTHUR WILLIAM BARTON, Bishop of Kilmore and Elphin and Ardagh; and the RIGHT REVEREND EDWARD CLARKE, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

SCHOOL AWARDS

The following school scholarship and other awards are announced:—

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

J. T. Owens (the Rev. N. Purcell, Bryntirion School, Bridgend); G. M. Rose (Miss Penn, Westbourne House, Penarth); J. M. Petty (Mr. J. T. Johnson, Fron Dez, Aberystwyth). W. M. Cooper and D. G. Richards, Hereford Cathedral School (Pilleston Exhibitions); H. E. Maddox, Hereford Cathedral School (Junior Philpottine Exhibition).

KINMEL SCHOOL

Scholarships.—£70, Haslam, J. P. L. (T. R. Coombes, Llandaff Cathedral School, Cardiff); £60, Caldwell, P. L. (A. Watts, Kingsmead, Mostyn, Cheshire); £50, Rawlins, K. (P. A. Maynard, St. Nicholas School, Littlehampton, Sussex); £50, Sutton, D. S. (P. S. Dealtry, The Less, Hoylake, Cheshire); £40, Singleton, J. A. W. P. Singleton, The Elms, Colwall, Malvern); £40, Cox, M. H. (Captain M. G. Hogg, Shortwinter, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks); £30, Owen Jones, K. (T. K. E. Batterbury, Holmwood School, Formby); £20, Lloyd, P. H. W. (T. R. Coombes, Llandaff Cathedral School, Cardiff).

TESTING THE WORLD'S ROSES

WORK AT HAYWARDS HEATH

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At the National Rose Society's summer show, which began at Chelsea yesterday, there are exhibits of many new varieties that are under test at the trial ground of the society at Lewes-road, Haywards Heath, Sussex. In the autumn some of these will be given certificates guaranteeing that they are likely to do well without special treatment. Fifty years ago the society greatly encouraged the raising of new varieties by instituting its gold medal. In testing roses its concern is to save the public from buying, from the innumerable varieties now offered, those that will be disappointing.

Although the trial ground was a field less than two years ago, it has become so well known abroad that roses have arrived from France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Poland, Holland, the United States—from almost everywhere in the world in fact. On Wednesday a bundle of seedlings arrived from Calgary. Wrapped in moss matting, they travel with complete safety. Spain's contribution of four varieties is especially gratifying, because these are the first roses sent from there, and it will be interesting to see how they do in England. Altogether there are 4,500 plants of 600 varieties in bloom at present. The two acres of beds consist of a clay and loam mixture, and the only manure given has been a mulch in the middle of May. The plants are inspected by the committee four times a year.

Beside the trial ground is a growing collection of rose species, formed almost entirely by Mr. Courtney Page, hon. secretary of the society. There are collections at Kew, at the Royal Horticultural Society's ground, and at The Hague, but this one at Haywards Heath is by far the largest. There are 250 species and sub-species from Persia, China, North America, India, Newfoundland—every country that has a native rose. They range from R. damascena, the rose brought to England by the Crusaders, to, say, R. gigantia, which was brought from Burma in 1888, and, having flowered under glass at Kew and two other places, has for the first time flowered in the open this season; or from R. sancta, the species found in an Egyptian tomb, to the discoveries of recent botanical expeditions. The single white moss, the original moss rose, which was found by accident surviving in a cottage garden, is there, and there is R. ecae, of India, the foliage of which may be smelt 20 yards away.

Arrangements have now been made for rosarians to visit the collection of species so as to learn lessons from blooms that have had a vogue in the past. Mr. Courtney Page said on Thursday: "It is possible to prove how fallacious is the notion that roses have lost their scent. Of the roses that existed 40 years ago 20 per cent. had scent; to-day 90 per cent. of roses have it."

SERVICES WEEK AT BISLEY

SUCCESS OF H.M.S. VIVID

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, JULY 4

The first and only competition of Services Week in which all three Services participate, the match organized by the Army R.A. for the Methuen Cup, was shot this afternoon and was won by H.M.S. Vivid.

That match practically brings Services Week to an end, for to-morrow the Navy holds only inter-port rifle and revolver matches, the Marines shoot a King's first stage match, and the Army completes its shoot for the Revolver Thirty Cup, and all those events are finished in the morning shooting period.

As in former years the prizes of the R.N. and R.M. rifle associations will be presented in the Umbrella tent during the N.R.A. meeting; but the Army's prizes, in accordance with custom, were distributed to-day before the Methuen match. Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, president this year of the A.R.A., presented the prizes, and, in a brief speech, expounded his opinion of the valuable assistance which the A.R.A. competitions gave to the training of the Army. That opinion, shortly, was that infantry were the deciding factor in nearly every military operation, that the rifle is primarily the weapon of the infantry soldier, and that the value of an infantry soldier is in direct ratio to his proficiency with the rifle. Lord Plumer illustrated his contention with incidents from his own experience in the Sudan, in the South African War, and in the Great War. He concluded by expressing his satisfaction at learning from the chairman of the Rifle

Letters to the Editor

A MUSEUM FOR GIBRALTAR

APPEAL TO OWNERS OF RELICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Occasion was taken by me some months ago to bring to public notice the formation of "The Gibraltar Society," one of the aims of which was to assist the Government in the establishment of a Museum at Gibraltar.

Since then progress has been made towards the realization of this project, suitable premises having been acquired by the Government of Gibraltar and adapted to the requirements of a museum. It only remains now to gather into this museum the many relics, curios, objects of historical, archaeological, and other kindred interests that exist in Gibraltar, and this work, it is anticipated, will be the object of much public and private enterprise during the coming months. In particular, it will engage the attention of the Gibraltar Society.

Several collections of objects of historical interest, botanical and other specimens, &c., hitherto in the custody of corporate bodies or of private individuals in Gibraltar have been promised to the museum, but it is felt that there must be in many parts of the British Isles a very large number of relics, curios, or other objects relating to Gibraltar which would evoke a much wider and deeper interest were they gathered into a general collection of exhibits such as it is proposed to form in the Gibraltar Museum, and be made accessible for public inspection and study in Gibraltar itself.

May I, therefore, crave the indulgence of your columns to bring to the notice of your readers the institution of the Gibraltar Museum, and to invite them to assist in the work of building up a collection of exhibits worthy of the intense interest, historical, archaeological, natural historical, &c., that attaches to the famous Rock of Gibraltar?

Any possessors of objects of interest relating to Gibraltar who feel disposed to present them to the Gibraltar Museum are requested to communicate with me or with Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Mascall, president of the Gibraltar Society, Europa, Gibraltar. Any objects of interest connected with Gibraltar or the country adjacent to Gibraltar will be welcome, among which may be mentioned prints, pictures, maps and manuscripts, books, coins, medals, arms, stamps, and archaeological and botanical specimens.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ALEX. J. GODLEY, General,
Governor of Gibraltar.
Government House, Gibraltar, June 25.

THE SIMON REPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In Vol. 2, Part 9, Para. 332 of their report the Statutory Commissioners deal with the need for safeguarding the position of the existing All-India Service officers under the Federal Constitution which they advocate. In addition to the extension of the right to premature retirement on proportionate pension which is recommended, they consider that something more will be required if the majority of officers now in the service are to be reassured as to their future prospects and thus persuaded not to exercise the right to retire prematurely.

The safeguard proposed is that no changes in the Statutory Rules, which govern the conditions of service of these officers, should be made without the consent of a majority of the Council of India, "which will contain representatives of the Services." The Commissioners then go on to say, "Our whole purpose in this connexion is to leave unchanged the rights and privileges of present members of the Services and to keep the control of these rights and privileges in the hands of a body which enjoys their confidence."

The Commissioners appear to have overlooked the fact that the only Service which has representatives in the Council of India is the Indian Civil Service, and that the other All-India Services do not and never will consider that their interests are secure in the hands of a body, however distinguished, which does not contain a representative of their own Service.

In so far as the Security Services, the Indian Civil Service, and the Indian Police Service are concerned, it seems to me that the time and the opportunity have come for the introduction of a change, which would go far to allay distrust and discontent in the latter Service and do more to encourage officers to serve on under the new constitution than any so-called "safeguards." The change that I would venture to advocate is the amalgamation of the Imperial Service Officers of the Indian Police with the cadre of the Indian Civil Service. The officers employed in the Police Department would then be separately listed as in the case of officers of the Indian Civil Service who are employed in the Judicial Department. Future entrants would all be recruited at the I.C.S. examinations and, after a probationary training in all branches of the administrative machine—a grounding of inestimable value—would be allotted to the department to which they appear best suited, their own wishes being taken into consideration so far as possible.

I will not encroach upon your valuable space by attempting to discuss the financial and other details involved in such a scheme. A few officers of the Indian Police may not approve of this suggestion for sentimental reasons and pride of Service, but the majority would, I believe, welcome the bridging of the gulf of jealousy and mistrust which has always stood between them and the I.C.S. The benefit to the Police, who surely deserve well of the Government, and to the future administration of India would, I am convinced, more than compensate for any such objections, and also for the comparatively small extra cost to the State involved.

Yours truly,
G. G. WRIGHT
(late Deputy Inspector-General, Indian Police, C.P., retired).
1, Hatherley-road, Kew Gardens, Surrey.

THE CALTON GAOL SITE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The decision to erect the Scottish National Library on a comparatively obscure position in George IV. Bridge and to reserve the magnificent potentialities of the Calton Gaol site for a local court of justice of secondary importance is one which, *prima facie*, is so utterly opposed to the common sense of the situation that some information as to the reason for it seems necessary. After all, if there is to be a group of Governmental buildings in the Scottish capital, their position, arrangement, and architectural style are matters of the most urgent importance. It will be nothing short of disgraceful if, at this stage in public enlightenment on town planning, Edinburgh, which has gained so much from intelligent building and suffered so severely from vulgar lack of foresight, should witness a recrudescence, under Governmental pressure, of the worst traditions of the past. Why is the National Library to be divorced from the projected complex of national buildings to which it seems naturally wedded? Why is it to be relegated to what is almost a back street, without distinction of site? And why is a sheriff courthouse to be set upon a hill, divided by a great gulf from the law libraries and the Court of Session?

I am yours, &c.,
GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON.
St. Andrews, June 27.

A ROAD BRIDGE OVER THE FORTH?

£6,000,000 TO SAVE THREE MILES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At a time like the present, it is essential that no stone should be left unturned in our search after remedies which will alleviate our difficulties. But however necessary such remedies may be, that can be no reason for spending money for the sake of spending, or saddling the national Exchequer with the full cost of schemes which are of purely local value and importance.

The latter remarks would appear to apply to the case of the proposed road bridge over the Forth. This scheme is claimed by its sponsors to be a national proposition, presumably on the ground that it would save considerable distances between important districts throughout the country, but let us see what justification there is for such a claim.

The greatest advantage to be obtained from such a road bridge would be in the case of a journey between two points on the East Coast, and, for this purpose, let us take London and Aberdeen and compare the distances between the two cities on the existing road and via the proposed new road bridge. The mileage from London to Aberdeen by the existing road is, according to the authorities given:—

	Miles
London to Carlisle by Scotch Corner (A.A. Road Book)	302¾
Carlisle to Perth (A.A. "Scotland for the Motorist")	145
Perth to Aberdeen (Michelin Road Book)	82
	529¾

If the bridge were constructed the mileage would be:—

	Miles
London to Berwick-on-Tweed (A.A. Road Book)	339¼
Berwick to Edinburgh (A.A. "Scotland for the Motorist")	58
Edinburgh to Perth *via* South and North Queensferry (A.A. "Scotland for the Motorist")	471½
Perth to Aberdeen (Michelin Road Book)	82
	529¾

From this it will be seen that a saving of three miles can be effected by the expenditure of £6,000,000! Surely even the most lavish of our country's spendthrifts will be unable to justify such a squandering of national funds.

I understand that great pressure is being used to get the Government to construct this bridge, but, as it would be of value only to Edinburgh and neighbourhood, it would be grossly improper for national money to be used for such a purpose. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Government will firmly refuse to entertain the project.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE F. SAUNDERS.
3, Lord-street, Liverpool, July 3.

THE POLAR EXHIBITION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you permit me to draw the attention of your readers to the British Polar Exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster, which was opened on Wednesday by the President of the Royal Geographical Society, for the benefit of the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge? Probably there will never again be an opportunity for the public to see under one roof such a comprehensive collection of relics of Polar expeditions as have been got together from museums and scientific institutions throughout the country, at the cost of immense labour, by the organizer of the exhibition, Commander L. C. Bernacchi.

The exhibits which fill the great hall are testimony to a glorious record of achievement in which the whole Empire may justly take pride. The Empire was made by its adventurers, and there are to be seen at the Central Hall precious things that were used by men who, despising the comforts and luxuries which to so many are the only things worth living for, gave their lives to the work of unveiling the mysteries of the uttermost ends of the earth, and who won immortal fame in the annals of adventure.

Nothing could be more inspiring to British youth than a survey of the numerous precious relics that are on view, and no one who sees them will come away without a feeling of how great were the lives of those dauntless souls who made the name of England for ever pre-eminent in Polar exploration, and who blazed the trail for the great commercial enterprises by which humanity is now benefiting from the natural resources of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. All who honour courage, selflessness, and devotion to purpose should not fail to take the opportunity of visiting this remarkable exhibition.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
H. G. PONTING,
British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13.
44, Oxford-mansion, Oxford-circus, W.1,
July 3.

SION COLLEGE LIBRARY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sion College has the distinction of having possessed within about 20 years of its foundation the earliest recorded copy in England (save for the two in Bodley's Library at Oxford) of Dante's "De Monarchia." This copy was entered in the "Catalogus Universalis" compiled with his own hand and printed at his own expense in 1650 by the library-keeper, John Spencer, as "Dant. *Aligherius*. De necessitate Monarchiae."

It is not possible to identify the particular edition, as no date is given, and none of the five which had appeared up to this time bore that title, which was probably intended by Spencer to serve as an abstract of the contents of the work. The *editio princeps* of the treatise, which was issued as a Reformation tract at Basel in 1559, is believed to have been seen through the press by an Englishman, a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, the martyrologist, John Fox. The work was known to Milton, and was appealed to by him in his Common-Place Book about a dozen years before the publication of Spencer's catalogue as evidence (under the heading *Rex*) that Dante considered the authority of the King to be independent of the Pope. The Sion College copy had disappeared from the library by the time the second catalogue was issued in 1724. No doubt it perished in the Great Fire in 1666, when, as the records show, nearly a thousand books were "lost by fire, miscarriage, &c."

Your obedient servant,
PAGET TOYNBEE.
Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks, July 3.

MEDICAL PATENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a lecture on "Fine Chemicals," read before the Manchester Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on March 7, 1930, and reported in many important medical and chemical journals, Mr. Frank Lee Pyman, F.R.S., discussed various imperfections of the British patent system, with particular reference to the disadvantages arising from the fact that owing to the ethical views prevalent in British medical circles, chemico-pharmaceutical and therapeutically important medical inventions are not patented by the inventors. He pointed out that this state of things is economically unsound from a national point of view since it left it open to foreigners to monopolize British inventions by patenting improvements thereon. As a case in point, he cited "the brilliant work of Harington and Barger in determining the constitution and the synthesis of thyroxin" and the monopoly which a Swiss firm had acquired by securing British Patent No. 318,582 for an improvement on the novel, but unpatented, method of synthesizing thyroxin adopted by Harington and Barger.

We are authorized to make the following statement on behalf of Messrs. F. Hoffmann-La Roche and Co., A.G., of the "Roche" Research Laboratories, Basel, Switzerland, the holders of the patent in question. They write:—"Apart from the question of the actual value of the process covered by our patent, it is quite certain that, compared with Harington's fundamental invention, it is of minor importance. By taking out this patent we aspired to no monopoly. We merely wished to manifest to the outer world that our laboratories had been successful in improving the method. In order, however, to avoid any misconstruction of our intentions, and in view of Pyman's arguments, we have decided to relinquish our claim to the patent and thus to allow our process to become general property." We beg you to give this friendly and open-handed gesture on the part of our Swiss friends the publicity it deserves.

Yours faithfully,
THE HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS, LIMITED,
ANDREW HOME-MORTON,
General Manager.
51, Bowes-road, N.13.

A NEW MIND AMONG THE NATIONS

THE MEANING OF THE PACT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Public attention has been directed afresh to the Naval Conference and its results by the recent debate in the House of Lords and by your leading article of this morning. Far be it from me to follow the gallant admirals into the technicalities of the situation, or to hazard my opinion as to the precise number of cruisers which are necessary for the protection of our trade routes.

It is, however, pertinent to observe that almost every discussion on the treaty seems to ignore the fact that the nations have already committed themselves to the resolution that the settlement of disputes "shall never be sought except by pacific means." It is easy to be cynical about the value of this pronouncement, but the fact remains that it is not a mere aspiration in high falutin' language but a declaration solemnly made and subscribed by nearly all the leading nations of the world. That in itself heralds a new epoch in the history of mankind. We are at the parting of the ways. Mr. Winston Churchill has reminded us that now, at last, in this twentieth century, war stands naked and unabashed as "the potential destroyer of the human race."

The Pact of Paris, however, is only a starting point. The problem is how best to implement it. To give up war as an instrument of policy means the strengthening of other instruments for the settlement of disputes or the discovery of new ones. That is the paramount duty of all the Governments which signed the pact, and not least of the Assembly of the League of Nations. For it means the reconciliation of the claims of national sovereignty with this vital international obligation. This should not be an uncongenial task either to the British Empire or to the United States, for they have had some practice in the art of combining the loyalty due to each separate Dominion or State with loyalty to the larger Commonwealth of which they are members. This is the adventure of constructive statesmanship to which the world is now called, but if it is to succeed it must have the backing of an enlightened public opinion.

The civilized world has reached a curious moment. On paper, in pacts and treaties, we have ushered in a new age, whereas in most men's thinking and outlook we are still firmly anchored in the old one. We seem to be hovering between "two worlds; one dead, the other powerless to be born." If we are to summon the energy, or, rather, the faith, to enter the promised land it will need the new orientation of outlook which only comes where it is seen that great issues are at stake, and when men are gripped by the attraction of an ideal which is believed to be attainable. That belief has been sealed by the Pact of Paris. Whether it is to be translated into the practical issues of international politics depends on the degree in which the citizens in the lands concerned are willing to "change their minds" (if need be) and to set themselves, in private as well as in public, to the creation of that public opinion on which alone this new departure can be securely based. It is unnecessary to emphasize the responsibility of those whose positions, whether as ministers of religion or as teachers or as politicians, give them a vantage ground of influence. It is overwhelming.

Rightly, Sir, you emphasize "the need of vigilance," but vigilance is needed in more directions than one. We need to be vigilant lest, having, by treaty and pact, opened the door of a new world, we fail, for lack of thought and determination, to enter in.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THEODORE WINTON:
Wolvesey, Winchester, July 3.

THE BATH ROAD IN WILTSHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Automobile Association has followed with considerable interest the recent correspondence in *The Times*, in connexion with the Bath Road in Wiltshire, and it was my intention to place certain facts before your readers, when the Minister of Transport made his recent statement in the House.

Mr. Morrison, in reply to questions, stated he had made a personal inspection of the Bath Road, and was satisfied that the widening and strengthening of the road constitutes a prudent and economic piece of expenditure. He went on to explain that a carriageway with a width of 30ft. throughout, together with a footpath, excepting through Savernake Forest, was to be provided. He also stated that the volume of traffic is at present estimated to be 3,000 tons a day, as against 900 tons a day in 1922.

The A.A. annual census of road traffic at Beckhampton fork shows the following increases in vehicles during the last four years:—

1. Heavy motor-vehicles	127 per cent.
2. Light motor-cars	90 " "
3. Motor-cycles	58 " "
4. Other vehicles, including pedal cycles and horse drawn	less than 2 " "

For some time past A.A. maps have indicated the prime importance of this road, not merely as an important main route to Bath and Bristol, but also as part of an excellent alternative route *via* Trowbridge and Taunton to Devon and Cornwall. With better communications across the Bristol Channel there can be no doubt but that the Bath Road will again be an important link between South Wales and the Thames estuary.

With the evidence which I gave before the Royal Commission on Transport well in mind, I can only regret that this and other similar necessary schemes were not put in hand at an earlier date. In conclusion, I am sure we can confidently leave the preservation of amenities to the County Council of Wiltshire.

Yours faithfully,
STENSON COOKE,
Secretary, The Automobile Association.
Fanum House, New Coventry-street, W.1,
July 3.

THE OLDER CLERGY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One frequently finds the laity congratulating elderly clergy upon the prospect of being able to retire on some sort of pension now that the Clergy Pensions (Older Incumbents) Measure has received Royal Assent. It may be well to point out a matter which the Measure does not speak clearly about, and the "Explanatory Memorandum" just issued by the pensions authority very cleverly skates over—namely, that an "older incumbent," *i.e.*, one over 58 years of age, can apply for a pension only if he is incapacitated from the performance of his duties by "permanent" mental or bodily infirmity. It is therefore a "disability" measure rather than a pension as usually understood. Every one hoped it might have helped to enable men who have served long and faithfully during the burden and heat of the day to hand over their work to younger men, and themselves to spend the last few hours of the hard day away from the toil. Not a bit of it. They must be certified as "finished off" by a medical board. (See page 5 of the Memorandum.) It is as well this should be made clear to the laity who think all will be well.

I am, &c.,
RECTOR.

PUGGAREES

The hot weather makes me recollect that I have thin muslin "puggarees" 40 years old which I and other men more or less sensible wound round our straw hats leaving a tail to shield and protect the back of the head. I dare not wear this now, or a straw boater or a sun helmet, but must stick to a felt bowler or trilby, like a woman enslaved to fashions, and suffer.—Mr. FRANK PEARCE, Woodford Green.

Points from Letters

TOO MUCH SPENDING

Mr. A. Shewan asks, "Can anyone who has any experience of Government finance believe that retrenchment is impossible?" I venture to reply "No one," but at the same time to doubt whether it is possible under the present Government. If I understand aright the attitude of the present Government, as expressed by the Prime Minister when he asks local bodies to "press on with their schemes," it is the opposite of retrenchment. These gentlemen who govern us do not appear to see that many of these schemes are not either desirable or profitable at the present time, that they will probably entail additions to local debts and rates. If the projects are to be financed by the State, that will probably entail an addition to the National Debt and further taxation. All of which penalizes general trade and industry, and therefore increases unemployment. The secret is to secure a Government which believes in retrenchment and will pursue it.—Mr. D. M. MASON.

CHANGE FOR A FIVE-POUND NOTE

I wanted copper and silver for a fête being held last Saturday, and sent a junior clerk to get the required coin in exchange for a £5 note, which was contrary to my usual requirements. He was refused the accommodation at one of the largest branches of "the big five" as the note was not endorsed by me; and I was not accessible until after banking hours. The youngster thereupon went across to the Bank of England and got silver, after endorsing the note, when my bankers exchanged copper for silver, as required. I believe there would have been no difficulty if £1 or 10s. notes or gold had been tendered. What is the matter with the £5 note?—Mr. H. FRITH ALLBROOK, 25, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.

THE DISPUTE IN MALTA

Good Catholics must claim that in certain cases the Church has the right to throw the full weight of her influence against the civil power. Where the very spiritual life of the people is being attacked, as has happened in Russia and in Mexico, the Church cannot stand aside. Such a claim, however, cannot be admitted by a loyal subject of the Crown unless he knows that only in the event of the gravest spiritual danger will this right of interference by the Church be exercised. Well acquainted as I am with Maltese conditions, I can say with confidence that no such spiritual danger there exists. The facts are that the natural limitation of the secular activities of the clergy incidental to the development of self-government in Malta, coupled with the attacks made by Lord Strickland and his party on individual priests who have opposed them politically, has been interpreted wrongly by the local ecclesiastical authorities as attacks on the Church; they have communicated this view to Rome, and it has been endorsed by the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Robinson.—Mr. ROBERT T. BOWER, 3, Oakhill-road, Putney, S.W.15.

BATHING IN THE SERPENTINE

Are we to have nothing left? At the end of the day, with its mental impression of continuous activity, how refreshing it was to come by the water, with the reflections of the trees in delicate shades of colour, and with a breadth of effect that is entirely lost under the new arrangements for bathing in the Serpentine. It is bad, as Mr. Wright has pointed out, that a path should be closed, but it is in every way deplorable, as it seems to me, that all the restfulness of the locality should be destroyed.—LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER D. P. WESTON.

AFTER PRISON

No doubt the great majority of prisoners prefer not to enrol themselves under any society or association *after* leaving prison; hence my proposal to give the prisoners an opportunity to choose *before* leaving prison. Under the existing system the Church of England chaplains and the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society occupy privileged positions, which tend to fetter the soul of the prisoner and militate against good results. Difficulties of prison administration and discipline need not arise by the introduction of the two reforms in question. With a view to preserving the individuality of the man personal contact and service are all-important, especially if the punishment inflicted is designed to be not only penal but deterrent and reformative. What better time could there be to establish contact than soon after the man enters prison? At any rate, I submit that the right to choose is an elementary right, and it marks out the human from the animal.—COMMISSIONER D. C. LAMB, International Social Secretary, The Salvation Army, E.C.4.

TARIFFS AND PARTY POLITICS

Surely something can be done to remove the tariff question from the arena of politics? There are several Free Traders to be found adhering to the Conservative faith and at the same time without a doubt a large number of Safeguarders and Protectionists are in the Labour ranks. A tribunal, as suggested by Brigadier-General Asquith, of a composition agreed upon by all Parties of the State could in less than two years complete an investigation and report.—Mr. R. B. SCRIVEN, Portfield House, Cardiff Docks.

BIRD INSTINCT

Your correspondent's account of young greenfinches was most interesting. I recollect an incident from boyhood which is perhaps even more interesting. We once found a young house sparrow some 200 yards from our city home. It had evidently fallen from the nest, and though partly fledged could not fly. We took it home and, boy-like, put it in a large barrel with a board over the top, leaving a small space for air. Some two or three hours later a sparrow was anxiously chirping near by, and soon two adult birds were paying particular attention to the barrel. We had no doubts that they were the parents seeking their babe. They disappeared down the chink, and eventually brought the youngster to the covering board. We were surprised to see one bird—I think the female—fly off with the offspring precariously perched upon her back, and her mate accompanying her with excited chirps of joy.—Mr. E. HARDY, 21, Blantyre-road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

PREACHING IN ST. PAUL'S

Not very long before they died two octogenarian sermon-tasters, the late Lord Russell of Liverpool and Canon Armour, were discussing pulpit reputations, and, with a view to testing the pre-eminence of Henry Melvill, the latter read one of his sermons aloud. The verdict of both was that he entirely deserved his fame.—CANON J. B. LANCELOT, St. James's Vicarage, Birkdale, Lancashire.

WOODEN WATER PIPES

As wooden pipes, or bored tree trunks, were in common use for water pipes in times gone by, it is not in any way extraordinary that they should be used for the conveyance of brine as well in the salt-making districts. Numerous examples of these pipes are still to be found buried in out-of-the way places, and I am not at all sure that there are not some examples in use to-day. In the salt districts of Cheshire quantities have been dug up in recent times, and I had the pleasure of sending a set of samples to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and we have a very fine set preserved in one of the Cheshire salt works. A most striking example is a tee-piece for the supply of brine to salt pans side by side.—Mr. G. W. MALCOLM, Davenham House, Northwich, Cheshire.

SIGNING OF STAINED GLASS

May I, an amateur student of stained glass, add a plea in favour of church windows being signed? Anyone who is interested in modern stained glass naturally wishes to know the name of the artist, or at least that of the firm, who executed the design. Yet in nine cases out of ten in country churches one may make inquiries about a fine modern window—and there are many such in England now—but all one can learn is the name of the donor. In my experience there are a goodly number of English artists whose stained glass is much superior to any of a similar date to be found on the Continent, and it is a great pity that their work should be unrecognized.—Mr. JOHN MASON, Cross-in-Hand, Sussex.

BEEFSTEAK PIES

I am no cook, and know nothing of mutton pies, but it always seems to me that the right manner of making a beefsteak pie has become a lost art. I once experienced the perfect beefsteak pie. It was made, about 25 years ago, not by a professional cook, but by my grandmother. I can remember watching her do it. She took her piece of beefsteak and cut it, not into the dreadful cubic inches which is usually its fate, but into thin slices. She then put a little piece of fat on to each slice, and rolled it up. So far as I remember, she then rolled each little bundle in flour before neatly packing it in the pie dish. It is astonishing to me that so simple but so enormous an improvement should not be in general use.—Miss AMY GARLAND, Bathford House, near Bath.

PUBLIC CLEANSING OF LONDON

A CENTRAL AUTHORITY SUGGESTED

Mr. Chamberlain, when Minister of Health, appointed in March, 1929, a Committee, of which Sir John Gatti was chairman, to consider the report made by Mr. J. C. Dawes, Inspector of Public Cleansing of the Ministry of Health, on public cleansing in London, and to recommend what measures should be taken. Sir John Gatti died last September, and Mr. Greenwood, the present Minister, then appointed Mr. Ernest Sanger, a member of the Committee, to be chairman.

The Committee have now issued their report (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3613, price 6d.). They express the unanimous opinion that the facts as to the conditions in the public cleansing service of London were fairly and accurately presented in Mr. Dawes's report, and had not been controverted by any of the evidence that had been submitted to them. They accept entirely the principles enunciated in the report that a public cleansing service must be so organized as to function on strictly sanitary lines, and that a municipal service involving such heavy annual expenditure [about £2,200,000] must, in the interests of ratepayers, be organized on sound business lines and controlled by an efficient costing system.

Below is a summary of the chief conclusions and recommendations:—

It is no longer practicable for the 29 Metropolitan sanitary authorities within the highly developed area of the administrative County of London separately to dispose of their refuse efficiently, economically, and without causing a nuisance, and the disposal of house, trade, and street refuse in London should be centralized and placed under the control of one body. The central body should be responsible for the general co-ordination of the public cleansing service of London so as to secure, to the fullest possible extent, such uniformity of organization and equipment as would facilitate the work in all its branches. Each Metropolitan sanitary authority should submit to the central body a comprehensive scheme, any dispute to be determined by the Minister of Health, whose decision should be final.

Each Metropolitan sanitary authority should be liable only for the expenses of and incidental to the collection of refuse and the cleansing of streets within its own area, any expenses of transport outside the borough boundary to a discharge point or points determined by the central body to be chargeable to and borne by the latter. The expenses incurred by the central body in the exercise of their functions should be a general charge over the administrative County of London.

Street sweepings or other street *débris* might properly be used by a local authority for such a purpose as land reclamation within its own area.

Each Metropolitan sanitary authority should appoint a separate committee, to be known as the Public Cleansing Committee, to direct and supervise the collection of refuse and the cleansing of streets within its area, and should also appoint a properly qualified director or officer of public cleansing, who should give his whole time to public cleansing work and take his instructions from and be directly responsible to the Public Cleansing Committee.

All existing unsatisfactory types of collection vehicles, particularly those having a high loading-line, should be dispensed with as soon as practicable and improved types introduced. House refuse should be collected at least twice weekly throughout London.

CRUDE REFUSE DUMPS

The system of dumping crude refuse without taking adequate precautions to prevent nuisance arising should not be allowed to continue; and the Metropolitan sanitary authorities who now, either directly or indirectly, send their refuse to insanitary dumps outside the county should be pressed to secure at once the discontinuance of these dumps for their refuse, and in any event to take whatever measures may be practicable to minimize the unsatisfactory conditions which now exist.

Refuse can be disposed of without causing nuisance where the precautions advised by the Ministry are strictly observed, and, although it is doubtful whether this method could be permanently used to any great extent for the huge quantities which have to be dealt with in London, it could be adopted pending the carrying out of a new scheme or schemes.

County councils or local authorities should not be given power to exclude refuse from districts other than that in which it is proposed to be deposited, or to exercise a veto over sites proposed to be used for tipping refuse, but sufficient control could be secured by the local authorities by the adoption and strict enforcement of suitable by-laws, with heavier penalties for infringement. While the existing law enables further action to be taken by local authorities and county councils against offending parties, it might be amended when opportunity offers. Many of the existing refuse disposal works in London should be closed as soon as practicable; there should be as few disposal places as possible, and any works should be on a large scale, constructed on well-planned lines, and on suitable sites.

The question of litter in streets and public places generally calls for early attention, and it is desirable that there should be concerted and continuous action by all the authorities concerned, including omnibus and tramway authorities or companies.

The report is signed by all members of the Committee, but reservations on certain matters are made by some members. Mr. Lindley-Jones and Sir Percy Shepherd are of opinion that the London cleansing service ought not to be centralized.

POLICE INSPECTION OF CLUBS

MR. J. HUDSON, M.P., ON NEW PROPOSALS

Mr. J. H. Hudson, M.P., private Parliamentary Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, yesterday. He said that in view of the rapid growth of drink-supplying clubs and the consequent gravity of the club problem in relation to the licensing laws, he would state the proposals for legislation concerning clubs embodied in the Clubs Bill and the New Clubs Bill.

The New Clubs Bill dealt with future clubs. The six points of reform which applied to existing clubs were also to apply to clubs registered in the future. In addition, the New Clubs Bill aimed at preventing repetitions of the present procedure, whereby any group of 25 persons could constitute a club in which intoxicating liquor might be supplied. Applications for certificates for new clubs were to be made at annual brewster sessions, due public notice being given.

Referring to the provision in the Clubs Bill for police inspection of clubs, the witness urged that they should get away from the processes now often adopted by the police, which he described as "the surreptitious process of acquiring evidence which leads to the employment of young constables or agents actually outside the police in order that facts may be discovered regarding a general breach of the law." It was highly dangerous for the police—especially the young members of the force—and derogatory to the community to have to depend for procuring evidence on the method now adopted by the police.

Alderman William George, of Criccieth, Caernarvon, who is Mr. Lloyd George's brother, said that no question aroused so much interest among those concerned for the well-being of Wales as local option and Sunday closing. Had Wales been granted home rule it would, long before this, have been exercising its right to control the sale of liquor within its borders. Wales had, over a long course of years, taken every constitutional step open to it to convince Parliament of the earnestness and justice of its appeal for local government powers in these matters.

He denied that there was any measure of tyranny in this form of popular control. It was simply an appeal to the people concerned to define their own needs in the matter of intoxicants. The Sunday Closing Act operated with almost perfect smoothness and was, generally speaking, obeyed throughout Wales with as much loyalty as any Act of a restrictive character.

The witness suggested that clubs should be subject to the same regulations as public-houses, and that the advertising of liquor in the Press and on hoardings should be made illegal.

Mr. MORGAN (a member of the Commission).—Are you aware that a prominent member of a previous Cabinet said that every pint of beer consumed helped to terminate the War?—I do not agree with him; I do not care who it is.

The Commission adjourned until Tuesday.

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ILLUSTRATED

DUKE OF YORK AT WEYMOUTH

OPENING OF NEW BRIDGE

A PIONEER BOAT OF CHILDREN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WEYMOUTH, JULY 4

The Duke of York opened to-day the new town bridge connecting Weymouth with Melcombe Regis. Built at a cost of £85,789, the bridge is of the double rolling lift type, giving a navigation opening of 80ft., and is electrically operated. Each leaf weighs about 200 tons, and the time occupied in opening them is approximately 1min. 45sec., and in closing 2½min. A stone quarried in Weymouth, Mass., is incorporated in the structure, and bears the inscription:—"From Weymouth in New England to Weymouth in Old England, 1930." The American town also sent Mr. George Barnes, counsellor-at-law and moderator, accompanied by Dr. William Flaxon, to represent it at the opening ceremony.

The Duke of York, who was attended by Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, was received at the railway station by Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and he was given a salute of 21 guns by the Third Battle Squadron in Weymouth Bay. The procession went to the King's Statue, on the Esplanade, where an address of welcome was presented to the Duke by the Mayor (Mr. Percy Boyle). The address expressed appreciation of the many benefits which the town has received from Royal patronage, and the DUKE, in reply, said it gave him great pleasure to renew those ties of friendship which united, in the past, the people of Weymouth and the members of his family.

Headed by the town band, the procession continued on foot to the bridge. Soldiers, sailors, marines, and firemen lined the decorated streets, and the Duke passed through an avenue of cheering people. School children took a prominent part in the ceremony at the bridge. After the Duke had gone to the control house and operated the machinery which raises the bridge, a steamer on the west side, crowded with cheering children, waving red, white, and blue handkerchiefs, was the first vessel to pass through. The Duke, who was in naval uniform, repeatedly waved his hand in acknowledgment of the children's cheers. The bridge was then lowered and the Duke signed a record of the passage of the boat. He then crossed the bridge, removed the chain on the south side, and, returning to a point near the control house, declared the bridge open.

BRITISH LEGION STANDARDS

A dedicatory prayer was offered by the Mayor's chaplain (the Rev. C. M. Ricketts), and the procession returned on foot to the Gloucester Hotel, where the DUKE was the guest of honour at a civic luncheon. Outside the hotel he presented standards to branches of the British Legion. Over 1,000 members from the county were present, and were addressed by Colonel John Brown, the national chairman. After the presentation of standards cheers for the Duke were led by Major-General Sir R. J. Pinney.

Gloucester Hotel was at one time the residence of George III., and there is an entertaining account of how, the first time he bathed in the sea, a band, concealed near by, struck up the National Anthem. The Duke made an amusing reference to the incident in his speech, when replying to a Royal toast proposed by Lord Shaftesbury. LORD SHAFTESBURY remarked that the new bridge was an important addition to the general scheme of communication in Dorset; it served the main road, an important naval base, and also the quarries of Portland.

THE DUKE'S SPEECH

The DUKE OF YORK, in reply, said:—

"I am very grateful for the kind words you have used in proposing the toast of my health, and the way in which that toast has been received. It has given me very real pleasure to come to Weymouth to-day, where health and enjoyment for visitors are so generously provided. During the time that I was serving in the Navy I paid several visits here, and I have never failed to be impressed by the beauties of the district. I cannot but admire the wisdom of my ancestor, King George III., who selected Weymouth for rest and recreation. Indeed, if time permitted, I should like to have followed his example and bathed in the sea, without, however, those patriotic airs which, I believe, used to be played by the local band for the benefit of his Majesty and his children while they took their morning dip.

"I have learned with pleasure of the other municipal activities in which you are engaged, and specially congratulate you on the completion of your new maternity and child welfare centre. There is no finer work being carried out in the world to-day than that which contributes to the health and happiness of the rising generation. No more suitable site for a welfare centre than this beautiful district can be imagined, and by erecting it you have performed a national service.

"I esteem it a great compliment that you should have invited me to open the bridge, and am delighted at the opportunity afforded me of meeting two such distinguished citizens of the United States as Mr. Barnes and Dr. Flaxon. Their presence here will help to cement still further the ties of friendship between their own great country and the United Kingdom."

The MAYOR, proposing the toast of the bridge, said its construction was authorized in 1914, but the War intervened and the work was delayed. That, perhaps, was an advantage, because they now had a better and more convenient bridge from the point of view of traffic.

In the afternoon the Duke visited Whitehead's Torpedo Factory, where he was presented with a model of a torpedo. Another salute of guns signalized his departure from Weymouth. In the evening there was a reception, banquet, and ball in honour of Rear-Admiral G. F. Hyde, commanding the Third Battle Squadron of the commanding officers and officers of the squadron, and of Mr. George Barnes. Later there was a searchlight display by the squadron.

STAFFS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

"TOO LOW TO PERMIT OF FULL EFFICIENCY"

The case for an increase in the permanent staff in the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges was urged by representatives of the Ministry of Labour Staff Association, who gave evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service in London yesterday.

It was stated that at present the numbers of the permanent staff of the departmental class were fixed to allow of attention to 4 per cent. of the insured unemployed. This was regarded as a sufficient staff to deal with an unemployed register of under 500,000. In the view of the association, however, the total staff, despite the recruitment of many thousands of temporary staff, had been too low to permit of full efficiency. All the work, it was stated, had been performed at a rushed pace under arduous conditions, and the criticisms of the lack of attention given to the unemployed had been due to an inadequate staff. The association felt that increased efficiency would be obtained by fixing the permanent strength of the Service at a figure between 6 and 8 per cent. of the insured unemployed. Six per cent was believed to be the minimum conservative estimate for the improvement of efficiency.

The association submitted a proposal to abolish the present branch office system of the Ministry of Labour, and to provide a more efficient public service. It was pointed out that at present that Government work was performed by private assistants at rates of remuneration below the temporary staff rates in the Civil Service. One of the chief attractions of the system from the point of view of the Ministry of Labour was that a branch manager was required to provide his own premises. As a result the work of attending to the unemployed was performed by men who followed such occupations at tobacconist, hairdresser, football referee, outfitter, estate agent, printer, rate collector, rustic wood merchant, fruiterer, grocer, clerk to a burial board, dealer in antiques, &c. In view, however, of the fact that the Barnes Committee recommended the abolition of branch offices the association did not submit an alternative scheme.

Reference was made to the posting of officers hundreds of miles from their homes, and a case was quoted in which a Newcastle woman was employed in a London post office, while a London woman was engaged as a clerk in Newcastle. Both were sending money home to widowed mothers with young families, and had the proper machinery existed they could have changed posts at no cost to the State.

The Commission adjourned until after the summer holidays.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO STRATFORD

PURSES RECEIVED FOR EAST END HOSPITAL

The Queen, who was accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, yesterday visited Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End, of which she is patron, and received purses on behalf of the institution. The Duke of Gloucester, who is president of the hospital, presided at the ceremony.

The Royal visit aroused much interest in Stratford, where the hospital is situated. Many of the shops and houses in the neighbourhood of Stratford-broadway were decorated with flags and banners, and large crowds of people lined the streets. In many other parts of the East End, along Bow-road and at Whitechapel, there were also numbers of people waiting to catch a glimpse of the Queen and the Duke as they passed.

At the hospital the Queen and the Duke of Gloucester were received by Sir Leonard Lyle, chairman of the hospital, with whom were Lady Blandford, Lady Pembroke, the Mayor of West Ham, and other members of the committee of the hospital.

The presentation of purses took place in the out-patients' department, which was built a few years ago as a War memorial. Most of the purses were presented by children, one of whom, Mary Bradford, daughter of the head porter of the hospital, presented a purse containing money collected by children attending the out-patients' department. Two other children who presented purses received a special greeting from the Queen, who recalled having seen them as "incubator babies" during a previous visit to the hospital. After the presentation of purses the Queen accepted a bouquet of sweet peas from Lady Sarah Spencer Churchill, and the Duke of Gloucester expressed the thanks of the hospital authorities to the Queen for her visit and for her active support of the hospital.

The Queen and the Duke of Gloucester afterwards visited some of the hospital wards and the nurses' home, where tea was served.

The following is a list of those who presented purses:—

Lady Sarah Spencer Churchill, Lady Caroline Spencer Churchill, the Earl of Sunderland, the Earl of Uxbridge, Lady Katherine Paget, Miss Betty Baxter, Miss Sylvia Bernstein, Miss Mary Bradford, Master Robert George Brignell, Master Lawrence Peter Spencer Brown, Miss Sarah Brown, Miss Eileen Doris Brown, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, Master Richard Cecil, Miss Myrtle Clemінson, Miss Betty Clemінson, Lady Dorothea Ashley-Cooper, Miss Katherine Darkin, Miss Ann de Trafford, Miss Mary de Trafford, Miss Violet de Trafford, Miss Dawson, Miss Doris Dudgeon, Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, Miss Ena Joan Fletcher, Miss Doris Fox, Miss Kathleen Garnett, Master Harold John Gatley, Miss Diana Gillmore, Master Ian Gillmore, Miss Freda Greenburg, Miss Jeanne Innes Ker, Miss Grosvenor, Master Donald Claud Manning, Master Miss Michael Christie Miller, Miss Lily Minden, Lord Mountbatten, Miss Jeanne Neary, Miss Myra Newland, Miss Lelia Pelican, Miss Baden Powell, Lady Mary Pratt, Miss Doreen Purkiss, Miss Sylvia Rattner, Miss Edna Rogers, Lady Elizabeth Scott, Miss Peggy Smith, Master Hugh Stanley, Miss Biddy Story, Miss Patty Story, Miss Robina Tennant, Miss Daphne Wadeson, Lady Elizabeth Wyatt, Mrs. Vernon, Master William Wallace, Miss Winn, Master Simon Warrender, and Master Robin Warrender.

NATIONAL MARK BEEF IN BIRMINGHAM

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE'S STATEMENT

The Minister of Agriculture states:—

The immediate effect of the decision of the Birmingham Wholesale Meat Salesmen's Association that on and after May 31 no beef belonging to their members would be submitted for official grading and marking under the National Mark was that no beef other than beef graded in private slaughterhouses could be marked except by making special arrangements at the Corporation's abattoir.

In the first week in June accordingly the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, by arrangement with the Corporation of the City of Birmingham, obtained the use of a stand at the City abattoir for grading and marking purposes, with the result that an increasing number of sides of beef is now being marked at the City Meat market and abattoir, the number during the weeks ended June 7, 14, 21, and 28 being 23, 46, 92, and 94 respectively. These figures are, of course, exclusive of the number of sides graded and marked in private slaughterhouses.

The total number of sides graded and marked at the Birmingham City meat market and abattoir during the last week before effect was given to the wholesalers' decision was 163.

WORSHIP AND PREACHING

AN AMERICAN MINISTER'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, JULY 4

"The Living Church: the Expression of its Life" was discussed in three aspects to-day in addresses to the International Congregational Council at Bournemouth. "Its Belief" was the subject taken by DR. G. H. WRIGHT (Adelaide).

A living Church, he declared, would know that the great heresy was to be behind the times. It looked as if life was losing its glory because we were being intimidated by the impersonal; we were mechanizing the universe and ourselves, and man was losing his worth and dignity. They must guard against being browbeaten by the charge of anthropomorphism and recapture the sense of love.

DR. OSCAR EDWARD MAURER (New Haven, Connecticut) dealt with worship in the Church. He said they were beginning to see that the effectiveness of preaching depended largely upon the character of the worship which accompanied it. It was well that the non-liturgical Churches could be counted on to exercise due restraint upon the liturgical experimentation of their ministers, for in the enthusiasm of its renaissance the liturgical movement had sometimes fallen into the bizarre until the order of service had degenerated into a species of religious vaudeville. They must not be too utilitarian in their attitude. Prayer, he declared, was something more than sending a wireless requisition to the Almighty. He hoped the American and English Churches would work more closely together in this common task and thus prevent a confusion of form and substance or the allowing of the classic beauty of the past to deter them from making use of living beauty of the present.

DR. ROBERT MACKINTOSH (Manchester) dealt with the Sacraments of the Church. He said the proposal was sometimes made that they might do well to drop the Sacraments outright. He thought it would do nothing to promote Christian union if a fresh group of Churches broke away from the practice of baptism and of the Lord's Supper. They ought rather to claim the Christian Sacraments for Christ, to purify them, and reverently to employ them in His service.

Expressing the view that many Christians would like the marriage and burial rites reserved for Christians, the REV. O. B. COCKETT (Bedford) said he wondered whether the Christian Church would ever have the courage to do it.

DR. ALBERT J. PALMER (Chicago) declared that such ceremonies for people who were not members of the Church gave a wonderful opportunity for missionary work at an impressionable period. He would not draw any lines between the Christian and non-Christian, but would extend the services of religion in every possible way to everyone.

BROTHERHOOD OF THE SEA

BATTLESHIP'S HELP FOR SICK MERCHANT SKIPPER

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

H.M.S. RODNEY, at Sea, JULY 2

The Rodney is bringing home Captain Frederick Richard Jones, master of the British steamer Crandon. The Crandon was bound for Archangel, with an American cargo of wood, and on June 11, off the North Cape, Captain Jones was taken ill. Half-way between the North Cape and Iceland he became much worse, with a high temperature, and pneumonia was suspected.

The Crandon having no doctor sent a wireless message to the captain stating the symptoms and asking for medical advice. She was answered by a Swedish ship, which communicated with the big hospital at Göteborg, Sweden. The hospital answered within an hour, prescribing and advising that Captain Jones should be sent to hospital at the nearest port.

Reykjavik and Stornoway were the alternatives. The former was chosen and the master was landed on June 18, the ship continuing her voyage under the command of the mate.

Captain Jones was discovered in hospital at Reykjavik by the Rodney's officers and was much gratified when offered a passage home. This little incident, insignificant in itself, is another reminder of the brotherhood of the sea, and the bond of friendship existing between the Royal and merchant navies.

POPULAR HISTORY

SIR R. LODGE ON MODERN TASTE

Sir Richard Lodge, speaking at the annual interim Anglo-American Historical Conference, at the Institute of Historical Research, yesterday, compared the attitude of Universities towards the teaching of history with that of 50 years ago. He said that scientific historians today did not do as much as they might to put their information in an attractive and literary form, while at the same time the reading public would not make the effort to read serious books on history. Professor A. F. Pollard presided at the conference.

Opening a discussion on the "gulf between scientific history and the public mind," SIR RICHARD LODGE said that 52 years ago, when he started teaching history at Oxford, the only history which had a definite place in the University was ancient history. There was little teaching and no organization for research in modern history. In 50 years there had been a revolution, and it might have been thought that this impressive expansion of history as a subject of academic and scientific study would have bridged any gulf between it and the public mind, or would have prevented such a gulf from arising. Other causes seemed to tend in the same direction. The War, with its endless controversy as to the relative responsibility of the belligerent States, had generated a wholly new interest in the history of past diplomacy. The treaties which closed the War brought about a resettlement of Europe which, for the first time, was based on a reading or a misreading of history.

A decade ago there was a real quickening of the public interest in historical study, but this proved to be evanescent. People had turned from the causes of the War and the terms of treaties to the reading of horrible books and the witnessing of horrible plays or films on the incidents of warfare. The very fact that history had become academic seemed to have made it less popular. Too many academic historians wrote as if they were supplying answers to the conundrums of examiners, and the general public had no interest in conundrums other than those of crossword puzzles. The substantial works on history, such as the cooperative volumes, filled people's bookshelves, but seemed to be regarded rather as furniture than as literature. Much history was being written and read now as biographies, but these popular writers did not go to the authorities as a rule. They did a little eclectic research of their own, taking telling passages out of published letters or memoirs, and drawing up with a little imagination a tale of how they thought events ought to have happened.

There were contemporary problems, such as the right of a claim to exact from a potential Prime Minister the premature nomination of his chief Cabinet colleagues, which could only be solved by reference to history. But politicians and journalists did not ask the historians to solve such problems. If this gulf between scientific historians and the public mind existed, who was responsible? Was it the historians who were unable, or who thought it beneath their dignity, to write what would appeal to the reading public? Or was it the public, debauched by journalists who passed as historians, and incapable of the concentration required for serious study?

PROFESSOR W. A. MORRIS (California) advocated the preparation of interesting text-books by historians.

In the report of the committee, which was adopted by the conference, it was stated that a photographic reproduction of the Record Commission edition of the Statutes of the Realm could be arranged at a cost of from £40 to £50 a set if not less than 200 orders could be obtained.

THE TOTALISATOR

MANCHESTER PROTEST AGAINST A "FALSE STEP"

The Manchester and Salford Council of Christian Congregations have prepared and sent to the Prime Minister and other members of the Government a memorandum on the effects of the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928, with special reference to the first annual report of the Racecourse Betting Control Board.

The memorandum declares that the totalisator is "definitely increasing the volume of on-course betting," and refers to the increased attendances at meetings where the totalisator has been operated. "The greater respectability of betting with the machine," it says, "the added confidence it inspires, and the better odds which it affords all operate not only in diverting clients from the bookmakers but in inducing a good many men and women to attend races and bet who otherwise would never have taken up the practice."

After declaring that the operations of the Board have not been confined to on-course betting, but have been extended so as to tap credit betting off the course, the memorandum concludes:—

"Apart from the purely economic question of the unproductive use of vast sums of money, the incalculable amount of thought and energy diverted from daily work, and the growing reliance of many upon luck rather than upon enterprise and steady effort are an expense which the nation cannot indulge without ruin. We therefore claim in the highest interests of our people that this false step which has added another to the agencies of corruption and has lent the considerable influence of official sanction and status to the business of betting should be retraced before it is too late. With the repeal of the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928, we also call for legislation which will prevent the free and uncontrolled use of totalisators made possible by the recent decisions of the Courts, if these decisions are upheld in the further case now pending. Failing the repeal of the Act and such legislation as would abolish the totalisator, we strongly urge the need for amending legislation. This should be designed to restrict the totalisator definitely to its original purpose—namely, cash betting on the course—and should drastically limit the wide and indefinite powers of the Betting Control Board."

TWO ANCIENT HOMES

A VISIT TO SWAKELEYS AND DENHAM PLACE

Members of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and the National Trust on Wednesday visited Swakeleys, Middlesex, and Denham Place, Bucks, opened to them by their owners, the Foreign Office Sports Association and Mr. Talbot, who own Swakeleys, and Lady Barclay, who has recently taken Denham Place. Tea was served at Swakeleys, and Mr. Powys, the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, gave informal talks about the two houses.

Sir Edmund Wright finished building Swakeleys in 1638, and the exterior of the house has scarcely altered since that date except for the glazing of the windows. In the fourteenth century the manor belonged to Sir Robert de Swalclyve from whom it takes its name. Pepys, who visited Swakeleys in 1665, when it belonged to Sir Robert Viner, says of it: "A very pleasant place. We were taken up and down with great respect and shown all the house and grounds; it is a place not very modern in the garden nor house, but the most uniform in all that I ever saw. Sir Robert showed me a black boy that he had that died of a consumption, and being dead he caused him to be dried in an oven, and lies there entire in a box." Needless to say, the visitors on Wednesday were not shown the black boy in his box, but rumour has it that he is still somewhere on the premises. The two societies aided Mr. Talbot in saving the house from demolition a few years ago.

Denham Place was built late in the seventeenth century and is a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of that period. It contains some beautifully moulded friezes and ceilings. The woodwork in the Chapel is of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century date.

NAVAL SALVAGE MONEY

Notice is given in the *London Gazette* that the distribution of an award for the salvage of the lighter Anting by his Majesty's tug St. Breock in July, 1927, will begin to-day in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty. All applications from persons entitled to share, who are not now serving, should be addressed to the Accountant-General of the Navy (Prize Branch), Cornwall House, Stamford-street, London, S.E.1, and (except in the case of commissioned officers) be accompanied by certificates of service.

GIFT TO THE NATION

TREASURER'S HOUSE, YORK

A STIRRING HISTORY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

It is a matter of public interest that one of the most historical houses in the North of England and its contents are being taken over by the National Trust as trustees for the nation. Although York cannot claim as a setting for its Minster the charm of the grassy garths of Canterbury or the moated walks of Wells, it has, at any rate on its northern and eastern sides, been able to preserve architectural amenities that do not clash with that noble Cathedral that makes York pre-eminent among the cities of the north.

Entrance to the close from the south is through a half-timbered arch which seems to have been preserved by a miracle and stands rather "in the air," but attached by some old house to the not well-known St. William's College, a closed quadrangular building of much interest, erected in the fourteenth century for the Priors of Ampleforth. It has lately been "reconditioned" and now is used as a clergy convocation house. To the north is the deanery, a Puginesque edifice, not altogether in harmony with the thirteenth-century library, which, with its arcade, forms the limit of the deanery gardens.

Between the two stands what in the seventeenth century was described as "Treasurer's Mansion." This has been for 300 years in lay hands and it is here that danger lies. Situate as the most prominent feature in that part of the Minster Close, it is the only building there that might be pulled down and replaced by modern flats; the remainder, with the exception of "Gray's Court," are mostly under semi-ecclesiastical control, and therefore relatively safe.

Built in some form when Archbishop Thomas, appointed to the see in 1070 by William the Conqueror, reconstituted the offices of the Minster—Chancellor, treasurer, and Prebendaries—it has withstood the ravages of time in a way that speaks much for its constructors. John le Roman is thought to have been its first builder; William of St. William's College was certainly an early treasurer, and for 300 years it held the treasure of the Cathedral until that dreadful day in 1538 when William Clyffe resigned all dignities, demesnes, manors, and advowsons to the King. "Abrepto omni thesauro, desiit thesaurarii munus," he said; the treasure having been carried off there remained no function for a treasurer to perform.

Edward VI. granted the Treasurer's House to the Protector Somerset, who sold it to Archbishop Holgate. Holgate was deprived of the Archbishopric by Queen Mary in 1553, but the Treasurer's House was apparently his private property as, by his will dated 1555, he devised it to be sold, and the still existing hospital at Hemsworth to be founded with the proceeds. The buyer was the new Archbishop Nicholas Heath, who, being deprived in his turn by Queen Elizabeth, sold it to Archbishop Young, from whom it passed to his wife and finally to his son.

HISTORIC VISITS

Since then it has been wholly in lay hands and has often been divided up. But, whether as a whole or in parts, it has witnessed, and often had its share in, most of the great events of which York has been the scene. James II. stayed there when Duke of York, and so did King Edward and Queen Alexandra when Prince and Princess of Wales. Princes and prelates, men of peace and of war, have passed through its walls, some in their hour of triumph, some in trial or defeat. The last, perhaps, of these historic visits occurred in 1928, when the Chapter of York took their farewell of their beloved Archbishop, Dr. Lang, who dined with them in the house before leaving York for Canterbury.

As it now stands the house is of various dates. The oldest part is the basement, which is of the thirteenth century and contains traces of the Roman road and the Imperial barracks. The banqueting hall is thought to be late fifteenth century in plan, but its base mullion windows on the east side, recently uncovered, are Tudor, and what remains of the frieze is Jacobean. The whole house in fact and its contents are a historical picture, and not of one but of many successive centuries. Few English provincial cities, if any, contain a private residence on so large a scale, or of so much dignity, beauty, and historic interest. The house fortunately escaped the restorations of the Victorian Age and, after being reconstituted under the supervision of the late Mr. Temple Moore, has been most carefully looked after and preserved by its owner, who now, with magnificent generosity, hands it over with all its very valuable contents to the National Trust. Provision has been made for upkeep from the rents of six old interesting houses, these also having been handed to the National Trust for preservation for all time.

It may therefore now be reasonably hoped that, having passed through the storms of 600 years, and reached at last the peaceful harbour provided for the historic and beautiful by the National Trust, it will remain safe through all time for the enjoyment of the citizens of York and of the people of England. It is hoped that the public will be admitted within the next fortnight.

A picture appears on page 18.

GATEWAY OF EMPIRE

RESTORED STRUCTURE OPENED AT PORTSMOUTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 4

The newly-erected Gateway of Empire, signal tower, and rigging house which have been built in Portsmouth Dockyard near the south railway jetty were opened to-day. Admiral Sir Percy Grant, who was accompanied by Lady Grant, opened the Gateway of Empire by driving through it in a motor-car which broke a tricolour ribbon stretched across the archway. Then Rear-Admiral L. A. B. Donaldson, Admiral Superintendent, opened the new rigging loft, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, the Commander-in-Chief, opened the new semaphore tower. All these are included in one large building, costing about £100,000, which takes the place of the old semaphore tower and rigging house destroyed by fire in December, 1913, with a loss of two lives.

The structure, which will henceforward be officially known as the Gateway of Empire, was originally the Lion Gate, built in 1777, and was one of the six gates in the walls of old Portsmouth. After the walls were demolished the gateway had sundry vicissitudes. The corporation refused to accept it, so the naval authorities preserved the gate by marking the stones, and when plans for the new semaphore tower were prepared it was decided to re-erect the gate and call it the Gateway of Empire because it leads to the famous south railway jetty, the scene of so many Empire arrivals and departures.

The gateway carries on it the new semaphore tower, which is 126ft. high and can be seen far out at sea. The tower will be the main signal station of the port. Beside it is a building of 10 floors which houses the rigging loft, the range-finder store, and departments belonging to the offices of the Commander-in-Chief.

TOBACCO COMPANY DEFRAUDED

At Old-street Police Court yesterday WILLIAM ALFRED CATES, of Gowings-court, Mile Cross Estate, Norwich, was summoned for obtaining £2 10s. by false pretences from Godfrey Phillips, Limited, with intent to cheat and defraud. Mr. J. A. C. Keeves, prosecuting, said that the company manufactured cigarettes called "B.D.V.," which were sold in packets containing coupons entitling purchasers to gifts and cash payments. In April the company received a letter containing 400 coupons purporting to have come from W. Cates, of Gowings-court, Norwich, and a cheque for £2 10s. was sent. Later 300 coupons were received from "J. Cates, of Marlborough-court, Marlborough-road, Norwich," and a prize of £1 17s. 6d. was forwarded. Subsequently coupons totalling 1,558 purporting to have come from seven different people were received. This aroused suspicion, and Cates, who was a dustman, was interviewed. He said that he had found the coupons in the rubbish. Mr. METCALFE (the Magistrate) said that he thought the coupons came into Cates's hands in some improper way. He had perpetrated a fraud, and it could not be too widely known that the practice had to stop. He must pay a fine of £2 10s. and £5 5s. costs.

A KING COBRA AT THE ZOO

FISH FROM BERMUDA

In the magnificent collection of reptiles obtained for the Zoo by the kindness and energy of Mr. St. Alban Smith, the most remarkable creature is a King Cobra or Hamadryad, about 16ft. in length. This is certainly the largest poisonous snake ever exhibited in the Zoological Gardens. Its management will require care even in the new Reptile House, where the cages were designed so as to make the cleaning and feeding of poisonous snakes as safe as possible. The cobra is able to raise its head and neck at least 8ft. vertically from the ground, and when in that attitude it expands its hood and sways slowly backwards and forwards; it is an alarming spectacle.

Other interesting reptiles in this collection from Singapore are Temple vipers, six water snakes, presented by the Curator of the Raffles Museum, and some fine Malayan Giant frogs, obtained by purchase. From Finland have come two young Wolverines or Gluttons, creatures now seldom seen in menageries. Gluttons are natives of the northern forests of Europe, Asia, and North America, and are allies of the badger, tayra, and marten. The length of the head and body of an adult is from two to three feet, and the bushy tail is a foot long. The appearance of the animal is rather like that of a young bear but for the presence of the tail. The coloration is dusky brown, with streaks of chestnut. Gluttons are almost wholly nocturnal; they can swim and climb trees, and eat carrion as well as any birds or mammals they are able to catch.

In the Tropical Hall of the Aquarium there are several examples of the Siamese Fighting Fish, which came with the collection from Singapore. They are small creatures under 2in. in length, but their shape and rich colouring of blue, iridescent purple, and scarlet have gained for them the well-deserved name of Butterfly fish. The males are extremely pugnacious, and when they see a rival at once expand their tail and fins, glow with colour, and make rapid darts. The tank in the Aquarium has been divided into compartments by sheets of transparent glass, as individuals cannot safely be kept together.

The Bermuda Aquarium has sent a gift of fishes and other aquatic creatures, in the charge of Mr. W. L. Mowbray, the Director. Among these the most interesting are the Four-eyed Chaetodon, the Soldier or Sergeant Fish, the Blue Angel Fish, and the Brown Surgeon Fish, of each of which several examples have arrived. The Four-eyed fish are flattened disk-shaped creatures with on each side of the body a black spot having the appearance of an eye. It is said that they enter the mouths of very large and fierce carp-like fishes which allow their teeth to be picked clean by the intruders. The Soldier fish are over a foot in length and are of a vivid scarlet with vertical stripes. The Blue Angel fish are large, laterally compressed fishes, almost rectangular in shape, and with an exquisite pale blue tint. The Surgeon fish are so called because they possess on each side of the body a sharp protrusible spine generally concealed in a sheath.

OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Oxford Preservation Trust issue the following supplementary list of subscriptions received from May 1 to June 30:—

£58 2s. 6d.—Lord Hambleden.
£77 10s. each.—Sir Alan Anderson and Sir Kenneth Anderson.
£20.—Mr. A. and Mr. C. Lamont.
£10.—Mr. F. Roby.
£5 each.—Miss H. J. Blake, Mr. F. Chadwick, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Mrs. C. B. Patterson, and Mr. H. A. Prichard.
£2 10s.—Miss L. C. Gage-Brown.
£2 2s.—Mr. C. H. Steemson.
£1 1s. each.—Miss C. Borough, Mr. F. C. Eden, Mr. J. S. Fisher, Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Mr. F. C. Speyer.
£1 each.—Miss E. Belfield, the Rev. Dr. H. E. D. Blakiston, Mr. R. G. Carritt, the Rev. K. Lake, Mr. G. A. Mitchell.
15s.—Miss M. E. Irwin.
2s. 6d.—Miss Baxter and Miss O'Sullivan.

Mr. R. H. Bernays, who is going on a world tour, has resigned the Liberal candidature for the Rugby Division of Warwickshire.

STOCKBROKER FOUND SHOT

VERDICT OF "ACCIDENTAL DEATH"

The inquest on the body of SYDNEY RUSSELL COOKE, a member of the Stock Exchange and a director of several companies, was held at the City Coroner's Court yesterday. Mr. Cooke, who was 37 years of age, was found shot dead in his chambers in King's Bench-walk, Temple, on Thursday, with a double-barrelled sporting gun by his side. Mr. W. T. Monckton, K.C., who was present on behalf of the relatives, said that Mrs. Russell Cooke was in a nursing home and not well enough to attend.

Mr. Oliver Paget Paget-Cooke, a cousin of the dead man, said that Mr. Russell Cooke joined up in 1914 and was shell-shocked in the following year. He believed that he had pretty well recovered from the shell-shock. He had no financial worry, but absolutely the reverse, and was extremely happily married.

Dr. Westerman, police surgeon, said there was a gunshot wound about an inch in diameter on the left side of the abdomen, and another small wound two inches below. His first impression was that it was a case of accident and not of suicide, and further examination strengthened that. The reason was because the gun was not on the floor but on the sofa, and in no case in his experience, where a person had tried to commit suicide, had he shot himself in the abdomen with the wound pointing downwards. He suggested that Mr. Cooke was sitting down on the sofa cleaning the gun and was leaning over when the gun went off. The opening in the pyjamas and dressing-gown bore that out.

Ernest George Daw, gunmaker, advanced the theory that Mr. Cooke was sitting on the sofa cleaning the gun, holding the gun with his left hand and the rod with his right, the barrel being towards him, and that he made a grab at the gun to prevent it slipping and in so doing touched the trigger.

Dr. Beddart, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who was in Court for another inquest, said that he often cleaned his own gun by holding it with his two hands and pushing the rod through against his stomach. He suggested that this would account for the nature of the wound.

Mr. Frederick Archibald Hugo Pitman, a partner of Mr. Cooke, said that on Wednesday evening when he last saw Mr. Cooke in his office in Bishopsgate he seemed in exceptionally good health and had no worries. Mr. Cooke mentioned that he had an invitation for the opening of the grouse shooting season. He was a very keen shot.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The CORONER (Dr. F. J. Waldo) joined with the jury in expressing sympathy with the widow and family and business associates.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL

SURGICAL BLOCK OPENED BY LORD MAYOR

The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Neal, paid a visit to St. Bartholomew's Hospital yesterday and formally opened the new surgical block. The ceremony took place in the Paget-Ward, and the BISHOP OF CHESTER (Dr. Paget), after dedicating the building, referred to the long association of his family with the institution.

LORD STANMORE, the treasurer, said that the surgical wards and operating theatres represented the second stage in the reconstruction of the hospital. The medical wards were 200 years old, and would be dealt with next. Equally urgent was a radiological institute. Beside that, the most pressing matter was the extension of the maternity wards and accommodation for paying patients.

The LORD MAYOR, having declared the building open, said that its completion marked a step forward in the scheme of reconstruction. The new surgical block disclosed the thoroughness with which the governors, assisted by the medical staff and the cooperation of the architect, had accomplished their task. The block, in design and equipment, had all the improvements which the advance of medical and surgical science could suggest. Money was still needed, and he trusted that the bankers and merchants of the City, and its ancient guilds, many of whom had generously responded to the appeal, would see that it was forthcoming.

News in Brief

Richard Johnson, 45, was killed at the Mercantile Dry Dock Company's yard, Jarrow, yesterday, by falling down the hold of a vessel.

Mr. Steuart Macnaghten, manager and actuary of the Standard Life Office, Edinburgh, has been elected president of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland for the ensuing year.

Because books in the reference department of Reading Public Library have been mutilated, it has been decided to abandon the open access system and revert to the closed system.

George Henry Oakes, 42, an accountant, pleaded "Guilty" at the Stafford Assizes on Thursday to stealing £643 belonging to the Mayor and Corporation of Banbury, and was sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment in the second division.

For stealing a cheque for £15 belonging to the Rev. the Hon. C. F. Lyttleton, rector of Cranleigh, Robert Edward Markham was sentenced at Guildford yesterday to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The cheque was taken from a letter on a table in the hall of the rectory.

The Works and Stores Committee of the Metropolitan Water Board recommend the Board to approve an estimate of £31,800 for main extensions in Esher and the Dittons urban district, and Surbiton, where there have been rapid building developments in high-lying parts.

Frederick Clarence Goldworthy, 32, accountant, was sentenced at the Derby Assizes on Thursday to four years' penal servitude, on pleading "Guilty" to breaking into a post office at Skirbeck (Lincs) and stealing £83, and to demanding with menaces £20 from Wilhelmina Margaret Rodgers. He had a long list of previous convictions.

Sentence of 15 months' imprisonment was passed by Mr. Justice Macnaghten, at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, on SEN-MATSU YOSHIMOTO, 21, a Japanese seaman, who pleaded *Guilty* to the manslaughter of another Japanese seaman named Koichi Miyake by stabbing him on board the ss. Kashima Maru, while in the Victoria Docks on June 11. The prosecution offered no evidence on the indictment for murder, to which the prisoner had pleaded *Not Guilty*.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Cornwall County Council invite tenders for the construction of a large floating bridge for use in its ferry service between Cornwall and Devon. (p. 24)

A reunion of Old Comrades of the 4th Dragoon Guards and the 7th Dragoon Guards is to be held at Shorncliffe. (p. 1)

Information is sought of the whereabouts of Mr. Stanley Duke Brown, late of Balmain, Sydney, New South Wales. (p. 1)

A works superintendent is required for the Continental plant of an American manufacturer. (p. 1)

The Hull Waterworks Department requires a chief engineering assistant. (p. 3)

The West Riding County Council requires an assistant solicitor. (p. 3)

A lady requires a secretary to control the staff of a country house in Yorkshire. (p. 3)

A firm of manufacturers of blankets require a representative to call on wholesale houses. (p. 3)

ENGLISH ORGAN MUSIC

The programmes of a series of 13 organ recitals to be given in Lichfield Cathedral by Mr. Ambrose Porter and Mr. E. B. Morgan are remarkable for the fact that they are made up of original organ music by British composers. Though not planned in any historical sequence, they range from sixteenth-century composers, Richard Alwood and John Redford, to those of the present day, and include such names as Purcell, Blow, Boyce, Battishill, Travers, Crotch, Wesley, Smart, Stanford, and Parry, with many works by living composers. The recitals take place each Saturday at 7 during July, August, and September.

Harrods Sale

GREATER THAN EVER!

BEGINS MONDAY—SIX DAYS ONLY!

BEGINNING on Monday is the greatest Buying-Opportunity Harrods have ever been privileged to offer Men. Better than ever are the Bargains, wider than ever is the selection; the opportunity is without precedent, without equal, to buy EVERYTHING for your personal wear and use, in Styles and

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(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THERE IS NO SUCCESS WITHOUT VIGILANCE

By CALLISTHENES

There are those who think that it is the function of a business chief to interfere only at the appropriate moment in the grand manner. He is allowed to be away for his long week-ends, and when he arrives about eleven o'clock on the Tuesday he casts a Napoleonic eye over the statistical summary or the secretarial memorandum, sees with his piercing glance some weakness invisible to ordinary eyes, issues a few rapid orders which shall put it right, and then passes out again to some dignified conference in a panelled room.

But real business is not done like this. These are the postures of the guinea pig. Any concern which gets no more direction and inspiration from its leaders than this will soon languish.

An essential part of business leadership is vigilance. Vigilance by its very nature cannot be spasmodic: it must be continuous. You cannot be watchful for ten minutes, then cease to watch for fifty. Vigilance means sixty minutes of attention in every hour—for there is no knowing at which moment the error or weakness will show itself.

A business such as this is made up of multitudinous detail. Every single detail needs supervision. It is easy to assume that things will "run themselves," that once they have been set on the right lines there is no need to think any more about them. But it is a lazy assumption. The conduct of a business is not like a gramophone record which having been started will run correctly to the last phrase. It is like an artist's performance, to every note of which must go his attention and his imagination, or it begins to lose its effect.

It is, of course, not to be inferred that we think the head of a great business should personally watch every detail of it. That is impossible. He has to trust to others for most of the supervision. But what we do mean is that during every minute of his working day he should be vigilant.

He must equip himself for vigilance. He must know the technique of all operations, the special scope and function of each department and each man; for vigilance can only be based on knowledge. He must be completely impartial; for partiality blindfolds observation.

Some men have a genius for supervision, so that they see widely and swiftly where other men see narrowly and slowly. Some men have to learn it laboriously. But whether it come easy or difficult there is, for business leaders, no evading the duty of it. Without vigilance small defects develop. Without vigilance small defects become grave defects. Only in vigilance is there safety and progress.

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WITH YOUR TRANSPORT
LORRIES, VANS, TIP WAGONS, Etc., for 1½ to 10-ton loads. OMNIBUSES and COACHES for 20 to 68 passengers.
Our 34 years' experience is at your disposal. Let us send you particulars of our vehicles best suited to your own requirements.
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ROOD & CO LTD
56 years' reputation for exceptional value.
FINE JEWELS
52-53, BURLINGTON ARCADE, LONDON, W.1
Jewels purchased, exchanged, valued and remounted.

A VAN DYCK STOLEN

LORD CLARENDON'S LOSS

A Van Dyck, "Ferdinand the Cardinal," worth a large sum, was stolen yesterday from Pitt House, Hampstead, the London house of Lord Clarendon.

Although the thieves could easily have taken valuable plate and jewelry, it seems clear that all they wanted was the picture. This was cut from its frame with a care which indicated great deliberation. It is thought that the thief took advantage of the garden party at the house, given by Lord Clarendon on Thursday, and that an accomplice provided a plan of the house and the position of the Van Dyck. The loss was discovered by one of the maids, who noticed that a window, normally kept closed, had been forced open. Lord Clarendon was at home, and the staff were also in their quarters, but no one heard any unusual sound.

The picture hung in the library with other valuable paintings. Detectives who traced the thief's movements found that three windows had been tried, and that trellis-work at the back of the house had been used to get to a low roof, from which it was easy to reach the window and gain entry. The picture measures 2½ft. by 2ft., and is a half-length portrait of a man with light hair, moustache and chin tuft, dressed in a red robe embroidered with gold, and a white collar with lace.

In June last year thieves broke into Pitt House, but only took away letters addressed to Lord and Lady Somers, a silver inkstand, and a box. Last August a ship's fireman was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour for attempted burglary there, and a detective stated that the house had been entered on four occasions within a few weeks.

The Duke of Connaught will unveil the memorial erected in the Victoria Embankment Gardens to the memory of Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, July 17.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 8

Entertainments

COVENT GARDEN FOR SALE

SOME MEMORIES

With the ending of the opera season comes the news which we print on another page that Covent Garden Opera House is in the market. That news does not necessarily banish the hope expressed by Lord Wittenham in these columns on Thursday that the house might be occupied, for a time at least, by the present opera syndicate after the lease expires in February, 1933, but it is another reminder of how little assurance we have that there will be any opera at all in London in a few years' time. Without Covent Garden these summer seasons for which singers are collected from two continents would be impracticable. The house, with its dignified proportions, its beautiful acoustic properties, and, perhaps most important of all, its long-standing tradition as the place in which London society may congregate with the hope of finding the best people on the stage facing the best people in the stalls and boxes, has been the most valuable of assets to whoever was so rash as to venture into operatic management in London. Without this asset would any one venture? No one, surely, but a great fool or a great artist. With it a man or a syndicate may still do something without incurring either imputation.

Covent Garden is the third opera house built on that site and bearing that name. The other two succumbed to fire as most of the old theatres did; this one, as most of the new theatres do, is likely to succumb to commerce. It is comforting to realize that the scare of commerce destroying this theatre was raised as long ago as 1904 in the heyday of the Grand Opera Syndicate's success and before those brilliant pre-War seasons in which Melba and Caruso reigned. What it escaped then it may escape in 1933, but there is this difference, that had Melba and Caruso been turned out of house and home some other home must quickly have been found for them. Without slight to the talents of the artists who have been entertaining us through this season, one cannot feel sure that they would stimulate any peculiar effort to replace the house. It has always been a home of great singers rather than of great works or great productions. Gye in 1857 opened it with Grisi and Mario in Meyerbeer's *Les Huguenots*; then came its Patti period, when it was known as the "Royal Italian Opera," and even the first performances of Wagner were in the Italian language. It was under Augustus Harris's management that *Der Ring des Nibelungen* was first given there (directed by Gustav Mahler) in 1892. Richter's long series of memorable performances served to bind Covent Garden more closely to the name of Wagner, and at the present day it might almost be said that the only operas which draw audiences there irrespective of the singers appearing in them are those of the Wagnerian repertory. Wagner has given to Covent Garden a more democratic character than it could have while it remained the Royal Italian Opera, and even the high prices which it has been usual to charge for the Wagnerian performances have not kept people of small means from finding their way to it. A London taxicab driver recently told the writer that he had heard the *Ring* four times and *Tristan* 32 times. He added, "But I couldn't get to the *Ring* this year; it's the queueing up takes too long." If his case is at all a typical one there would seem to be more reason either for saving the house or replacing it than has generally been admitted by those who are supposed to have at heart the welfare of "the people."

But it must be confessed that Covent Garden is not really suited to the purposes of popular opera. The enthusiasts who queue up for the gallery suffer worse hardships when they attain their purpose than ever they did on the pavement waiting for it. Moreover, its seating capacity is small for the size of the building, which is one reason why every syndicate who takes it has to be regarded as undertaking a philanthropic task holding out no hope of monetary profit. It was built for box-holders, and in its earlier days its three complete circles of boxes were its glory. Now that only the grand tier remains complete, it cannot look as well and cannot yet provide the accommodation needed. Perhaps we should not wish for the indefinite prolongation of its life. If we could be sure of the provision of a more practicable successor to Covent Garden, even those of us who have the longest recollections of happiness in what it has given us would have to steel our hearts to see and hear the last of it. At the moment, however, there seems to be no alternative. It is too much to ask that Covent Garden should remain standing until London has made up its mind what opera, if any, it really wants to have. But if the house could remain until some people have determined to have some opera, whether the rest want it or not, that would be something gained. Two years is a short time for any decision about opera. The Imperial Opera League has already been in existence for nearly three years, and yet its affairs tarry. We must hope that even if this sale takes place forthwith those negotiations at which Lord Wittenham has hinted may yet extend the time of the present syndicate's tenancy.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

"L'AMORE DEI TRE RE"

The opera season at Covent Garden came to an end last night with a second performance of the quasi-novelty, the revived *L'Amore dei tre re*.

The audience was in a mood of relaxation rather than criticism and accepted willingly the inevitable crudity of the acting. There was no crudity, however, in the singing. Neither is there crudity in the score, though the music for all its fluency remains undistinguished. The repetition of the opera had the additional interest of a change of cast in the "first singing part," which, with all recognition paid to Mme. Ponselle's fine voice and artistic soft singing, is not that of Fiora but that of the old King Archibaldo.

Signor Ezio Pinza, who sang *vice* Signor Autori, adds to a splendid presence a splendid voice of great resonance and power, with a range of dramatic colour ample to meet the dark passions of this sinister personage—a voice admirably suited to a Verdi part. Signor Bellezza, the conductor, received from the audience special applause at the beginning of the first and last acts of the opera as a tribute to the amount of work which he is called upon to undertake during the second and larger part of recent Covent Garden seasons.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

The Royal Academy of Music announces the following awards:—

Alhaiesi prize (piano).—Frank Britton (London). Myers Foggin and Frederic Jackson highly commended. (Adjudicators, preliminary, Messrs. Edgar Carr and Stewart Roberts; final, Mr. Thomas Fielden.) The Gilbert R. Betjeman Memorial Prize (all voices).—Edgar Elmes, bass (London); Janet Hamilton-Smith very highly commended. (Adjudicator, Mr. Harold Williams.) The Cecil Martin Prize (elocution).—Dorothy Stanton (Newcastle-on-Tyne); Joan Swan highly commended and Lilian Taylor commended. (Adjudicator, Miss Dorothea Webb.) The Swansea Eisteddfod Prize (basses).—Alex John (Upper Cwmbran). (Adjudicator, Mr. J. Meyrburn Levien.) The Cuthbert Nunn Prize (composition).—Marjorie Corker (Nottingham); Geoffrey Robbins highly commended. (Adjudicator, Mr. Guy Warrack.)

THE SALE ROOM

A VIEW IN CANADA, 1764

Pictures by old masters, British and foreign, from various sources, brought £6,631 at Christie's yesterday. The last 18 lots formed one property, and comprised portraits of various members of the Tucker family, with a few naval pictures, which suggest that some of the eighteenth-century Tuckers were connected with the sea.

Quite the most interesting lot was a set of three river and other scenes, 27½in. by 35½in., by F. Swaine, signed and dated 1764, in carved gilt Chippendale frames worth probably £50 each. One of these three was, in fact, a view of Gaspe Bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, headquarters of the British Army under General Wolfe, after the surrender of Louisbourg in 1758. This lot fell to Messrs. Spink at 480 guineas. In the same property a picture by P. Monamy, of men-o'-war and shipping off the coast, fetched 130 guineas (Ackermann); and the portraits included T. Beach, portrait of Rebecca Steward, daughter of Gabriel Steward, M.P., signed and dated 1783—210 guineas (Vicars); J. E. Liotard, portrait of Edward Tucker, known as "Hell Fire Jack," and a prominent member of the Hell Fire Club, in scarlet coat, his black cocked hat under his arm—70 guineas (Popoff); and J. F. de Troy, portrait of John Tucker in blue coat and red cloak—115 guineas (Vicars). Among the anonymous properties were:—T. Beach, portrait of Lady Thomas in white dress and black hat trimmed with white ostrich feathers—120 guineas (W. Sabin); D. van Delen, the courtyard of a palace with ladies and gentlemen, signed and dated 1627—140 guineas (Popoff); J. van Goyen, a landscape with two peasants fishing at a stream—160 guineas (Wordsworth); N. Pocock, British men-o'-war and small craft at the mouth of a river, signed—145 guineas (Gretton); Hugo van der Goes, the Madonna nursing the sleeping Saviour, on panel 13½in. by 9½in.—180 guineas (Lewis); and Ben Marshall, portrait of a hunter, in a landscape near the sea, signed—150 guineas (Colonel Davis).

SILVER AND JEWELS

Among the silver, jewels, and books at Hurcomb's, Piccadilly, yesterday were the following:—A Charles II. caudle cup, cover, and stand, 1663-64, 65oz., sold at 300s. per oz.—£975 (Willson); a James II., 1685, embossed bowl, 41½oz., at 300s.—£622 10s.; a Charles II., 1683, miniature tankard, 9½oz., at 345s.—£159 11s. 3d. (both bought by Messrs. Mallett); a Charles II., 1660, caudle cup and cover, 35oz., at 240s.—£420 (S. H. Harris); a William and Mary, 1694, ewer, 33½oz., at 240s.—£393 (Schwerzee); a Charles II. beaker, 6½oz., at 242s. 6d.—£75 15s. 7d.; a George I. plain bowl and cover, 8½oz., at 215s.—£91 7s. 6d.; a William III., 1699, plain sugar dredger, 17½oz., at 157s. 6d.—£137 16s. 3d. (all three bought by Messrs. Freeman); a William III., 1699, fluted montieth, 54½oz., at 126s.—£341 15s. 6d. (S. H. Harris); a William and Mary, 1691, porringer, 12½oz., at 120s.—£76 10s. (Hyman); a pair of diamond earrings—£300 (Rottinberg); a diamond brooch—£167 (Julius); another diamond brooch—£155 15s. (Bloomstein); a 21in. Chinese bowl—£100 (Axford); and among the books T. E. Lawrence, "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," 1926, with autograph letters from the author, &c., sold for £250 (Bumpus).

Old English and Irish glass and old furniture totalled £1,562 at Sotheby's yesterday. An early Georgian pedestal writing table, 5ft. wide, sold to Mr. M. Harris for £58. An Irish glass canoe fruit bowl with scalloped rim, decorated round the sides with border of formal leaves, &c., 13in. long, 9½in. high, £30 (Cecil Davis), and eight early English glass baskets with trailed openwork sides, 6½in., and five stands, 9in. diameter, £50 (A. V. Clements).

THE UR EXHIBITION

EARLY ART AMONG THE SUMERIANS

The eighth annual exhibition of antiquities from Ur at the British Museum differs from its predecessors. For two years in succession the greater part of the exhibition has consisted of treasures from the Royal tombs, and attention has been concentrated on the art of one particular period; this year there are still objects in gold and silver, but the interest is far more general. The winter's work of the expedition dealt with sites of every date, and in the gallery the results of that work—objects, drawings, photographs, and plans—are arranged in chronological order so as to illustrate practically every phase of the city's history from the time when it was a little settlement in a marsh until the fifth century before Christ, when the Persians deserted the ancient capital and the desert overwhelmed its ruins.

The first object that catches the eye, in a case devoted to the Persian period, is a unique silver bowl which in form and decoration is an extraordinary link between the prehistoric art of Ur and that of classical Greece. Plans and photographs show temples of the age of Nebuchadnezzar, while other drawings, a restoration of a temple built by Kuri-Galzu of Babylon about 1400 B.C., throw a light on the architecture of the Middle Ages of Mesopotamia which will come as a surprise to many, so modern is the appearance of this building with its domes and arches. For the period of Abraham we have the general plan of the city of Ur, showing the system of walls and canals discovered last winter, of which an account was published by *The Times*; from one of the temples on the line of the wall comes an interesting foundation-deposit containing a copper figure of the king who set up the building in the year 1990 B.C. Of especial architectural importance is the discovery, illustrated here by photographs, of temple ruins of the Third Dynasty (*c.* 2300 B.C.), in which are the remains of a column built of mud bricks—authentic proof that the column was used by the architects of the great age of Ur.

The Royal cemetery, the excavation of which is now finished, has produced numerous objects in metal and stone. A case of "the ancient equivalents of the sealing-wax on a modern wine-bottle" is vastly more interesting than the first sight of shapeless lumps of clay would make the visitor imagine. Indeed, it is historically the *clou* of the exhibition, for here in written and pictured documents is the proof of the chronology of the Royal cemetery, whose date, since its first discovery, had been in dispute. An elaborate sectional drawing shows how these clay lumps, stamped with the imprints of archaic seals, lay some above and another series below the graveyard and so fix the limits of its date. In themselves, too, these impressions are most remarkable and illustrate the early art and the beginnings of writing among the Sumerians. Another sectional drawing shows the great pit which laid bare the remains of the settlement destroyed by the Flood, and in the cases along one side of the gallery are arranged the objects found in this deep excavation, where the diggers passed through stratum after stratum of prehistoric buildings to and beyond the Flood level. It is a curious sensation to see the reproductions of actual graves, with the painted clay vessels of the earliest Mesopotamian culture lying beside the crushed skeletons of men who outlived only by a little the disaster of the Flood.

The pottery ranged on shelves above these rather gruesome relics shows something of the art of antediluvian Mesopotamia, and it was no mean art; most striking of all are the clay figures found both in the graves and in the ruins of buildings below the Flood deposit, weird grotesques of which a description has already been given in *The Times*, but which can now for the first time be seen. Two or three centuries later a Sumerian artist was to produce the figure of a wild boar carved in stone, which is, perhaps, the finest individual object in the exhibition; but these nude women with their reptilian faces not only illustrate an earlier phase in the development of art but suggest, as the wild boar cannot, what may have been the beliefs of primitive man.

£500 INCOME-TAX FINE

Percy Lessen Wain, 57, wholesale chemist, William Thomas Davies, 69, commission agent, and Louis Foschi, 50, company director, committed from Stoke-on-Trent, were indicted at the Stafford Assizes yesterday for conspiring to defraud the Commissioners of Inland Revenue of large sums due in respect of income-tax and excess profits duty. Wain, who pleaded "Guilty" to certain counts, was fined £500 and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. The JUDGE said that Wain had made what he believed to be a full disclosure to the authorities in 1927 and had made repayments amounting to £4,500. In the case of the other defendants, who pleaded "Not Guilty," prosecuting counsel offered no evidence, and at the direction of the Judge, the jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, and they were discharged.

SCARBOROUGH CHESS CONGRESS

COLLE'S SUCCESS

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

SCARBOROUGH, JULY 4

The eleventh and final round of all tournaments in the Scarborough Chess Congress was played this morning and decided the destination of the first two prizes in the Masters' Tournament, as well as the first prize in the Major Open Tournament. E. Colle drew with A. Rubinstein and wins the first prize in the Masters' Tournament with 8½ points, G. Maroczy drew with W. Winter and is second with 7½ points, and Rubinstein is third with seven points.

The next three prizes in this event will be decided this evening, as will the other prizes in the Major Open Tournament. In this event W. A. Fairhurst has come out first with 9½ points, an excellent performance. In the British Ladies' Championship Tournament there is a tie for first place between Miss Hooke and Mrs. Stevenson, each having scored 8½ points. Miss Hooke had the title within her grasp when her game was a certain draw, but she made a wrong move and lost it. A short match will be played to decide this tie and also to decide who goes to Hamburg.

The pairings and results in the 11th round of the Masters' Tournament were as follows:—

White	Opening	Black	Result
Thomas	Queen's Pawn	Ahues	Drawn
Miss Menchik	Reti's Opening	Sergeant	Drawn
Colle	Queen's Pawn	Rubinstein	Drawn
Michell	Queen's Pawn	Sultan Khan	Adjourned
Grunfeld	Queen's Pawn	Yates	Drawn
Winter	French Defence	Maroczy	[illegible]

The adjourned games from previous rounds ended as follows:—Ninth round.—Miss Menchik drew with Ahues. Tenth round.—Yates drew with Thomas; Colle beat Sultan Khan.

In this morning's games Ahues played the most careful drawing variation against Thomas, forcing every possible exchange and so leaving Thomas no chance of doing anything. Sergeant had one opportunity of gaining an advantage against Miss Menchik, but he let this slip and the game was drawn in 29 moves. Colle played against Rubinstein in the same way as Ahues did against Thomas, and naturally the same result followed, so Maroczy was glad enough to follow suit, for a win, even if he could have secured it, would have made no difference to his position. Grunfeld forced exchanges against Yates to bring about a rook and bishop ending, wherein neither could do anything with the position. Michell against Sultan Khan was the most prolonged game, the latter having a passed pawn in a rook and bishop ending, though he is actually a pawn down.

BRITISH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.—Eleventh Round.—Miss Harrison beat Mrs. Houlding; Miss Hutchison-Stirling beat Miss Hooke; Miss Andrews beat Miss Eveling; Mrs. Michell beat Mrs. Wheelwright; Mrs. Stevenson beat Miss Abraham; one game was adjourned. Miss Andrews beat Miss Abraham in the adjourned game from the ninth round, and Miss Hooke beat Miss Gilchrist in the adjourned game from the tenth round.

MAJOR OPEN TOURNAMENT.—Eleventh Round.—Drewitt beat O'Hanlon; Wenman drew with Jackson; Heath beat Saunders; Seitz drew with Roughton; Fairhurst beat Mortlock. Heath drew with Watts in the adjourned game from the ninth round.

ART EXHIBITIONS

WORK OF STUDENTS IN WEST HAM

What strikes one at once in looking at the exhibition of students' works at the West Ham Municipal College School of Arts and Crafts, Romford-road, is the extreme practicalness of the training. General drawing and painting are taught, but the aim is to bring the student into contact with the special problems of commercial and industrial application as quickly as possible. There is, for instance, a collection of still life studies in water-colour which are already half-way towards the requirements of commercial art. As compositions most of them are remarkably good, but one would be glad to see a bolder—or a more insidious—attempt to educate advertisers out of the delusion that the most effective advertisement is a realistic representation of the thing advertised. When such is called for it is much better done by means of photography—which is now making great strides in this direction—than by the draughtsman or painter, whose effective weapons are the abstract appeal and suggestive potency of form and colour. Some examples of posters show that this is well understood by the students. But the sections that made the best impression were those of models of houses, by the architectural class, and cabinet making. The models by Mr. T. Eaton, with an ingenious roof plan, Mr. Wooldridge, and Mr. A. Painter—a "functionalist" attempt—are particularly good. The cabinet making was a surprise. Comparisons from memory are always untrustworthy, but it is not easy to recall at any school exhibition a collection in which good taste and sound workmanship were so happily combined. The furniture is worth seeing by anybody interested in the subject. Metalwork and embroidery are other features of an exhibition which is distinguished not so much by the evidence of great artistic talent as by getting down quickly and surely to the facts of what is possible to the artist in the workshop at the present day.

ABBEY GALLERY

For convenient description the Norwegian and imaginative etchings by Mr. F. H. Haagensen at the Abbey Gallery, 2, Victoria-street, may be said to be something between the work of Mr. William Walcot and that of Mr. Marius Bauer, but they have more emotional depth than the one and more masculinity than the other. Mr. Haagensen is, indeed, at his best in interpreting moods of the sea, evidently from first-hand experience. Essentially a tone artist he has, nevertheless, a very pure etching style, getting his effects with a multiplicity of lines, loosely but sensitively directed. "Nineveh" and "Old Babylon" are examples of what are described as his imaginative etchings, but the real interest of the exhibition is in such vigorous impressions of sea life and movement as "Calm before Storm," "Reefed and Furled," "Wreck," and "Line Fishing."

At the same gallery there are portraits, landscapes, and still life subjects, mostly in oil, by Countess Ingegerd Ahlefeldt. This artist, whose powers of drawing and construction are hardly equal to portraiture, is most happy with irregular forms and broken effects, as in the several Italian landscapes. "The Garden of the Palatine," "River Arno," "Caesar's Palace, Rome," and "Temple of Vesta, Rome," are all good studies.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY

The paintings by Mr. Roy de Mestre at the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton-place, are rather cut-and-dried in effect, but they have decorative interest and a pleasing quality of paint and they cover a great variety of subjects. We are told that Mr. de Mestre, who comes from New South Wales, has formerly produced paintings which were the outcome of considerable scientific research based on the relation of colour to tone and built up from colour scales resulting from a mathematical sub-division of the spectrum. His work looks rather like that, and we are persuaded that he will do better when he comes out of it and trusts to his eyes. At any rate the best things in this exhibition are landscapes in which the mathematical basis is inconspicuous, such as "Grey Day—Palm Beach, N.S.W.," "Landscape—Sutton Forest, N.S.W.," and "Moss Vale Landscape," though "Magnolia" is a good, if rather calculated, still life study.

The water-colours by Mr. A. H. Knighton Hammond at the same gallery are happy in feeling and calligraphic in style. Probably they are not very sound under their flourishes, but they are gay and exhilarating and they leave the impression that the artist is more likely to improve on his own lines than if he adopted a more pedestrian manner. "The Red Mat-Boats at Menton" and "The Church, Mortola," are two good examples.

FLOWER PAINTINGS

Grant that they are of literary rather than strictly pictorial inspiration, and that they owe not a little of their effect to the "legends" hung beside them, the flower paintings illustrating "The Garden of Si-Sci" and other stories by Countess Gabriella Fabbricotti at the Brook-street Art Galleries have undoubted charm. The method of the artist is to base her compositions upon the emotional suggestions or associations of the flowers and to sum up this general tendency with an apt title. Thus, "The Romance of our Maiden Aunt" is a dream of blue convolvulus, "La Corrida" a swaggering group of scarlet poppies, and "A Great Lady" a composition of arums. In colour, at any rate, the compositions are generally good, but it is the sympathetic appreciation of what the flowers seem to "mean" emotionally that gives to the pictures their special appeal. It is questionable if the bolder effects are so happy as such quiet little studies as "Something Wistful"—periwinkles with an atmospheric background—and "A Little Child's Toys," buttercups and daisies, but Countess Fabbricotti can afford to indulge her taste for stronger colours.

VIRGIL BIMILLENARY CELEBRATION

PROFESSOR BUTLER ON THE "AENEID"

Members of the Anglo-Italian Literary and Dante Society, the British Italian League, and the Friends of Italy British Movement were associated yesterday afternoon at the Polytechnic, Regent-street, in a Virgil bimillenary celebration. PROFESSOR EDMUND GARDNER presided, and the Italian Ambassador was present.

In the absence of Professor Torquato Giannini, who should have been the chief speaker, PROFESSOR H. E. BUTLER, Professor of Latin at London University, gave an appreciation of Virgil. Speaking of the "Aeneid" as a great epic of Rome, he said that this was no mere phrase; it was not only the first and last really great epic of the Latin language, but it was in a peculiar sense an epic of Rome itself, and the greatest of all national epics. It was an epic idealized. It could have no lineal descendants; it had once been done perfectly and it could never be done again. No translation in any language could reproduce its beauty.

PROFESSOR GARDNER said that the Virgil celebrations occurred at an exceedingly appropriate moment in Italy's history, when the spirit of ancient Rome was being renewed and adapted to the needs of modern civilization.

The ITALIAN AMBASSADOR thanked the speakers in Italian.

CHEV. T. SAMBRICETTI, of the Friends of Italy Movement, announced that on September 15 there was to be a special cruise starting from Brindisi in the ss. Aquileja in connexion with the Virgil celebrations, when Taranto, Syracuse, Trapani, Salerno, Naples, and other places would be visited.

The Duke of Connaught, as Ranger of Epping Forest, will visit Woodford on the afternoon of Monday, July 21, for the formal dedication of Knighton Woods as an addition to the acreage of the forest.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE
LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS,
1930.
On the lawns of the
ALL ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS CLUB, WIMBLEDON.
PROGRAMME arranged for TO-DAY (SATURDAY), JULY 5,
commencing at 2 p.m.
INTENDED ORDER OF PLAY.
CENTRE COURT.
Mrs. WILLS MOODY and Miss E. RYAN
v.
Miss E. CROSS and Miss S. PALFREY
(Final of the Ladies' Doubles)
followed by
W. T. TILDEN v. W. ALLISON
(Final of the Gentlemen's Singles).
followed by
J. CRAWFORD and Miss E. RYAN
v.
D. PRENN and Miss H. KRAHWINKEL
(Final of the Mixed Doubles)
followed by
E. du PLAIX v. C. F. MALFROY
(Final of All England Plate).

FINAL OF THE GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES WILL BE PLAYED ON MONDAY (JULY 7).
ALSO AN EXHIBITION MATCH.

All seats in the Centre Court Stand that can be booked in advance have been sold.
DAILY ADMISSION to the GROUND only 3s. (including tax), but *no re-admission at this price.*
Admission to the Ground and a numbered and reserved seat in one of the last two rows of the COVERED STAND SURROUNDING THE CENTRE COURT, 5s. EACH DAILY (including tax). There are about 1,200 of these seats available.
Admission to the Ground and a numbered and reserved seat in one of the UNCOVERED STANDS IN THE CENTRE COURT, 3s. EACH DAILY (including tax). There are about 800 of these seats available.
These seats cannot be booked in advance and are only to be obtained at the Ticket Offices in the North Road Entrance to the Ground on the actual day of play. These Ticket Offices open daily at 12 noon.
There is free standing room for about 2,600 persons around the Centre Court.
NOTE.—The Committee of Management reserve the right to limit the number of tickets for seats issued to any one person.
AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR CARS is available in the MOTOR PARKS in the Somerset Road and Bathgate Road.
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, and OTHER REFRESHMENTS are obtainable on the ground.

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-night at 7 p.m. DIRT TRACK RACING. Special Inter-Team Match. CRYSTAL PALACE v. THE VISITORS. RON JOHNSON, JACK ORMSTON, TRISS SHARP, SID JACKSON, ROGER FROGLEY, STAN BAINES, &c. Adm. 1/6.

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-day. GREAT CHORAL FESTIVAL. Concerts on Handel Orchestra 3 and 6.30 p.m. Pageant, Choral Contests, and Various Amusements in Grounds.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE. To-day, at Hanworth, the London Air Park, Feltham (12 miles Hyde Park Corner). Flying all day. AIR PAGEANT, 3-5. Race finishes about 5. Adm. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Cars 2s. 6d. Buses from Hounslow. Cheap fares to Feltham from Waterloo and almost all S.R. suburban stations.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture:
MAN VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE.
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 6th JULY, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Classes: Weds., 8.15, "Ocean of Theosophy."
Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5.
All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

EXHIBITIONS

POLAR EXHIBITION, CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. Every evening, 8 p.m., Epic Story of Captain Scott (Ponting's Film). Prices 3s., 2s., 1s.

EXHIBITION and SALE of VALUABLE EASTERN ANTIQUE and MODERN CARPETS, RUGS, and ANTIQUES, from Thursday, 10th July, until Thursday, 17th July. Catalogues may be obtained from:—J. Trevor and Sons, 23, Coleman-street, E.C.2, and 33, Maddox-street, W.1. Also Gillow and Gillow, Limited, 14, Bruton-street, London, W.1, or the Secretary, Grafton Galleries, 8, Grafton-street, W.1.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. Dly., 10-10. Sun. 2-10. Latest additions: W. M. Woodfull, Australian Captain; also Amy Johnson. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Thurs. only till Aug. 28 open till 11 p.m. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Free on Thurs. only after 8.30 p.m. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY
SUMMER EXHIBITION.
Now open 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d.
Catalogues 1s. Season Ticket 5s.

ANGLADA-CAMARASA.
EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by the most famous living Spanish Painter. ANGLADA-CAMARASA.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W.
IMPORTANT EXHIBITIONS.
R. de MESTRE'S Paintings.
A. H. KNIGHTON HAMMOND'S Water-colours.

PATERSON GALLERY, 5, Old Bond-st., W.1.
EXHIBITION of FLOWER PAINTINGS by TERENCE LOUDON.
Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Admission Free.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. FRENCH PAINTINGS of the XIXth CENTURY.
2. Chelsea Cheyne Figures, GWENDOLEN PARNELL.
3. SCULPTURE by TAIT McKENZIE.
4. FLOWER PAINTINGS by CARL HAMPEL.
5. REMBRANDT ETCHINGS. 1606-1669.
148, New Bond-street. Admission Free.

THE CAMPDEN-HILL CLUB EXHIBITION, LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12, Holland Park-road, W.14. 11 to 5 (including Saturdays). Admission free.

LONDON ARTISTS ASSOCIATION.
ENGLISH LANDSCAPE PAINTINGS.
1750 to 1930.
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MALLETT,
40, NEW BOND-STREET.
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Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Admission 1s.

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Exhibition of Works given by Irving British Artists in Aid of
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GRAFTON GALLERIES, Grafton-street, W.1.
Last Day.

SHIPS' MODELS: 4th Annual Exhibition
THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, Paintings by LTD.
CEZANNE, MODIGLIANI, DERAIN, UTRILLO, &c.
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144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Free.

WORKS BY THE ARGENTINE PAINTER, BENITO QUINQUELA MARTIN, at the NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES, Burlington-gardens, W.1. 10-6. 1s.

OPERA

STRAND. Proprietor, Kyrle Bellew.
CARL ROSA OPERA SEASON.
TO-DAY, at 2.30, HANSEL and GRETEL.
Audrey Mildmay, Olive Evers, Harry Metcalfe.
Conductor: RICHARD AUSTIN.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.
Gladys Ancrum, May Moore, William Boland, Ben Williams, Frederic Collier, Hubert Dunkerley.
Conductors: Arthur Hammond and Richard Austin.
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ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

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"One of the finest plays in London."

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
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MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
The Old Bailey trial that is thrilling all London.

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A Play by Aimée and Phillip Stuart.

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THE COMMAND TO LOVE.
Yvonne Arnaud, Ronald Squire, Isobel Elsom.
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Transferring to Savoy Theatre MONDAY NEXT.
Commencing MONDAY, MAT., 2.30, Evgs., 8.30.

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THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY,
SILVER WINGS.
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ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d., PLUS TAX.

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Imperial and Foreign News

THE COMMUNIST CONGRESS

STALIN ON DEBTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 4

The work of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. is proceeding much more slowly than was originally planned. Only two items of the agenda have been disposed of, although reports on other subjects have been presented. A resolution has been passed approving the reports of Stalin and his doughtiest henchman, Kaganovich, on the activities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party since 1927 and on the plans for the future.

Stalin's proposal to continue using the relations of the U.S.S.R with other countries for carrying out the internal and external plans of the Soviet was approved by the Congress. Explaining his proposal, Stalin stated that if the bourgeois States would give the Soviet Government loans the Soviet Government would allow them to retain a small part, which they might call part payment of old debts, "but," he added, "we shall consider it as payment of the additional interest." On what basis can they demand more? The Soviet Government could not recognize the principle of liability for pre-revolutionary debts.

The resolution represents a formal triumph for Stalin and the party machine which he controls. The Congress recorded that the Western bourgeois world was experiencing a most acute crisis from which it could not recover; that conflicts among Imperialist countries must continue to grow; that the League of Nations was "rotting alive"; that the inevitable war was rapidly approaching; and that there were other highly satisfactory prospects of international turmoil. The conflict and struggle among the Western nations were merely preliminary preparations for a general clash between the Western and the Soviet worlds.

The resolution mentioned India and Africa as the most prominent parts of the world for revolutionary movement, and "records, with pleasure, the tremendous role played by the Russian Communist Party and the Central Committee to instil the Bolshevist spirit into sections of the Communist International in other countries." The Congress approved Stalin's policy for a rapidly developing industry to catch up with the capitalist countries as "we are still devilishly behind." The Congress insisted on continuing the collectivization of agriculture, but it intends to discuss the rural policy in a more detailed manner at a special session. Considerable space in the resolution was devoted to the internal struggle of the Communist Party, and persons like Rykoff, Tomsky, and Bukharin were specially assailed, suspicion being expressed as to the sincerity of their recantations. Drastic measures were required, said the resolution, to exterminate the Right Wing heresy.

Before the resolution was passed Stalin made a second speech. Earlier he had observed a certain restraint, but, now assured of unanimous support, he spent a long time in making sport of Rykoff, Tomsky, and Bukharin. According to the official report, Voroshiloff also spoke against Rykoff, Tomsky, and Bukharin, but more mildly. In connexion with what was described as an impending attack on the U.S.S.R., Voroshiloff informed the Congress that the Red Army had greatly improved in its fighting power. The former officers numbered under 7 per cent. of the total officers, of whom more than half now consisted of Communists. The Army contained 259,000 Communists and Komsomoltsi (Young Communists). One of the next items of the agenda was a report and a debate on the activity of the executive committee of the Comintern beyond the Soviet frontiers.

STALIN'S DEBT CONDITIONS

The abridged report of the text of Stalin's seven-hour speech at the Congress of the Communist Party, the summary of which appeared in *The Times* of June 30, has now reached this country. The following is the passage relating to pre-War debts:—

We are told that one of the chief obstacles to an improvement of economic relations with capitalist countries is the question of debts. Personally I think that the condition of repayment of debts before the development of relations is not so much an argument in itself as a pretext for aggressive elements to conduct a propaganda of intervention. Our policy on this question is perfectly clear and well founded. On condition of obtaining credits, we agree to pay a small portion of pre-War debts, which we will treat as an additional interest on the credits. Without this condition we cannot, and must not, pay. We are demanded to do much more. On what grounds? Is it not known that these debts were contracted by the Tsarist Government, which was overthrown by the revolution, and whose liabilities cannot be taken upon itself by the Soviet Government? People talk of international obligations. On the grounds of what international law have Messrs. the "Allies" severed Bessarabia from the U.S.S.R. and handed it over into bondage to Rumanian boyars? On the grounds of what international obligations have the capitalists and Governments of France, England, America, and Japan attacked the U.S.S.R., plundered its territories during three years, and ruined its population? If this is called international law and international obligations, then what is brigandage? (Laughter and cheers.) Is it not obvious that, in committing such predatory acts, Messrs. the "Allies" have thereby forfeited the right to appeal to international law and international obligations?

THE CHESTI MURDER IN ALBANIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TIRANA, JULY 4

No political significance is attached to the murder of the Italian, Lieutenant Giuseppe Chesti, of which an Albanian corporal of Frontier Guards has been accused. The belief in a political motive was founded upon the curious fact that on the day before the murder a report was circulated in Shkodra (Scutari) that an Italian officer had been killed, a report which appears to have originated from a message by telephone from Puka asking for assistance for an Albanian who had been accidentally injured. It is suggested that the assailant, a man with an unsatisfactory record who just before the murder had been drinking deeply, may have temporarily lost his reason—a possible explanation supported by the fact that Lieutenant Chesti was in mufti when he was shot.

In any event there appears to be no evidence in support of the theory that the crime was inspired from over the frontier. That is the view held in Italian circles, where the crime is considered a most unfortunate incident, which might, however, have occurred anywhere.

FEARS FOR AUSTRALIAN FLYERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JULY 4

Anxiety is felt here regarding the fate of the airmen, Mr. Hook and Mr. Matthews, who left Lympne Aerodrome on June 20 in an attempt to beat Mr. Hinkler's record for a flight to Australia, and of whom no news has been received since they left Akyab early yesterday morning. It is feared that they may have crashed in a tiger-infested jungle, or into the sea if their intention was to fly direct to Victoria Point, Burma. Supplies of petrol and oil awaited them there at their special request, but they have not been claimed.

SECULAR EDUCATION IN FRANCE

OLD CONTROVERSY REVIVED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 4

The discussion of the Petroleum Agreement by the Chamber, which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed, and a debate on local expenditure took its place. The Chamber, which did not rise till after 4 o'clock this morning, had spent yesterday afternoon and a great part of the night in the discussion of a Bill introduced by M. Herriot with the support of Socialist-Radicals and Socialists to authorize the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of universal secular education in France and the memory of its originator, the late M. Jules Ferry. The Bill, while bearing the innocent appearance of doing honour to a great Frenchman, deceived nobody as to its purpose, which was to provoke a debate on secular and religious education. A modified proposal, however, had also been tabled by the Education Committee.

Whether as the result of indifference or a growing toleration, or possibly a distaste at the reopening of old and painful controversies, the debate did not produce the result expected. Instead it resolved itself, especially in the latter part, when the chief protagonists were M. Herriot, M. Léon Blum, and M. Tardieu, very largely into an academic disputation almost medieval in its philosophical atmosphere, but also enlivened with pleasant reminiscences of Jules Ferry, whose secularism time seemed almost to have hallowed.

To the disappointment of his opponents, M. Tardieu refused to allow the division to become a vote of confidence. Instead he secured the introduction of a deftly worded amendment designed to soften the issue by linking up the patriotism of Ferry with his educational work. This he thought might rally his normal majority. He appealed to them to support him up to their full strength, but the result showed that, while there was every desire to avoid recrimination on these disinterred issues, the old division of principle was still very much alive.

In spite of the appeal, therefore, the amendment was defeated by 281 votes to 279. The Government was thus put in a minority of two votes, the more conservative wing of its supporters having felt itself unable to follow it in honouring the memory of one who had played so prominent a part in secularizing the elementary schools in France. M. Tardieu and his Ministers refused to regard the vote as having any material significance. They remained imperturbable in their places, and the Education Committee's project was finally adopted.

ITALY AND FOREIGN MOTOR-CARS

EFFECT OF NEW DUTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, JULY 4

The new decree heavily increasing the Customs tariffs on all imported motor-vehicles and parts, which appeared in the *Official Gazette* of July 1, was published by the Italian Press without comment. Now that various foreign interpretations of the decree are beginning to reach this country, the newspapers print articles explaining the bearing of the new measure.

It is generally stated that the new Customs duties are the natural consequence of the increased United States duties affecting Italian exports to America. Of recent years the United States has practically monopolized the Italian import trade in motor-cars; her share of Italian imports was 79.98 per cent. in 1926, 93.15 per cent. in 1927, and 84.5 in 1928. It is anticipated that the new tariffs will render Italy almost a closed market for foreign motor-cars, and that this anticipation will be realized seems likely from a consideration of the following figures:—A motor-car weighing 1,000 kilogrammes, and valued at 14,000 lire, would previously have paid 7,285 lire duty; it will now pay 14,600 lire; on heavier vehicles the increase will be even greater, as in some cases the duty has been increased by 300 per cent. A commercial vehicle weighing, say, 2,600 kilos, will pay over 24,000 lire instead of 9,100 lire.

"CORPORATION OF THE THEATRE"

NEW ORGANIZATION IN ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 4

An advance towards a solution of the "crisis" in the theatrical and cinematograph industries was made by the decision taken last night, at a meeting held at the Ministry of Corporations, to create a "Corporation of the Theatre." The meeting, which was presided over by Signor Bottai, Minister for Corporations, was attended by representatives of the Fascist Confederation of Industry, of the Federation of the Theatre and the Cinema, and of the Society of Authors.

Signor Bottai explained that members of the new corporation would be chosen from among the syndical organizations of employers, professional men and workers already in existence. The effectiveness of the corporation would depend on the good will of its members, and especially on their public spirit in subordinating their own private interests to the uplifting of the theatre as a whole. In this way alone would they be able to formulate practical recommendations for submission to the Government.

The interest which the Government took in the welfare of the theatre was proved, according to Signor Bottai, by their action in promoting a corporation for the theatre before any other "category of undertakings." So far there had been created only corporations for the other class of national activities considered under the corporative system—namely, for particular "branches of productions," such, for example, as agriculture.

GANG WARFARE IN U.S.

TWO MEN SHOT DEAD IN MOTOR-CAR

DETROIT, July 3.—Two men were shot dead and a third wounded in broad daylight this evening while sitting in a motor-car in front of an hotel in the heart of the business district of Lasalle (Illinois). The assailant has not been identified. He walked into the hotel and mingled with the crowd.

The victims of the outrage were members of the Moran gang, and the Chicago police are convinced that the shooting is a sequel to the bitter gang warfare in that city. Each of the murdered men wore a gold badge, with the inscription "private detective." This had led the police to believe that they were engaged in "hy-jacking blind pigs" (extorting money and liquor from "speakeasies").—*Reuter.*

An airmail service between BASEL and CHERBOURG in conjunction with the arrival or departure of transatlantic liners will be opened to-day when Swiss mail from the Berengaria will be carried by air to its destination. A similar service between Cologne and Cherbourg operated by the Lufthansa will begin on Wednesday.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN SPAIN

"A SUMMER FLARE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JULY 4

The wave of unrest that surged over Spain recently appears to be dying down on the frontier at San Sebastian. The outbreak would appear unaccountable—a summer flare, as the Prime Minister has called it—were it not possible to trace an apparent continuity running through it all that cannot be altogether a matter of coincidence.

A perspective of the events of the past fortnight gives the following picture:—Strikes, accompanied by riots, were stirred up at Seville, where the Exhibition has just closed, throwing many men out of work. The agitation spread to Granada and Malaga, where, as at Seville, labour associations were stampeded into supporting strikes without any clear motive. Unknown men in motor-cars appeared with false orders; others ambushed and fired on the police. At Malaga a man with a foreign accent—he might only have been a Catalonian—is reported to have given advice to strikers to set fire to houses at different ends of the town so as to hold the attention of the authorities while the electric light and water supplies were attacked. The presence of a man—supposed to be a German—provided with money is mentioned elsewhere in Andalusia, and a suspicious Turk was arrested in Catalonia. At Bilbao petards were used for intimidation.

Both the General Union of Workers, affiliated to the Socialist Party (whose headquarters is in Madrid), and the National Federation of Labour, the Syndicalist organization (whose headquarters is at Barcelona) have warned their members not to take part in unauthorized strikes, and they disclaim any participation in recent events, which have so far brought agitation to at least nine towns.

In labour circles there is wild talk of an attempt to stir up trouble by persons unknown with a view to giving the authorities an opportunity to show the mailed fist ungloved. Others speak of a conspiracy on the part of mysterious enemies of Spain working for the depreciation of the peseta. These conjectures appear fantastic. It seems less unlikely that there may be some relation between the persistent strike at the iron foundries of Le Boucau, near Bayonne, in France, which has an ugly Communist aspect, and the recent disturbances in Spain.

THE SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

STATEMENT TO THE BRITISH PRESS

The Spanish Foreign Minister, the Duke of Alba, who is on a holiday in England, received representatives of the British Press in Londonderry House yesterday afternoon by invitation of Lady Londonderry.

In an informal statement he said that the new registers for the election of a Cortes were being drawn up on the basis of the pre-dictatorship suffrage as quickly as possible, and should be ready by November or December. The Cortes would probably not be a Constituent Assembly. Every effort was being made to get back to normal conditions. So far as foreign correspondents were concerned there was no censorship at all. The financial position was good, and he could not account for the recent heavy fall of the peseta.

The King of Spain, he added, was in this country on his usual summer holiday, and there was no reason for his Majesty to hurry back to Spain.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN TAXES

BUDGET EXPECTATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JULY 4

In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. E. G. Theodore, the Treasurer, in moving the second reading of the Income Tax Assessment Bill, said the taxation on moneys remitted abroad would be at the ordinary company rate of 14.4d. on gross profits assumed to be 30 per cent. unless the companies proved that their profits were lower. There would be no distinction between American and British films, as every one trading in Australia should contribute to the Revenue in similar proportions. The insurance taxation proposed was on an assumed 10 per cent. basis, following the example of the law in New Zealand. Provisions were made to meet the cases of family companies and partnerships formed to evade taxation.

It is predicted that the Budget next week will include a 2½ per cent. sales tax on the total of wholesale transactions, and also an extra 3d. a gallon on petrol, a duty which is being eagerly discussed, and is expected to yield £2,500,000.

The Senate has rejected the Wheat Marketing Bill by 15 votes to 12, despite the offer of the Government, where States were not prepared to enter the wheat pool, to pay the Commonwealth's half share of any losses incurred by farmers if the 4s. a bushel guarantee was not received. The majority included three Nationalists and two members of the Country Party, who were probably encouraged by this week's excellent rain in all wheat areas.

THE SITUATION IN FINLAND

A SOVIET WARNING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

HELSINGFORS, JULY 4

In explanation of the decision of the late Cabinet to resign, although by a large majority the Diet had sanctioned its measures against the Communist newspapers, the Prime Minister, M. Kallio, in a letter to President Relander, referred to the opinion expressed by various parties in favour of the formation of a stronger Government, and declared that the Cabinet did not desire to stand in the way of the realization of that wish.

At Forssa a Communist borough councillor was murdered last night. Five Communists have been arrested in Helsingfors.

RIGA, JULY 4

The Soviet Press warns the masses of the U.S.S.R. to watch events in Finland, where, it is declared, preparations are beginning to form a Baltic alliance against the U.S.S.R. and to capture Soviet Karelia.

ANTI-SEPARATIST RIOTS AT FRANKFURT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, JULY 4

Anti-Separatist rioting took place here and at Wiesbaden throughout last night. As at Mainz, young men riding motor-cycles led the attacks, and many shop windows were smashed and the shops wrecked.

FRANCO-GERMAN SAAR NEGOTIATIONS

FUTURE OF THE MINES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 4

The Franco-German negotiations for the restoration of the Saar are understood to be in a most unpromising state at the present moment. Although French rumours of an imminent rupture are stated here on good authority to be exaggerated, the Wilhelmstrasse does not disguise its pessimism. If a rupture is not to be expected, the negotiations would seem to have come almost to a standstill, and an adjournment is understood to be not unlikely while the two Governments consider the meagre results in direct diplomatic conversations.

The principal obstacle appears to be the divergence of views on the future of the Saar mines. The Germans have insisted from the first that the mines must return to Prussian and Bavarian State administration as before, whereas the French are equally insistent that companies with French participation should be formed to work them.

Although no official notification has yet been received, it is expected that the Franco-Belgian Railway Defence Force will be withdrawn from the Saar shortly. Reports from Paris indicate that July 10 has already been appointed as the day of withdrawal. It was taken for granted in the conversations at The Hague that, after the evacuation of the Rhineland, the Railway Defence troops would disappear from the Saar, as their purpose was to guard the communications of the Armies of Occupation.

QUESTIONS TO FRENCH MINISTERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 4

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber met to-day to discuss the question of the future régime of the Saar. After hearing a statement by M. Eccard in favour of maintaining the present régime under the control of the League of Nations, the Committee decided to draw up a list of questions on the Saar problem to be presented to the Government, and to request M. Tardieu, M. Briand, and M. Pernot, the Minister of Public Works, to appear before it on Wednesday.

HEAVY STORM IN NEW YORK

RAILWAY TERMINI FLOODED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 4

At 6.45 last night, when the exodus from New York of hundreds of thousands of Fourth of July holiday-makers was at its height, two storms met over the city and in 10 minutes nearly an inch of rain fell. All forms of street traffic were brought to a stop, the lines of the New York Central and New Haven Railways, which lie underground in the Grand Central Terminal, were flooded—in some places to a depth of 5ft.—and the lines of the Lexington Avenue Subway system between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth Streets were also put out of action. Because of the high tide in the East River, the water in the choked sewers could not for some time find its outlet and was forced into the cellars of adjacent buildings. At one place, where a new subway is being built, a temporary footpath was undermined and two persons, a man and a woman, were carried down into the excavation. They escaped serious injury, however. In Brooklyn a policeman was stunned by lightning, but the only other damage done by lightning was the destruction of some large trees. The flooding of the lines at the Grand Central Terminal delayed the departure of trains for districts east, north, and west by nearly an hour.

Officials of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railways said last night that the pre-holiday traffic was greater than ever before. They estimated that trains leaving and entering New York would carry nearly 2,500,000 passengers between yesterday and next Monday evening, and, in addition, many tens of thousands of persons are travelling by motor-car.

DISSOLUTION IN IRAQ

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE NEW TREATY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, JULY 4

The Regent has dissolved the Chamber of Deputies on the ground that the new Treaty with Great Britain places the country on a new political footing, which makes it desirable to consult the wishes of the nation at the earliest opportunity by means of a General Election.

The vernacular Press comments on the new Treaty rather surprisingly, as all the newspapers point out that should anything happen to delay, or prevent, the admission of Iraq into the League the Treaty will evaporate. One writer asserts that it is already certain that opposition to the admission of Iraq will come from countries such as France and Italy, with influential support in the Council of the League, because they control Arab territories similar to Iraq, and would fear that the early political advancement of Iraq might cause dissatisfaction and revolts in their Arab territories.

The provision for permitting the establishment of British air bases to the west of the Euphrates is strongly condemned by the Nationalist Press.

STRIKE AT MOTOR BODY WORKS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 4

Some 1,800 men out of 4,500 on strike at the plant of the Fisher Body Corporation at Flint, Michigan, yesterday attempted to parade around the buildings and were stopped by State troops. Twenty-three men and two women were arrested.

The spokesman for the strikers asserted that on June 24 the company introduced a new wage scale cutting men's wages from one dollar an hour to 40 and 50 cents an hour, and women's wages in one of the departments from 65 and 70 cents an hour to $1.12 and $1.20 a day. The manager, however, states that there has been no cut in wages, but that an "adjustment of wages to new types of work" takes place yearly and that the adjustment this year is no different from those made every year for a long time past without the slightest trouble following. The difference in the attitude of the workmen this year was due, he said, to the activity of Communist organizers among them.

The company makes bodies for a large number of motor-car manufacturers.

Lady Somers, wife of Lord Somers, Governor of Victoria (Australia), has returned to MELBOURNE after a 4,700-mile flight in her own Moth plane to Alice Springs and Darwin and back down the East Coast. Early in June Lord and Lady Somers made a tour of Central Australia. Lady Somers then flew on with Flight-Lieutenant Denny, the Governor's Aide-de-Camp, piloting the machine herself for several long stages.—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY

ISMET PASHA'S CONTROL OF PARLIAMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TURKEY)

The Grand National Assembly in Angora has adjourned till November 1 after a session mainly devoted to the discussion of economic and financial matters. A law providing for the foundation of a Central Republican Bank has been passed, and other measures designed to protect the national currency have been approved.

The 315 Deputies who compose the Assembly have maintained their reputation for obedience, and every important measure has been unanimously voted. During the closing weeks of the session one or two of the older Deputies engaged in some mild criticism of the Government, but their complaints were promptly stifled. The Assembly can, indeed, be said to resemble a well-trained battalion, its members being smart in appearance, punctual on parade, and always ready to acclaim the Commanding Officer, General Ismet Pasha, who gained in power and prestige in the last session of the Assembly.

During the past six months there were continual reports and rumours about a change of Government. It was said that Ismet Pasha was no longer *persona grata* with the Ghazi, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and the name of his successor was freely mentioned. These reports and rumours proveil to be untrue. Ismet Pasha has had, however, to employ certain wiles to keep himself in power. He has succeeded in suppressing opposition within the Kemalist Party itself by making the Deputies contented with their lot. Turkish Deputies are better paid than those in other countries. They receive liberal travelling expenses, and have four to five months' holiday every year. Ismet Pasha also displayed statecraft in surrounding himself by a group of Ministers who share his ideas and his conceptions of the way these ideas should be carried out. Lastly, his foreign policy has earned him more friends than enemies, which is no small feat for a Turkish Prime Minister.

Ismet Pasha appears likely to remain in power, but there is much latent dissatisfaction with the Government both in Constantinople and Anatolia. A protracted economic crisis and a serious scarcity of money are chiefly responsible, and unless foreign assistance is forthcoming that state of affairs is likely to continue. Ismet Pasha has always favoured a policy of "Turkey for the Turks," but during the past few months it has become apparent that this policy may undergo certain modifications.

In May the Government, acting on the suggestion of the President of the Ottoman Debt Council, invited M. Charles Rist, the French financial expert, to visit Turkey and make a thorough examination of financial affairs. It is permissible to hope that, as a result of M. Rist's report, which will be ready in the autumn, Turkey will embark on a thorough and far-reaching campaign of financial reform. Another hopeful sign is the conclusion of a contract with an American group whereby the State Match Monopoly is leased for 25 years in return for a loan of £2,000,000, plus a fixed annual royalty. This contract will provide the Government with some much-needed capital. It must, however, be explained that the policy of the Turkish Government towards foreign financial control has not undergone any change. The fear that politics may become entangled with finance has not abated, and this may be one of the reasons why Great Britain has so far failed to secure any important contracts or concessions.

Turkey has continued to follow a neutral policy in her relations with Western European and Eastern Powers. After many years of laborious negotiations an agreement has been reached with Greece concerning problems arising out of the Anatolian War of 1921-22. One effect of this agreement will be to render possible the conclusion of a Mediterranean Pact between Italy, Turkey, and Greece. This Pact will not be directed against any particular Power, and should have a beneficial effect on Near Eastern politics.

Litvinoff, the Acting Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has sent the German Foreign Minister a telegram congratulating the German Government on the liberation of GERMAN territory from foreign occupation.

EMPIRE TRADE STATEMENT

GERMAN COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 4

The declaration of leading British bankers and others on the subject of protective tariffs has attracted much attention in Germany.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes a long editorial article on its front page under the headlines, "Tariff Competition? England is being forced towards Protection." The bankers' statement, the newspaper says, is an event of the greatest economic and political importance to the whole world.

It was the "Big Five" of the British banks, the *Tageblatt* recalls, that took the lead in the international free trade manifesto of four years ago. At that time, there was hope of a general realization that rising tariff walls were similar to armament races, and that the way to peace lay in the direction of free trade, but in the ensuing years the world has failed to withstand this test of national discipline. The United States and most European countries have talked a lot about the "tariff disarmament," and at the same time gone ahead increasing tariffs. Germany's contribution towards the disappointment of the hopes of four years ago has been, in the opinion of the *Tageblatt*, no small one.

The newspaper takes it for granted that the present declaration of the bankers is no empty gesture, but will in the long run have practical consequences. It presumes that protection "can only sail in Great Britain under the flag of Imperial Preference," as the bankers no doubt chiefly had in mind. Protection can take the form only of a closer Customs Union of the British Empire, and the simultaneous closing of the door against the rest of the world. That is a matter of concern to Europe, especially as the "United States of Europe" is still no more than a dream. Countries, says the *Tageblatt*, which, in spite of warnings and pious utterances, have let themselves become more and more deeply involved in the international tariff competition cannot reproach England for "egotistically" taking the same course. An open resort to protection by Great Britain would meet with no great difficulties in the Dominions, and a British Empire Customs Union, such as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain once imagined, would be a factor that could not but aggravate the chronic world-wide economic crisis. The *Tageblatt* records this as a grave menace affecting the whole world, which might yet be avoided if met with more serious negotiations than those which have hitherto taken place.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND BANDITS ACTIVE

TWO BRITISH MISSIONARIES CAPTURED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 4

Father Emilio Fernandez, an Augustinian missionary, has been captured by Communists at Nanhsien [North Hunan]. Father Fernandez arrived in China from Manila in 1902. Communists at Yochow [Hunan] have seized a British tow-launch and are holding the vessel for ransom. The gunboat Scarab has gone to the rescue.

The Church Missionary Society in London has received a telegram from China stating that Miss Edith Nettleton and Miss E. J. Harrison, two of its missionaries, have been captured at Chungan, 150 miles north-west of Foochow, capital of the Province of Fukien. A ransom of $100,000 (£10,000) has been demanded.

Miss Nettleton, whose home is at Halifax, Yorkshire, has been in China since 1908. Miss Harrison, whose home is at Cookley, near Kidderminster, went out to China in 1896.

Telegrams in Brief

Countess Bethlen, the wife of the Prime Minister of Hungary, has returned to BUDAPEST from London.

Prince Damrong of Siam, accompanied by his two daughters, arrived in BRUSSELS yesterday from Antwerp, and later left for Holland.

The BELGIAN Chamber rose yesterday until November, after having carried all the measures which the Government had tabled.

According to official information the HUNGARIAN Budget for the year ended June 30 closed with a surplus of about 2,000,000 pengas (£37,000).

The introduction of pennies is recommended by the Native Affairs Commission in SOUTHERN RHODESIA, where at present the lowest coin in circulation is the "tickey," or threepenny piece.

The French squadron-leader Foudroyant during her shooting practice with one of her four 5.2 guns, mark 1924, was able to fire eight rounds in one minute, which is claimed to be a speed record.

A forest fire has destroyed more than two square miles of forest in the neighbourhood of SOLLEFTEA, in North Sweden. The damage is estimated at several million kronor. The fire is not yet subdued.—*Reuter.*

The League of Nations "Armaments Year-Book" for 1929-30 is now on sale in GREAT BRITAIN, price £1. Copies may be obtained through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Ltd., 38, Great Ormond-street, W.C.1.

Seven Beduins have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Miss Eileen Smith, the English girl who was shot dead while motoring with her fiancé in CAIRO on June 27.—*Reuter.*

The JAMAICAN sugar crop for the year is estimated at 64,697 tons and the grant-in-aid to the industry provided by law will be £104,000. This is the biggest crop in the island for several years and is due to exceptionally good weather.—*Reuter.*

The FRENCH destroyer Mistral, which went ashore in the Bay of Saint Tropez off the Riviera coast on June 29, was successfully refloated yesterday after her forward guns and her stores had been removed. The ship is being taken to Toulon for repairs.

Yesterday, at noon, the shade temperature in BUDAPEST was 92deg. Fahrenheit. The population has taken refuge in the parks and in the Danube, the banks of which are alive with bathers for miles north and south of the city. More than 50 cases of sunstroke were treated.

Alexander Count Khuen-Hedervary, the permanent substitute of the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who up to now has had the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been promoted by the Regent of HUNGARY to the rank of Cabinet Minister.

The annual report on the Northern Provinces of NIGERIA for the year 1928 has just been issued, and may be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W.1, price 3s. 6d. The report, which includes a map, reviews in some detail the work and progress of the various provinces.

Seeing a motor-car plunge from a sharp curve into the St. Lawrence, the driver of another car accelerated to give assistance, but, failing to take the curve, he also fell into the river. Five of the seven occupants of the second car were drowned, while those in the first car reached the shore safely.—*Reuter.*

WOMAN SUCCEEDS SCALA DIRECTOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, JULY 4

The appointment of Signorina Anita Colombo to be Director of La Scala Theatre in place of the late Signor Scandiani has aroused great interest throughout Italy. Signorina Colombo studied at the Milan Conservatory, specializing on the violin. In 1915 she first became interested in theatre management and helped Signor Toscanini to organize an operatic season in Milan. When in 1920 the Scala again opened its doors Signor Toscanini asked Signorina Colombo to collaborate in its management. She also did much of the preparatory work for the tour of the Scala orchestra in Austria and Germany in 1929.

Other Foreign News on following page

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THE SIMON REPORT

ATTITUDE OF MOSLEMS

APPEAL FOR UNITY

"ENGLAND MEANS BUSINESS"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 4

The preliminary session of the All-India Moslem Conference opened in Simla this afternoon. Mr. Shaukat Ali, a picturesque figure in the brown and gold of a Damascene *abba*, occupied the chair, and the meeting included widely different types, from members of the Legislative Assembly to *zamindars* [landholders], representatives of the Khilafat Committee, and leaders from the frontier. The great majority of the conference are elderly men, and the atmosphere to-day was intensely serious.

Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Finance Member in the Punjab Government, who convened the conference, explained that the object of the meeting was to express views on the Statutory Commission's Report, and to examine its recommendations, especially as they affected the Moslem community. Mr. Shaukat Ali said the time for words had passed, and the time had come to work and put their shoulder to the wheel.

All shades of Moslems should unite [he said]. The pillars of the State are the *zamindars* and outlaws like myself. Our task is to focus Moslem opinion on the Round-Table Conference, and determine how we are going to put our case before it. The people of England have held out their hand. If there is a knife in that hand, we Moslems are clever enough to see it. But my instinct is that this time England means business. The Conference will give us a fair, square chance, and there will be no question of *banias* bargaining.

Several speakers then gave their views, and the discussion gradually drifted into criticism of the Commission's Report. As expected, the attack was mainly concentrated on the sections of the Report dealing with Moslem representation in the Legislatures and reforms in the Frontier Province.

After a comparatively short debate, a Subjects Committee was formed to submit a report on how far the Commission's recommendations satisfied Moslem demands to the full session, which meets to-morrow. The attendance was disappointing owing to heavy and widespread rain throughout Northern India.

"IF BOMBAY WERE DESTROYED"

NEW CONGRESS LEADER'S TIRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 4

The vernacular newspapers publish a full report of a speech by Mr. Vallabhai Patel in which the new President of the All-India Congress is shown to have expressed remarkable views.

He had been told, Mr. Patel said, that Bombay's industries and trade had almost broken down, but he did not regret that. "If Bombay were ablaze from one end to the other, or if it were absolutely submerged in the sea or destroyed in any other way, then I for one should be glad, because till now Bombay has lived for nothing but to suck the blood of poor Indian agriculturists." Bombay was not a centre of trade, but the chief centre of foreigners. What was wanted was religion and freedom, but Bombay had been a centre of sins. "But now you sisters and children of the money force are making penance for those sins and washing them away."

In another passage of his speech Mr. Patel said, "Set fire to the colleges and break the schools to pieces, but don't talk to me about trade. Only one *bania* [Hindu trader] knows what is true trade, and it is the trade of honour. He [the reference is, apparently, to Mr. Gandhi] is now in gaol, and three of his sons are in gaol."

To-day Mr. Patel had a conference with members of the Congress Committee, and advised them to be economical in regard to their leaders and not to get too many arrested at once.

Mrs. Captain, president of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who was arrested yesterday, and Mrs. Munshi, vice-president of the Committee, who was arrested this morning, were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. Two other officials and the editor of the *Congress Bulletin* were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE STRENGTHENED IN BIHAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council yesterday passed a supplementary grant providing for an increase of the police force by 400 men. Mr. Swan, Inspector-General of Police, said the Province had completely exhausted its reserve of men, and if the political situation assumed a more threatening character it would be impossible to deal with it. It is notable that the Council which carried the provision contains a majority of Hindus.

Mr. Chetty, leader of the Non-Brahmin community in Madras, who has passed through Calcutta, expressed the following view to the *Statesman* :—

I am in entire agreement with many of the recommendations of the Simon Commission, and the defects that are to be found might be rectified at the Round-Table Conference.

MIDNAPORE, July 3.—The police were forced to open fire here to-day to disperse a violent mob at the village of Khersai, near the border of the Balasore District. One person was killed, and some policemen received slight injuries.

A party of police, headed by a subdeputy magistrate, which had proceeded to the village to carry out attachment of property for non-payment of taxes, was attacked by a mob of 2,000 people, who threw brickbats from the rear. As *lathi* charges proved ineffective, the magistrate gave the order to fire.—*Reuter.*

STATUTORY COMMISSION'S REPORT

QUESTION OF TRANSLATIONS

The suggestions made in the correspondence columns of *The Times* that the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission should be translated into certain European languages and the principal Indian vernaculars have been under consideration. The Foreign Office has been asked to communicate with certain Embassies in Europe with a view to ascertaining whether translations are desirable, and also the probable demand for copies of the Report.

As to India, it is unlikely that vernacular translations either of the two volumes of the Report or of a summary of them will be undertaken officially ; but all facilities would be given to responsible non-official agencies desiring to undertake the task. The importance of accuracy in translation and in the preparation of summaries (for which, no doubt, there would be a much greater demand than for the complete text) is obvious, and it may be assumed that the authorities in India would require to be satisfied that the work was done adequately.

The Report maintains its reputation as a Blue-book "best-seller." So far 42,000 copies of each volume, making 84,000 copies in all, have been disposed of. Of this total India has taken 14,000 copies of the first and 20,000 copies of the second volume.

LUCKNOW BOARD REBUKED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4

Mr. Walton, Commissioner for Lucknow, has officially rebuked the Municipal Board for passing three resolutions in which the board protested against the "high-handedness" of the authorities, condemned "atrocities," and expressed sympathy with the injured, and congratulated members who had been arrested.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA

RAILWAYS DAMAGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4

In consequence of the damage done to bridges and the permanent way by the earthquake in East Bengal, there has been serious dislocation of traffic, which on some sections will continue for a fortnight.

No trains can pass between the Saptagram and Bijni section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, as both bridges and line are unsafe. Five bridges on the Bengal-Douars Railway between Lalmonirhat and Batgaon have been seriously damaged, and 20 miles of the railway bank has been displaced.

CALCUTTA, July 4.—Several persons were injured at Rangpur in the earthquake there yesterday. One large building collapsed, and the Civil Courts and Town Hall were badly damaged. Tremors continued to be felt at intervals throughout yesterday until the evening.

At Malda a number of buildings, including the new Civil Courts and the District Board Office, were damaged. Shocks of lesser intensity were felt at Gauhati throughout yesterday evening and this morning. At Jalpaiguri a building was badly damaged, and shocks are still being felt there.—*Reuter.*

QUEENSLAND MINES INQUIRY

EX-PREMIERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRISBANE, JULY 4

Ex-Justice Campbell, of Sydney, who inquired as a Royal Commissioner into the circumstances associated with the sale of the Mungana Mines to the Queensland Government, submitted his report to-night.

The Commissioner says in the body of the report that Mr. Goddard was chosen manager because Mr. Theodore [now Treasurer in the Commonwealth Ministry] and Mr. McCormack thought he would be useful; that the mine was bought from Mr. Reid for £40,000; that the accumulated losses amounted to £1,142,000; that it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that Mr. Theodore, Mr. McCormack, and Messrs. Goddard and Reid were collectively and severally guilty of dishonesty in exploiting the State by the purchase of the mines; and that Mr. Theodore was a party from the beginning to a design to bring about the sale to the State of the mine for a price not remotely approaching its real value.

In his findings the Commissioner says :—

The appointment of Mr. Goddard as manager was not honestly made in the true interests of the State; that the management by Mr. Goddard was highly censurable as displaying indifference both to moral and legal obligations, recklessness in expenditure, unscrupulousness in management, and dishonesty in advising the purchase of the mine by the State.

That deplorable laxity was exercised by the Treasury and the Mines Departments, due to a large extent to improper business relations between Mr. Theodore and Mr. McCormack and Messrs. Goddard and Reid, from whom the mine was purchased.

That Mr. Theodore, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Goddard, and Mr. Reid were guilty of fraud and dishonesty in procuring the State to purchase the Mungana Mines for £40,000, and that the moneys shared between them as the proceeds of that transaction were fraudulently obtained.

When the Mungana Mines were purchased, Mr. Theodore and Mr. McCormack were both Ministers of the Crown in Queensland. [Mr. Theodore and Mr. McCormack have each held office as Premier of Queensland.]

Mr. Moore, the Premier, in a statement to-night said that legal opinion would be taken in regard to further action.

ESCAPED PRISONER CAUGHT

ARREST AT PECKHAM

James Turner, who escaped on Monday from Wandsworth Prison, was recaptured after a struggle with police officers at Peckham last night.

In an effort to escape, Turner jumped from the second-floor window of a house in Rye Hill Park, Peckham, and fell into an area and was injured. A number of police officers rushed to where Turner had fallen, and closed with him. He struggled desperately, but was overpowered.

The arrest was made by Superintendent Brown, of New Scotland Yard, who went to the house with Divisional Detective-inspector Keen and other officers. A cordon of police was thrown round the building and at a given signal officers went to the front door. When it was opened, they inquired for Turner and walked inside. There was no trace of the man on the ground floor. Going upstairs the officers heard a window opened, and on entering a room at the back of the house on the second floor they saw a man disappearing from the window.

Turner was taken to Peckham police station, where he was attended for his injuries. He had fallen about 30ft. He was detained at the station to await an escort to take him back to Wandsworth Prison. His case will be considered by the prison authorities.

LORD STRICKLAND IN MALTA

MALTA, July 4.—Lord Strickland arrived here to-day from London. He was received very quietly in accordance with his appeal to his friends and supporters to obey the police instructions forbidding gatherings and demonstrations. Accompanied by Lady Strickland, he drove to his villa.—*Reuter.*

A YORKSHIRE DISASTER

WORKS EXPLOSION AT CASTLEFORD

TWELVE DEATHS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CASTLEFORD, JULY 4

Many people were killed, a considerable number were injured, and a portion of the town of Castleford was wrecked to-day by an explosion which followed a fire at the works of Messrs. Hickson and Partners, Limited, chemical manufacturers, of Wheldon-lane, Castleford. The exact number of casualties is not known at the moment, but 12 bodies have been taken to the mortuary.

The shock was felt throughout the town. Shop windows were smashed over a wide area, including all the main streets, and property adjoining the works collapsed. Scores of persons in the district were injured by the wreckage, which was strewn over an area of half a mile. Some streets were practically demolished, and many families have been rendered homeless.

The fire and explosion occurred in the nitration plant part of the works. Firemen and ambulance men from all over the district rushed to the spot and extricated several of the victims, but rescue work was hampered by fears of another explosion, and at one time firemen and ambulance men were called off owing to the danger of a huge tank of gas, which was standing near the premises, becoming ignited. The force of the explosion was such that pieces of molten metal were flung through the air for fully half a mile.

After the explosion thick clouds of dense yellow smoke overhung the premises, and from their nature it is presumed that benzole was one of the chief chemicals concerned. The actual number of workpeople employed in the works at the time of the explosion is not yet known, but the pay-roll shows that there were nearly 300 people working on the day and night shifts.

Early arrivals at the scene of the disaster included Colonel Brook, Chief Constable of the West Riding ; Mr. Vaughan, his deputy, and Superintendent Fairbairn. Dr. Infield, who was one of the first medical men to reach the spot, was playing lawn tennis when the news reached him. He left the court in flannels and set to work without changing.

TEMPORARY CAMPS

Within a half-mile radius of the works every house shows the serious effects of the explosion. Windows have been demolished and the sashes loosened in their frames, walls and ceilings cracked, and roofing slates loosened from the rafters. In one case the gable end of a row of houses was thrown down into the street. Two chapels in Duke-street, showing battered-in fronts, are among the first effects meeting the eye. Inside the houses furniture is displaced and there is general confusion, the inhabitants in many cases not having yet returned from the temporary concentration camps established by the police and rescue workers on the town football ground and another open space across the River Aire. People in streets near the works had thus to be removed from their homes because for some hours further explosions were feared.

A piece of metal weighing about 40lb. fell on the roof of one cottage. It went straight through the bed-room floor and fell in the kitchen, and was still too hot to be touched. Other missiles shot out buried themselves in the allotment. A range of buildings belonging to the gas works, but not in use, standing about 300 yards from the centre of the explosion, had daylight let through its roof along the whole length of the ridge. The force of the explosion seems to have been felt at places four to seven miles distant, but only in particular directions, as if intervening obstacles had checked it.

Four hours after the explosion the acrid fumes of picric acid still filled the air a quarter of a mile from the works, and a white mist hung over the premises. In some open ground 150 yards from the works I saw a twisted steel girder 14ft. long and weighing about three tons that had been flung out of the works and had demolished a brick cowshed. Inside the works, which occupy three or four acres on one bank of the River Aire, the scene was one of ruin. Not only had several buildings collapsed upon the ground, but great masses of brickwork had been riven apart or stripped entirely of their steel girder framework. Firemen were still standing by and jets of water were being poured on smouldering débris, but the search for the dead and injured had temporarily ceased, having been pursued as far as was thought safe.

The largest building in the works was the sulphuric acid plant. This showed few signs of damage, and a brick and concrete erection housing the benzole plant, with a water tank surmounting it, was also uninjured, but this is the danger point and it has to be carefully watched. If it goes up, the damage will be intensified, and there is no security for the adjacent gas works, which supply the town with gas. The nitric acid plant, a brick erection, where the explosion occurred, has been entirely wrecked. This stood on the centre of the works. Another and somewhat higher building described as the "D.M.P." plant was also practically wrecked.

In the hotel where I am writing, the landlord has just brought a piece of fused cast-iron which was flung into the garden here by the explosion. The house is at least a mile from the works.

LIST OF THE DEAD

Late to-night the following revised list of dead was officially issued :—

T. G. Phillips, Town Councillor, of Oakdene, Castleford.
Frank Hodgson, 37, of Wheldon-road, Castleford.
George Albert Lancaster Arthur, 32, of Ryebread-lane, Castleford.
Herbert Sutcliffe, of Parkdale, Airedale.
James E. Skitt, 20, of Temple-street, Castleford.
William F. Matthews, 50, of Barnes-road, Castleford.
Leopold Blakey, of Hillan, South Milford.
John Frederick Bancroft, 52, cooper, of The Bungalow, Lupset, Wakefield.
Albert Clayton, foreman of Fryston-road, Airedale.
Percy Waterhouse, 44, of Medley-street, Castleford.
Another man who was killed is believed to be Matthias Holgate, fitter, of Duke-street, Castleford.
Charles Cade, of Ryebread, Castleford, died in Leeds Infirmary to-night.

Morris was not employed at the works. He was walking along the side of the river Aire when the explosion hurled him into the river and he was drowned.

Norman Newton, who was injured, is the well-known cricketer. He was one of the colts tried by the Yorkshire County authorities at Headingley.

An emergency meeting of the Castleford Urban Council was held last night, when it was reported that at least 300 houses were uninhabitable and not likely to be inhabited for a considerable time. At least 500 people are without a roof, and every effort is being made to accommodate them. The police and military authorities have lent material to provide beds and equipment, and many of the homeless will be accommodated over the week-end in one of the schools. A distress fund has been opened by the urban council.

EMPIRE TRADE

THE BANKERS' STATEMENT

EFFECT ON PARTY POLICY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The principal subject of conversation among members of the House of Commons yesterday was the document embodying the opinions of leading bankers and others on the question of Empire Trade, which was published in the later editions of *The Times* yesterday morning.

It took the form of a resolution, which had been discussed at a meeting held at Hambros Bank on Wednesday, and presided over by Sir Eric Hambro.

It is understood that, while the resolution accurately expressed the sense of the meeting, it had not been finally and formally adopted, and that those present had intended to defer publication until another meeting had been held. The document made its way to the Press, through a misunderstanding, at a late hour on Thursday. Its importance is not, of course, invalidated by this mischance, nor does it become in any sense an inaccurate record of opinion at the meeting.

The resolution was as follows :—

It is resolved that urgent measures for the promotion of inter-Imperial trade are needed to secure and extend the market for British products both at home and through the export trade.

Bitter experience has taught Great Britain that the hopes expressed four years ago in a plea for the removal of the restrictions upon European trade have failed to be realized. The restrictions have been materially increased, and the sale of surplus foreign products in the British market has steadily grown.

While we retain the hope of an ultimate extension of the area of free trade throughout the world, we believe that the immediate step for securing and extending the market for British goods lies in reciprocal trade agreements between the nations constituting the British Empire.

As a condition of securing these agreements Great Britain must retain her open market for all Empire products, while being prepared to impose duties on all imports from all other countries.

It was officially announced that the following were present at the meeting, in addition to Sir Eric Hambro :—

Mr. WALTER WIGHAM (Bank of England).
SIR HERBERT LAWRENCE (Glyn's Bank).
SIR HARRY GOSCHEN (the National Provincial Bank).
Mr. R. H. TENNANT (the Westminster Bank).
SIR GEORGE MAY (the Prudential Assurance Company).
LORD ASHFIELD.
Mr. E. R. PEACOCK (Baring Brothers, Limited).
Mr. BEAUMONT PEASE (Lloyd's).
Mr. VIVIAN HUGH SMITH (the Morgan Grenfell Company).
LORD GLENCONNER.
SIR ALAN ANDERSON.
Mr. REGINALD MCKENNA.
SIR HAROLD SNAGGE, and
LORD BEARSTED.

A PREVIOUS MANIFESTO

In order that there should be no political atmosphere about the meeting it was agreed that the resolution should be forwarded to the leaders of all the three political parties, and this was duly provided for. There was general agreement in Parliamentary circles yesterday that the publication of the resolution, following so closely on the report on Empire economic policy by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, is bound to have important consequences. At least two of those who attended the meeting, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Beaumont Pease, were also signatories to the manifesto entitled "A plea for the removal of restrictions upon European trade," which was issued by a large number of European and American bankers and business men in October, 1926. On that occasion attention was drawn to the extent to which tariff barriers, special licences, and prohibitions since the War had been allowed to interfere with international trade and to prevent it from flowing in its natural channels. The signatories placed on record their conviction that the establishment of economic freedom was the best hope of restoring the commerce and the credit of the world. The new manifesto indicates that the hope of an ultimate extension of the area of free trade has not been abandoned, but that the immediate step for securing and extending the market for British goods lies in reciprocal trade agreements between the nations constituting the British Empire.

There was naturally considerable speculation as to the effect of the pronouncement on the future policy of the Conservative Party. The general feeling among Conservative members seemed to be that, taken in conjunction with the Trade Union Congress report, it gives Mr. Baldwin every right to reconsider the position should he desire to do so. For the moment the referendum remains an integral part of the Conservative policy, and Mr. Baldwin has pledged himself that the electors will not be asked to vote for any scheme of food taxes until they know exactly what is contained in the proposals and what this country is to get in return for them.

But since Mr. Thomas announced that the Government would go into the Conference unfettered, there is a growing feeling that some concrete scheme for giving preference to Empire products will emerge. If the Labour Party accept it there will clearly be no need of a Referendum. If they reject it, and the Conservative Party accept it as a part of their official policy, equally the need of a Referendum will disappear.

Conservative members, in conversation yesterday, were doubtful whether the country had yet been educated up to the point of accepting a policy of full-blooded protection, though it was recognized that opinions on the subject had been modified to a very marked degree in recent months.

LABOUR BEWILDERMENT

The Liberals were unwilling to discuss the new position yesterday, although Sir Herbert Samuel may have something to say on the subject when he speaks at Altrincham to-day. Labour members are frankly bewildered at the recent trend of events. A considerable section of them remain orthodox free traders with Mr. Snowden, but there are a growing number who are willing to examine the question impartially and who have begun to realize that the greatest hope for an expansion of our trade lies in the steady development of the markets within the British Empire. They are of opinion that the coming Imperial Conference may form a milestone in the development of the Labour Party's fiscal policy.

V German comment on page 13.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City columns :—

Attock Oil Company.
Dooars Tea Company.
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Company.
Illingworth, Morris and Company.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

THE SPEED LIMIT

FREE VOTE IN THE COMMONS

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

When the Road Traffic Bill, after its long progress through a Standing Committee, came before the House of Commons on the Report stage to-day further efforts were made to amend it in vital parts.

The Bill removes the speed limit for light private cars and motor-cycles and raises the existing limits for heavy vehicles, but imposes severe penalties for dangerous and careless driving. While some members made an effort to bring motor-vehicles of every kind within speed limits, others tried to have some of the penalties mitigated. MR. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, fortified by the recommendations of the Royal Commission, to the most important of which the Bill gives legislative effect, resisted both attempts, on the ground that the removal and the raising of speed limits must be accompanied by stringent regulations for public safety.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE

There was some debate on that part of the Bill which makes insurance by motorists against third-party risks obligatory. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY proposed that this provision, admittedly an experiment, should not operate for more than three years unless Parliament should re-enact it. Early reconsideration would be necessary if the experience of third-party insurance in this country should prove similar to that of other countries, where it had filled the Courts with contentious claims. The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT preferred the course of introducing an amending Bill should it be found necessary to remedy imperfections that might be discovered, and refused to accept a time-limit. He reminded the House of the undertaking given by the insurance companies that the Bill in itself would not cause increased premiums, although their future action must be determined by financial results. The time-limit proposal was not pressed.

With the knowledge that a free vote would be allowed, the House began what proved to be an animated debate on the removal of speed limits for private cars. DR. SALTER moved that there should be a limit of 35 miles an hour. Having recited recent statistics of fatal road accidents, he claimed that the lives of thousands of persons would depend on the decision of the House on his proposal. If his motion were rejected, or if no speed limit were imposed, the public would hold Parliament guilty of aiding and abetting murder.

MOBILE POLICE UNITS

MR. MORRISON recognized the seriousness of abolishing the speed limit for light cars, but argued that to fix a maximum of 35 miles an hour would mean that motorists would adopt it as the normal rate, regardless of conditions. The motorist must be made to realize, not by the compulsion of fixed speed limits but by education, that the law of the road required him to drive with consideration and care, and to have regard to the varying conditions on highways and streets. Those motorists who disregarded the new highway code and drove carelessly and recklessly would be exposed to penalties which, he hoped, magistrates would not hesitate to make severe. Redoubled efforts would be made to deal with the dangerous driver, and it was intended to equip and maintain, with assistance from the Road Fund, mobile police units, mounted on motor-cycles or cars, to detect such offenders.

After a debate which disclosed a sharp difference of opinion, the House endorsed the no-limit provision for private cars by 180 votes to 99. Further consideration of the Bill was adjourned.

FIGHT FOR COTTON MARKETS

FAR-REACHING PROPOSALS

The report of the Government Committee on the cotton industry was issued yesterday and is dealt with at length on page 9. Although the world consumption of cotton piece goods appears to have risen since before the War, the yardage of such goods exported from Great Britain is less than two-thirds of what it was in 1910-13. The most serious losses are in the export for coarse standard lines of piece goods. In addition, competition is becoming keener in all classes of piece goods. Lancashire has suffered mostly in the Far East. Outside India the most formidable competition is from Japan.

Far-reaching improvements are declared to be necessary in the industry—in the marketing system and in concerted action to reduce costs and increase efficiency. The Committee expresses confidence that the organized operatives and employers of Lancashire will embark forthwith upon serious considerations of measures essential to recovery.

If, however, this hope is disappointed (state the Committee), or if any section proves recalcitrant, we think it right to place on record our considered view that it would be the duty of his Majesty's Government themselves to consider inviting Parliament to confer upon them any necessary powers.

The report deals with specific methods of reducing costs and recovering lost export trade; and explains the advantages of amalgamations to secure larger units in the spinning and manufacturing sections. It is stated :—

We are assured that, for any rationalization scheme having for its object the reduction of production costs and improved marketing, the necessary finance will be forthcoming.

OBITUARY

We regret to announce that SIR GEORGE YOUNG, formerly Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales and a life-long public servant, died at his home at Cookham, Berks, yesterday, in his 93rd year.

We have also to announce the death, at the age of 56, of Mr. HERBERT JEANS, chief editor of Reuters since 1923.

Memoirs appear on page 19.

BAN ON GERMAN CHERRIES

Owing to the discovery by inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture of consignments of German cherries seriously infested with the larvae of the cherry fruit fly, an Order has been made (the Importation of Raw Cherries (Amendment No. 2) Order of 1930) prohibiting the importation into England and Wales after July 8 of any cherries grown in Germany.

WIMBLEDON

AMERICA'S DAY

To celebrate Independence Day American lawn tennis players had a great innings at the Championships at Wimbledon yesterday. The final of the Women's Singles was fought out between two Americans, and the American champion, Mrs. F. S. Moody, won for the fourth time in succession. Two American pairs, W. Allison-J. Van Ryn and G. M. Lott-J. H. Doeg, won their way into the final of the Doubles, beating French and British pairs, and the final of the Singles will be fought out between two Americans to-day. As Allison is playing in this match against W. T. Tilden, he will not be called upon to defend his share in the title for the Doubles till Monday, so that the tournament will be carried on into the third week—a remarkable thing considering that there has been no interruption of the play through bad weather.

The one consolation for the rest of the world lies in the Mixed Doubles Championship, and even there an American, Miss Ryan, will play. There has never before been such a marked superiority on the part of one country at Wimbledon. In the Women's Doubles there is much cause for regret that the two best British pairs, Mrs. M. Watson and Mrs. L. A. Godfree, Miss E. H. Harvey and Miss J. Fry, had to scratch on account of sickness. Still, the American teams, both men and women, have been the strongest that have ever come to this country, and they will return without the Wightman Cup, which their women lost to Britain, and they have still to play for the Davis Cup.

A full report will be found by our Special Correspondent on page 5.

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA

Henley Regatta was continued yesterday in beautiful weather, and as a result of the racing Leander will meet London in the final heat of the Grand Challenge Cup. Leander were given a hard race by University College, Oxford, and in the other semi-final heat there was a splendid race between London and Jesus College, Cambridge.

A full report will be found on page 5.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE

PROPERTY IN THE MARKET

Covent Garden Opera House is in the market. The lease expires in 1933, and there have been suggestions that the house might be pulled down for the enlargement of Covent Garden fruit and vegetable market.

Lord Wittenham, in a letter in *The Times* on Thursday, mentioned the possibility of an extension of the lease, on terms to be arranged. The property is of peculiar value, both for its original and time-honoured purpose and as a site adjacent to Covent Garden market.

The preliminaries to a formal announcement of the contemplated sale have not been settled, but may be expected during the coming week.

It is understood that the agents entrusted with the matter are Messrs. Goddard and Smith (King-street, St. James's).

WEEK-END WEATHER

HOT, WITH A TENDENCY TO THUNDER

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

A shallow trough of relatively low barometer connected with a large depression beyond Iceland was moving very slowly north-eastwards across Northern Ireland and Scotland yesterday. It was associated with thick fog in parts of North-east Scotland, and some rain in most other parts of Scotland and in Northern Ireland. Many thunderstorms, and showers of a thundery type, were reported from the North-west of England and Scotland, but yielded as a rule only moderate amounts of rain.

At 2 p.m. yesterday temperature was as high as 90deg. at Berlin, and at several other German towns. With depressions tending to spread north or north-east from Spain and France, there is a chance of easterly winds setting in over the south-east half of England, and bringing much hotter weather there ; in any case temperature will probably be rather high over England and the inland districts of Scotland.

SOUTHERN CROSS

FLIGHT ROUND THE WORLD ENDED

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Wing Commander Kingsford Smith was given a tumultuous welcome when he arrived at Oakland in the Southern Cross with an escort of aeroplanes on completing his flight round the world. It will be remembered that Wing Commander Kingsford Smith started on his flight across the Pacific from Oakland aerodrome.

Wing Commander Kingsford Smith addressed the crowd on the motor parade at Oakland airport, and the citizens of Oakland presented him with a magnificent silver service, embossed and bearing an inscription.—*Exchange.*

LAMBETH CONFERENCE

SERVICE IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL TO-DAY

The Lambeth Conference, which will begin at Lambeth Palace on Monday, was preceded by a Quiet Day at Fulham Palace yesterday on the invitation of the Bishop of London. A service will be held in Canterbury Cathedral to-day, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury will deliver an address of welcome to the assembled Archbishops and Bishops. The opening service of the Conference, consisting of a celebration of Holy Communion, will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral to-morrow morning at 10.30. The Archbishop of York will preach.

U.S. WIRELESS TELEPHONE PLANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 4

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has applied to the Radio Commission for permission to erect a short wave wireless telephone station in California in order that it may extend its transoceanic telephone service to Hawaii and the Far East. It is hoped that the service will reach Oahu (one of the Hawaiian Islands) by 1932. In time there will be a direct service from the United States to Australia, Japan, China, and other countries. Far Eastern connexions will be partly by land wires.

POLITICAL NOTES

COMPANY RESERVES

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND DEFICIT

The Committee stage of the Finance Bill is to be continued on Monday, but as a private measure, the Torquay and Paignton Traction Bill, has been put down for consideration at 7.30 it may not be possible to reach a new clause which has been handed in in the names of Conservative and Liberal members and which is causing the Government a considerable amount of anxiety. During the debate on the Second Reading of the Finance Bill Mr. Snowden attacked certain companies which, he alleged, had not during the "boom" period after the War put money aside to reserve in order to bring machinery and equipment up-to-date. Mr. Churchill, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, and Mr. Bracken, for the Conservatives, and Major Nathan, Mr. Birkett, and Dr. Burgin for the Liberals, have now put down a clause which provides that a company which proves that it has used a part of its reserves for the purchase of plant and machinery or for the acquisition of land and buildings shall be entitled to relief from income-tax in respect of that part of its reserves at the rate of 6d. in the pound. It is understood that the proposal would mean a loss to the revenue of about £5,000,000 a year, and the Government have issued a three-line whip to their supporters to be present to resist it. As the Liberals and Conservatives are supporting the amendment, a close division is expected.

There is some anxiety also in Government circles about the reception which the two wings of the Opposition will accord to the new Bill, which is to be introduced before the end of the Session, to extend the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The present Parliament has already raised the limit from £40,000,000 to £50,000,000, but the deficit of the Fund is now growing at the rate of about £500,000 a week, and it is expected that the present limit of borrowing will be reached by October. The only point for decision now is the extent to which the limit shall be increased, and it is understood that the Government contemplate asking Parliament to approve a further increase of £20,000,000 in order to obviate yet another Bill at the end of the year.

Mr. Shinwell, Parliamentary Secretary to the Mines Department, will visit Glasgow on Monday week to discuss the position of the mining industry with the Scottish coalowners. Before this meeting, however, the House of Commons will be asked, on Wednesday, to decide its attitude towards the amendments to the Coal Mines Bill on which the House of Lords have insisted up to the present. During the last week Mr. Graham and Lord Salisbury have discussed the question whether a friendly compromise can be effected, but the Government have made it clear that they will support the miners in resisting the spread-over proposal.

BELGIAN PENSIONS SCHEMES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JULY 4

During a night sitting the Chamber decided, by 136 votes to three, to increase by 50 per cent. the pensions of disabled soldiers, and by 25 per cent. the pensions of War widows. By a unanimous vote the Chamber passed a Bill relating to pensions for miners. By this law miners who work in the lowest parts of mines will receive a pension of 6,000 francs (£34 10s.) a year after the age of 55, provided that they have worked underground for 30 years. Other miners will not receive pensions until reaching the age of 60.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Strand	HANSEL & GRETEL / CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA	2.30 / 8

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duchess	THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS	8.30
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	THE JAPANESE PLAYERS	2.30 & 8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Lyric	LILAC TIME	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	KARSAVINA AND MARIE RAMBERT DANCERS	2.45 & 8.45
New	DÉSIRÉ	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince of Wales	BADGER'S GREEN	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.15
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
Vaudeville	RUTH DRAPER	2.45 & 8.45
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA — 3

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	JOURNEY'S END	2 to 11
Capitol	THE BRAT	12 to 11
Carlton	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
Empire	THE HIGH ROAD	12 to 12
Kensington	DISRAELI	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2 to 11
New Gallery	COURAGE	2 to 11
Plaza	LADIES LOVE BRUTES	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	ACROSS BOLIVIA	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Prince Edward	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30 & 8.30
Regal	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	DISRAELI	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	LOVE FINDS A WAY	12 to 11

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind variable, light or moderate ; fair periods, perhaps local rain; warm.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Some local rain or showers with thundery tendency, but fair periods ; rather warm. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Duke of York visited Weymouth yesterday to open a new bridge connecting Weymouth with Melcombe Regis. (p. 11)

The Lord Mayor opened the new surgical block at St. Bartholomew's Hospital yesterday. (p. 11)

A proposal to divide the Diocese of Down and Connor and Dromore into a Diocese of Connor and a Diocese of Down and Dromore is being considered by the Diocesan Council. (p. 19)

Sir Richard Lodge, speaking at the annual interim Anglo-American Historical Conference at the Institute of Historical Research yesterday, said that the reading public to-day would not make the effort to read serious books on history. (p. 11)

Class Lists were issued at Oxford yesterday by the Moderators in Honour Mathematical Moderations and by the Examiners in Animal Physiology in the Final Honour School of Natural Science. Further college awards were announced at Cambridge. (p. 9)

At the inquest on the body of Mr. Sydney Russell Cooke, a member of the London Stock Exchange, who was found shot in his chambers in the Temple, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." (p. 11)

The Committee appointed by the Minister of Health to consider the question of public cleansing in London have issued their report. They recommend that the disposal of house, trade, and street refuse should be centralized and placed under the control of one body. (p. 10)

The London Zoo has obtained a King Cobra, or Hamadryad, about 16ft. in length—the largest poisonous snake ever exhibited there. (p. 11)

The report of the Committee appointed by the Government to investigate the cotton industry, and to make recommendations for the improvement of its position in the markets of the world, was issued yesterday. (p. 9)

There was a dress rehearsal on Thursday night at Whale Island of the naval tattoo which is about to be held to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation in H.M.S. Excellent of the first school of naval gunnery. (p. 8)

The team of H.M.S. Vivid won the Methuen Cup at Bisley yesterday. (p. 9)

POLITICS

The House of Commons was occupied yesterday with consideration of the Road Traffic Bill as amended in the Standing Committee. (p. 7)

Our Parliamentary Correspondent states that the general feeling among Conservative members of Parliament yesterday seemed to be that the resolution of the bankers on Empire trade, taken in conjunction with the report on economic policy by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, gave Mr. Baldwin every right to reconsider the position if he desired to do so. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

At the preliminary session of the All-India Moslem Conference in Simla yesterday speakers attacked those sections of the Statutory Commission's Report dealing with Moslem representation in the Legislatures and reforms in the Frontier Province. A Subjects Committee was appointed to draft a report, which will come before a full session of the Conference to-day. (p. 14)

Ex-Justice Campbell, of Sydney, who inquired, as Royal Commissioner into the sale of the Mungana Mines to the Queensland Government, has issued his report. He finds that Mr. Theodore, Mr. McCormack, and others "were guilty of fraud and dishonesty." The Premier of Queensland states that legal opinion will be taken in regard to further action. (p. 14)

Our Berlin Correspondent states that the German Foreign Office is pessimistic regarding the negotiations with France for the restoration of the Saar. The negotiations are described as being almost at a standstill. (p. 13)

SPORT

The First July Meeting was concluded at Newmarket yesterday, when Lord Howard de Walden's filly Wedding Favour won the Ellesmere Stakes by a short head from Advancer, with Annaly third. (p. 4)

In the final round of the Women's Singles at the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon yesterday Mrs. Moody beat Miss Ryan in two straight sets. (p. 5)

The Australians beat Yorkshire at Bradford yesterday by 10 wickets, and Cambridge University beat the M.C.C. at Lord's by 10 wickets. (p. 6)

Leander Club beat University College, Oxford, in the semi-final of the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Royal Regatta yesterday, and will meet London Rowing Club, who beat Jesus College, Cambridge, in the final to-day. (p. 5)

The Amateur Athletic Championships were begun at Stamford Bridge yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—A South African Conversion Loan ; Higher Treasury Bill Rate ; the Estate Duty Clauses ; Single Premium Life Policies in the Finance Bill ; Edmundsons' Electricity Profits ; Depression in the Worsted Trade ; a Fur Trading Collapse. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street money was very plentiful. Discount rates hardened slightly on unfavourable Foreign Exchange movements, the three months rate being 2½-2 5-16 per cent. The Bank sold a further £119,000 of bar gold. The French exchange fell back to 123.67f. and the New York rate was also easier. A reaction occurred in the Argentine exchange after its recent advance. Spanish currency appreciated. (p. 20)

In the Stock Markets yesterday a further rise occurred in long-dated British Government securities. Imperial Chemical Industries were flat, but higher prices were quoted for Motor shares, Vickers, and Dunlop Rubber. Peruvian Corporation Preference were weak on a poor traffic return. (p. 20)

BANKERS ON EMPIRE TRADE

The pronouncement of a group of bankers on Empire trade, which was published in our later editions yesterday, can leave little doubt remaining about the movement of responsible opinion in this country. There is no disputing the eminence and authority of those who were present at the meeting. Among the institutions with which they are associated are the Bank of England, the five great joint-stock banks, and other houses in the City of international repute. Their statement is at once a representative and a decisive declaration against the policy of free imports. It comes from a quarter in which that policy has found its stoutest supporters in the past and from men whose reluctance to abandon it has been unconcealed even within quite recent years. It must be added to conclusions, similar in spirit and effect, reached by the Chambers of Commerce, by the Federation of British Industries, and by the Economic Committee of the Trades Union Congress. The inert resistance to a constructive economic vision, which has so far been successfully offered by fear or tradition or prejudice, can hardly hope to maintain itself against a grand alliance of finance and industry. Industry, speaking with the same voice through both its partners, was the first to give a warning. But latterly, from time to time, demands for a thorough reconsideration of our fiscal habit—current practice has become hardly more intelligent than a habit—have been heard from the side of finance. It is just a week since attention was drawn in these columns to the views which have come to be held by such a staunch free-trader as LORD DERBY and "by "countless others of the same tradition in the "City and elsewhere." How far the new realism has in fact extended has now been very rapidly and very convincingly revealed.

The "resolution" which has been circulated is not, perhaps, to be taken formally as such. By some misunderstanding it seems to have been published before the discussion had reached its last stage. But, whether or not all the names which were recorded yesterday are, strictly, those of "signatories," it is certain that the majority of those present were prepared to sign and very few, if any, prepared to dissent. The document is therefore authoritative. It is all the more weighty because it is spontaneous and explicit. It is rather the statement of a revolution in facts than a recantation of opinion. The old hope that our single-handed economic pacifism would ultimately be reciprocated abroad has vanished. "Bitter experience" records nothing but the increase of restrictions upon European trade and of privileged competition by foreign traders in the home market. A better way to the extension of the free trade area in the world, together with safer and wider markets for British products, has to be found. Both objects are to be gained by reciprocity within the Empire. As a condition of reciprocity Great Britain must retain her open market "while "being prepared to impose duties on all imports "from all other countries." No form of duty is therefore to be ruled out provided that it is necessary to a working Imperial agreement. Such is the quite definite lead which has been given to the nation by men whose right to speak in this sense, and to be heard, cannot and will not be questioned. The economic education of Great Britain has taken a long stride forward. Facts themselves have been pertinacious teachers of stubborn pupils. It is generally recognized by this time that the old controversy was transformed when it became British policy to give a bounty to foreign imports by charging competitive British goods with unprecedented tolls for social service, and since it became foreign practice to exalt to unparalleled heights the discouragement of British exports. Opportunity has been another and a kindlier preceptor. The Empire, having pushed to an extreme its natural right to grow outwards politically, has had room to contemplate its no less natural and necessary right of growing inwards economically. The Dominions can present a counter-case which fits into the bankers' reasoning. The importance of Empire trade is a lesson which, in one way and another, has been heard not without profit from leading politicians in every party. But its most powerful exponents are necessarily those who have everything to lose by fiscal error and no interest in political rewards. The motive which has prompted the bankers' meeting, no less than the earlier consultations of traders, manufacturers, and trade unionists, is clear of any unworthy suggestion. They have felt it their duty, just as they did in a previous manifesto four years ago, to lay the considered view of the City before the Government and Parliament—a duty which called, from many of them, for the exercise of considerable courage. It was not formal courtesy which destined the text of their agreement for "each of the party leaders."

It would be ingenuous to expect that its influence will be equal with every party, but its effect on the public mind generally must in any case be profound. However far its consequences may travel in the political field, those who share and are now powerfully upheld by the bankers' view have less excuse than ever for turning from their common enterprise to bicker by the way. One certain result, of course, is the burial of the already extinct referendum. Common consent will restore in its place a better pledge—a pledge to ask the electorate to give fiscal preference to Empire food and Empire raw materials when and so far as this preference proves essential to specific Empire agreements. The fulfilment of this pledge will still require all that can be done in the way of popular education, and the surest way of persuasion will not be to rush bewildered voters prematurely to the polls. The bankers' manifesto completes the succession of unanimous and enlightened judgments that have issued from the councils of those who manage, operate, and finance British industry. The last of them is also the last which could be accused of a parochial outlook. The City is better instructed than any city in the economic way of the world. It will be for others to secure the acceptance of these considered conclusions. And it is nearer certainty than ever that, properly presented without the hindrance of meaningless contention and contradiction among their advocates, they will be accepted in time. Whatever else comes of the great controversy ahead, it cannot touch the impartial quality of the bankers' findings. In the prevailing mood of weary vacillation, which is giving the nation all that is burdensome in protection with all that is insecure in free trade, their clear and spontaneous guidance is a national service of a high order.

The Cotton Report

The report (published this morning) of the Committee appointed by the PRIME MINISTER last August to inquire into the Cotton Industry is a document which deserves the serious consideration not only of the trade itself but also of industry in general. The Committee, which included two members of the Cabinet—MR. CLYNES (who succeeded the PRESIDENT of the BOARD of TRADE as chairman) and MR. ALEXANDER—as well as SIR ALAN ANDERSON and SIR WILLIAM MCLINTOCK, has made a very thorough investigation into the complicated conditions of the industry, and its recommendations, though necessarily brief, are none the less decisive. Although neither the diagnosis of Lancashire's troubles which it proposes will come as a surprise, the conclusions reached by the Committee are all the more impressive because they are unanimous. After a short survey of the causes of the post-War decline in Lancashire's export trade, especially in the Far East, the report records the following very serious opinion : "After making all allowances for the dis-"advantages which have their causes outside "the cotton industry . . . we are satisfied "from the evidence laid before us that the "British cotton industry has failed to adapt its "organization and methods to changed con-"ditions, and so has failed, and is failing, to "secure that cheapness of production and "efficiency in marketing which alone sells staple "goods in the East to-day." The chief causes to which this failure is attributed are the multiplicity of independent units in the spinning, manufacturing, and merchanting sections of the industry ; the lack of cooperation between the producing and distributing branches of the trade, which prevents mass production and bulk selling ; and the reluctance of both employers and workers to relinquish traditional methods of production which are no longer up to date.

The Committee does not disguise the fact, which has long been obvious to competent observers, that the whole industry stands in urgent need of drastic reconstruction as regards both its economic structure and its manufacturing technique. On the structural side the reorganization required to meet modern conditions is twofold—the consolidation of small units in the spinning and manufacturing sections into large combines, in order to take full advantage of the possibilities of technical improvement and the economies of mass production ; and the development of an appropriate system of marketing through the amalgamation of merchanting concerns, which, by linking distribution more closely to production, will enable the industry to regain the bulk trade in staple lines. On the technical side the report draws the attention of the industry to several possible improvements, such as the more extensive use of Indian cotton, the substitution of ring spindles for mules, the adoption of high-draft spinning, and the replacement of the present type of power loom by the more modern automatic looms, which are extensively used abroad. This raises the delicate question of double shifts, since the available evidence shows that automatic looms cannot be worked economically on a single shift. The two-shift system has hitherto found little favour in the eyes of the operatives, and the report, wisely perhaps, makes no direct recommendation for its adoption. But it is perfectly plain that the Committee does not regard it as impracticable. Indeed the section of the report which emphasizes the need for closer cooperation between employers and operatives hints clearly enough that many long-established agreements between employers and employed need revision, and cites as an example the lists of weaving piece-wage rates which have long been regarded by the employers as out of date.

Neither the criticisms of the present conduct of the cotton trade contained in the report, nor the suggestions made for its improvement, are likely to be resented or questioned by the more far-sighted leaders of the industry itself. They do little more than embody the conclusions already reached by the more thoughtful and courageous employers. In emphasizing the need for reform, the Committee has plainly stated its conviction that the practical work of reorganization must be left to the industry itself, and it has devoted considerable space in its report to a description of the work that has already been accomplished by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation and the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations, both of which are struggling valiantly in the difficult and sometimes thankless task of reconstruction. Without in any way understating the magnitude of the effort which is required, the Committee holds out a comforting hope of encouragement and assistance. While recognizing that under present conditions the financial resources needed for re-equipment could scarcely be obtained from the investing public, the report points out that, provided that the work of reorganization is undertaken by the industry itself in a comprehensive and thoroughgoing manner, the necessary finance can be provided through the agency of the recently formed Bankers' Industrial Development Company. At the same time the Committee make it perfectly plain that a much more vigorous and sustained effort is necessary, and in a somewhat cryptic paragraph even hint darkly at the possibility of compulsion if all other measures should fail. That is a warning which the industry can ill afford to neglect. But there is still time, even now, to choose the more excellent way.

France in Algeria

On this day a hundred years ago French troops captured the town of Algiers, which became the starting-point of the North African Empire now governed by France. The conquest of Algeria is indeed one of the classical examples of the small and almost accidental beginning that has led to wholly unexpected and immensely important achievement. It began with the famous episode of the fly-whisk. The Dey of Algiers was almost certainly mistaken in supposing that the French Consul-General, M. DEVAL, was personally responsible for delaying the payment of sums due to him by France ; but in any case to bring a visit of ceremony to a close by striking him in the face with a fly-whisk was an insult which the French Government obviously could not tolerate, and which made it at last overcome its reluctance to take strong measures against the Algerians. There had, indeed, long been reasons for contemplating a combined naval and military expedition to North Africa, the chief being the activities of the Barbary corsairs, who still at that period were a scourge to the commercial shipping of the Mediterranean. The Congress of Vienna had debated what could be done about them ; but the only action taken by Europe up to the time of the episode of the fly-whisk had been the bombardment of Algiers by an English admiral, who succeeded in rescuing some two thousand enslaved Europeans. Even after the incident all that France at first decided to do was to blockade Algiers. But this half-measure proved quite ineffective ; and when the crews of two French frigates that had been wrecked on the coast were massacred, and the French admiral who tried to parley with the truculent Dey was insulted, the French Government felt it had no option but to organize a military expedition and to destroy the nest from which the pirates were hatched.

Not until seventeen years later was the whole of Algeria conquered, final success being retarded by the continual vacillation in Paris between the rival policies of expansion and strictly limited occupation. More than one military governor was recalled because his plans were deemed to be too ambitious ; and the exploits of the celebrated ABD EL KADER, Emir of Oran, baffled the limited resources of his opponents in a succession of guerrilla campaigns. At last MARSHAL BUGEAUD won a decisive victory ; and to him belongs the credit of organizing the system of colonization to which France has adhered to the present day. Algeria is ruled not as a colony but as an integral part of France. It is divided into three Departments, which send Deputies to the Parliament in Paris ; it has of course its Governor-General, but it is dependent upon the French Ministry of the Interior. It supplies France with many admirable troops ; and in return it has been provided with roads and public buildings, with irrigation works, with modern towns, with railways and seaports. It has been the deliberate policy of France to introduce all the material benefits of civilization, and to ensure conditions of law and order in which they may be enjoyed ; but no encouragement is given to the growth of a regional political consciousness.

Of Beanfeasts and of Wayzgeese

These interesting little words add appreciably to the amusement of the treats which they denote. As the day of the annual outing draws near, dictionaries and encyclopaedias are consulted, erudition is displayed, derided, defended. Beanfeast—perhaps simply a feast of beans, but in that case so simple a feast as to make precious poor fare for a holiday. Perhaps, then, the eating of a bean-goose. That sounds more cheerful, although no one seems to know for certain what a bean-goose is. The sort of person who is bound to disagree on principle will begin to argue that a beanfeast is a feast at which, or for which, "benes," or alms, were begged ; and then comes the turn of the would-be linguist, who, with the rashness born of a little learning, asks why it should not be *buona festa* (Italian), or *buena fiesta* (that is Spanish), or even just *bonne fête* (which, of course, is French). And then for wayzgoose, one of the pleasantest of the many droll and racy words which the printers have made for themselves—unless, indeed, as some believe, they did not make up "wayzgoose" but merely pushed all the other crafts out and took it. Wase-goose—the sheaf goose that was fit to eat at harvest-time ? The "stubble-goose" of CHAUCER'S cook ? The goose-feast held at Waes in Brabant at Martinmas ? That seems very far-fetched ; and surely there is no need for our printers to go abroad for geese, even though the Dutch were in old days good friends to English printing. And so on to more guesses—and geese. Indeed there is an uncomfortable deal of goose about the etymology of these two words. They might almost have been made up for tailors. True, the geese were the eaten, not the eaters ; but folklore nowadays has an awkward way of mixing up the victim and the victor, and of showing that what a man eats that he hopes to become. Let us hasten to the safest of all the derivations—way-goose, having nothing to do with a way and nothing to do with a goose, but just ordered, as if by Humpty Dumpty, to mean what it is told to.

At this time of year all the parties concerned know very well what beanfeast means and what wayzgoose means. A beanfeast is the annual outing, or dinner, given by employers to their workpeople ; a wayzgoose is the annual festivity of a printing-house. Now too is the time of outings of all sorts—school treats, choir treats, club treats. Will the weather hold ? Will it change ? What is that depression over Iceland doing—filling up, as all hope to do at the beanfeast ? Remaining stationary, which is the one thing that nobody wants to at the beanfeast ? Things are made so easy (sometimes, indeed, so almost unbelievably luxurious and delightful) for the beanfeaster that he can have little conception how much his forerunners went through for the day's outing. They would rise at five o'clock. They would drive for hour after hour in the long, narrow brakes or the farmers' carts. They would reach the railway station in the early chill, and jolt for scores of miles in cushionless carriages. Twenty hours was none too long a treat for the heroes and heroines of those days ; and never would they have belittled the great occasion by calling it any such name as "beano." Yet they did not, in the end, surpass the men and women, the boys and girls, of the present day in the power of enjoyment, which has nothing to do with words, their derivations and their corruptions.

IMPROVISED WORK

SUBSIDIES FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES

AN EXPERIMENT PROVED WRONG

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is stated on authority that the debt on the Unemployment Insurance Fund now exceeds £40,000,000, and that some £545,000,000 have been spent on roads within the last 10 years. But it seems probable that fresh attempts will soon be made, by local authorities under Government pressure, to improvise work of some kind, and road work in particular, in the hope of benefiting the unemployed. Without attempting to propound here any solution of a most difficult problem, we would ask your readers to remember that the remedy cannot possibly lie in reproducing old mistakes, and that experience has now repeatedly condemned the policy of creating work for the purpose of dealing with unemployment as not only mistaken in principle but profoundly disappointing in results.

Before the War the Poor Law Commission in 1906-9 examined with care the history of such experiements for the previous 20 years. Its members and its investigators were unanimous in condemning them as unfortunate and unwise. The utmost that the Minority of the Commission thought allowable was that, in an ascertained cyclical depression, some public works should be antedated, provided that all labour for them was recruited in the open market, and that the persons employed on them were not employed *qua* unemployed. The Minority Report described vividly the formation of stagnant pools of semi-employed labour, which collected round town halls and borough surveyors' offices. Persistence in this method of relieving unemployment was found to lower the level of social life and industrial competence, wherever it was extensively practised. And no proof was ever forthcoming that these experiments converted into permanent wage-earners any substantial number of the unemployed.

Since the War similar experiments have been repeated on a larger scale, and their failure has been still more unmistakable. In the year ended December 31, 1929, schemes to cost over £20,000,000 were approved by the Unemployments Grants Committee, with no visible diminution in the total numbers of the unemployed. And in the years between 1920 and 1929 many more millions were spent on schemes (some revenue-producing and some not) which local authorities were induced to undertake, at times against their better judgment, by the subsidies offered by the State. Those subsidies have now become alarmingly large. Here, again, as in the past, the results proved very disappointing. When competent labourers were used, the unemployed were little affected. When casual work was provided for less competent labourers, the work was too often indifferently done. The Seventh Report of Lord St. David's Committee, analysing in 1928 a sum of £78,000,000 spent on loans since 1921, showed how lavishly money had been spent on roads, footpaths, sewerage schemes, docks, electricity schemes, tramways, parks, cemeteries, land development, and so forth, in those seven years. The objects were sometimes undoubtedly good. The schemes provided were often intelligent. Efforts were made to antedate, wherever possible, necessary work, and to render the jobs as like real business and as unlike relief-works as could be. But the fact remains that all this expenditure of effort and of money has had hardly any appreciable effect in solving our unemployment problem, while it has undoubtedly diminished our available resources and has substantially increased the burdens which taxpayers and ratepayers have to bear.

We are, &c.,

CHARLES E. MALLET, Millbrook House, Guildford.
FRANCIS MORRIS, 14, St. John's Wood-park, N.W.8.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the midst of the present touchiness, evident on both sides of the Atlantic, which is being fed by further inflammatory articles in the newspapers of both countries anent India's present trouble, and which is, moreover, sustained by the negative attitude of those to whom we would look for constructive thought, it is with relief and pleasure that the writer, being an Australian resident in America, heard a positive note struck by such a distinguished man as the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. This occurred during his Sunday sermon over the great radio network of the United States, with, on a conservative basis, an audience of 40,000,000 people.

The writer was so impressed by this refreshing statement that he wrote to Dr. Cadman asking for and receiving permission to forward the question and his reply to your paper, hoping that its publication will act as evidence of the spirit of understanding and good will often expressed by the serious thinkers in this country. The question was asked by one of the radio audience and I quote it verbatim, together with Dr. Cadman's reply :—

QUESTION.—"In your delightful address on 'Life's Loyalties,' you referred to Washington as having been, in a sense, a founder of the British Empire. This is no doubt true of those splendid free commonwealths of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Is it not, however, sadly untrue of enslaved India, comprising three-quarters of the British Empire, and described by that eminent Englishman, John Stuart Mill, as 'England's cattle farm'?"

ANSWER—BY DR. CADMAN.—"Well, India is a great problem, of course, from whatever viewpoint it is approached, and while it is by no means three-quarters of the British Empire so far as territory is concerned, its vast and heterogeneous population numbers hundreds of millions, including 120 or 130 different nationalities and tribes, and every form of religion from the highest theism to the lowest and most debauched idolatry known to man. If we had a problem like India upon our hands, as a great and powerful nation, what would the United States do with it ? And if you were to give to India to-day the instruments of freedom as we have them here, are you sure that, with her vast illiteracy and 90 per cent. of her people at the present level that they are at, they would be competent to use those instruments ?

"Take Mexico, with only 16,000,000, not like India with 300,000,000 and more, and does any statesman in America know what is best to do with Mexico ? If he does, let him stand up and say so. The history of India, especially since the day of British occupancy, has been one of progress, a growing sense of nationality, and Britain herself has fostered the feeling of independence which now threatens her ruin. She nursed an opinion which impelled the sword. It is sometimes a habit among certain kinds of Americans on every occasion possible to denigate and speak with disparagement of Great Britain. Give me leave to say that when the account is struck and well-balanced the British Empire is the greatest force for Christian civilization and political freedom in the world to-day, and what she cannot do for India cannot be done by any Power."

It seems to me that so remarkably tolerant and broad-minded a statement of opinion would be welcomed by thinking people, so that I sincerely hope that you will find room in your valuable paper to give it expression.

Yours sincerely,
E. J. T. INGRAM-MOORE.
29, Antlers-drive, Rose Lawn, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A., June 18.

LITTER AT LORD'S

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that public authorities and others are doing their best to prevent litter, it is rather surprising that the authorities at Lord's have taken no steps in this direction. Sellers of newspapers are allowed all over the ground except in the pavilion, with the result that at the end of any big match the seats, the stands, the mound, and the roped-off areas of the ground are a mass of papers, match-cards, paper bags, &c. If it is not found desirable to exclude the sellers of newspapers from the ground itself, surely arrangements might be made for providing large receptacles (and notices asking the public to make use of them) outside the actual area of play. To those many who love the Lord's ground it is most distressing to see the mess that is left after these big matches.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
July 3. M. H. C.

A RELIC OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

TIME AND THE SUDANESE

THE INCENSE TRADE

(From a Correspondent)

The word Sudan comes from an Arabic root meaning swarthy or black. The Sudanese were to the Arabs, at the time of a political ascendancy which spread to medieval Europe itself, the peoples of swarthy or dark appearance whose habitat lay nearest to Syria, North Africa and Europe. They were, however, separated from the Mediterranean and the Caucasian races and the main centres of Arab civilization by the great stretches of desert between the Persian Gulf and the shores of the Atlantic in the region of Cape Verde and Cape Blanco.

As a geographical term, therefore, the word Sudan, properly speaking, always implied or connoted all the regions subtending on the south or lying next the deserts which extend from Oman and Nejd through Abyssinia to Lake Chad and the Bight of Benin.

It is believed that 7000 or 6000 years B.C. the vast areas in Arabia and Africa now desert were productive and well-populated, and that from their inhabitants came a culture known as Capsian which had elements in common with the prehistoric European culture known as Tardenoisian. But about that period, so it is held, the retreat of the ice-cap covering Europe, together with other factors, caused the regions which are now the deserts of Arabia and Africa to become dry and sterile, so that the peoples of Capsian culture migrated either to the north or to the south.

FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH

Thus the dawn of history in the Sudan, as we know it now, is wrapt in obscurity, but with it is mingled the beginning of human commercial activity by land and sea not later than 3000 B.C. Apart from the precious metals, such as gold, which were first found in the Sudan, the most valued article of this earliest commerce—an article regarded as of divine nature—was incense or frankincense. It came from Southern Arabia and the neighbouring parts of Africa, and from remotest antiquity was held to be a panacea for all ills. So highly was it esteemed that the trade in aromatic spices and herbs was guarded by the producers with the utmost secrecy, and the secrecy of the trade was augmented by the exclusiveness of the religious ideas and rites attached to it. Control of the Arabian incense trade was one of the leading planks in the foreign policy of all the great empires of the ancient world, such as Babylonia, Assyria, and Egypt. It was probably due first to the jealousies surrounding this trade, to its sanctity and prestige, that Arabia remained, and has remained until now, almost a *terra incognita* to the rest of the world. Arabia has never welcomed strangers and even to-day is wrapt in a veil of mystery and fanaticism.

Until about A.D. 40 or 60 even Greece and Rome knew little or nothing of Southern Arabia, India, and the regions in which the incense trade was carried on by sea. Though the mythology of Greece and Rome is full of Sudanese folklore, its meaning was evidently but half understood, mostly culled second-hand and woven into narratives of picturesque absurdity. But, while Europe was extremely backward in gaining any adequate knowledge of the regions which formed the Sudan belt, the races and civilizations known as Semitic were not equally so. From a period almost as remote as the foundation of the first Babylonian Empire the peoples to the south of the deserts—the Sudanese—were gradually schooled by Semitic influences, and schooled to believe in the current religious conceptions which obtained among the Semites from age to age.

THE SPECTACLES OF ISLAM

The latest of the great Semitic waves of expansion to dominate the Sudan and the deserts north of it emanated from the Mohamedan religion which grew and spread about A.D. 622. The European world has consequently for many centuries viewed the Sudan and the deserts through the spectacles of Islam. It has, however, been characteristic of the spectacles of Islam—or at any rate of African Islam—that they have failed to disclose any great differences between Sudanese peoples, all of whom were classed as heathen. Thus it was assumed that any idea, custom, or word which could not be directly traced to Islam was indigenous to Africa and part of a cultural hotch-potch common to Sudanese non-Moslems.

Such a mental attitude—the attitude of Islam—has not been without its effect on European thought. It is still hardly realized that for several centuries after the time of Mohamed the prevalent religion of the Sudan and Sahara, as also of Southern Arabia, was Zoroastrian fire-worship and allied cults, which did not arise spontaneously in Africa but were brought there by the races that first developed the Arabian incense trade. These races must ultimately have owed the camel (their means of transporting the incense), the horse (which served them for movement in war and peace), and their religion as well, to the camel-owning and horse-owning nomads of Central Asia.

The Sudan zone is, as the Hebrew Psalmist wrote long ago, pre-eminently the zone of "mingled peoples," of miscegenation and absorption of lighter-skinned Northern races by the dominant and darker races more adapted physically to climate and environment. The process of absorption is rapid. In three or four generations the type of the light-skinned ancestor disappears. Fantastic as it may seem to the casual visitor, who goes by physical appearance, there is often no good reason to doubt the substantial truth of a Sudanese notable's statement that he is descended from a Syrian Ummayad or an Abbasid Caliph of Baghdad. The cultures and beliefs of the ancient world, transplanted into the Sudan (sometimes in a decadent form) by immigration and commerce, have to a very large extent gone unrecognized and unrecorded.

The traveller, seeing in a compound of some remote African village a pile of sand topped by two earthen platters on one of which is painted a rude cross, would not perhaps perceive that the sand is a "pyramid" or Brahmin "fire-altar," and the cross the equivalent of the small golden figure of Prajapati, the "world spirit," by means of which the pious Brahmin still wafts the soul of the devotee to heaven. Nor would it be suspected that the name of the petty market broker of the Hausas who battens on both seller and buyer, and thus makes his living by "facing both ways"—the market broker called Dan Baranda—is of similar origin to that of Zeus Labaradeus, the Greek deity of ancient Crete. Both names come from the sacred double-headed axe which by the Hausas is called Barandami. The Sudan, in fact, apart from its value as the nearest source to Europe of tropical raw materials, is the most comprehensive dictionary or encyclopaedia of the ancient world that was ever written or can be written, for it contains the living cultural residuum of very much that once was Babylon or Nineveh, Ophir, Tarshish or Punt, Egypt or Carthage.

For a large proportion of this great belt of land Great Britain is either directly or indirectly responsible. It is not to-day outside the range of practical development that the Sudan, by means of aerial or other transport working from Nigeria east through the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Aden and Muscat, may again become as

definite and specialized a field of commercial activity as it was about 2000 B.C. when the Kushite races of Elam first spread over the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to the Atlantic and carried on the earliest trade in frankincense and myrrh.

THE FUTURE

Between the north-western coast of Africa and the Persian Gulf there is even now no abrupt change in mode of life or culture, and practically no physical obstacle to migration and travel except the Red Sea. Such homogeneity obtains in no other area of similar extent in the world. It would seem, then, that newer forms of transport, independent of roads and making light of deserts or seas, are probably destined to revive those ancient Sudanese routes of commerce and culture which, long before the Christian era, spread the vestiges of progress among the more primitive prehistoric folk of Africa, and quite possibly to create or renew a sense of common interest and nationality neither African nor Asiatic but Sudanese.

One of the most ancient myths of the Sudan was that of the Phoenix or Benu bird of Egypt, a symbol of the daily rising and setting of the sun among the Ethiopians or Sudanese, who extended from the farthest east of the ancient world to its farthest west. So to-day the awakening of the Orient on the one side, and the commercial drive of the West on the other, are revivifying Sudanese commercial instincts which, though atrophied for centuries, may contribute not a little to the resources of the civilized world under future conditions of world production and rapid transport.

"RATIONALIZE THE EMPIRE"

MR. THOMAS'S HINT TO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, Secretary for the Dominions, speaking yesterday at a luncheon in connexion with the opening of the Colchester Civic and Empire Week, said the forthcoming Imperial Conference offered a unique opportunity for free and unfettered discussion of all aspects of the unemployment problem. He suggested as a subject "the rationalization of the Empire."

"The problem of unemployment is, and must, until it is settled, remain, the paramount political issue of our people," said Mr. Thomas, "not alone because of its tremendous cost, but because the British Empire has been built up by the spirit of independence and adventure characteristic of our race. Idleness, if it became permanent, would inevitably sap the independent spirit of our people." Fortunately the Imperial Conference would give a unique opportunity for a free and unfettered discussion of all aspects of this question.

"Everything that the United States possesses to-day in material wealth and resources is possessed within the ambit of the British Empire. Outside a limited amount of oil and a limited period for cotton, the improvement of which depends on the extent to which we like to encourage and develop it, there is nothing that is not possible within the British Empire. It is because of that knowledge that on behalf of the Government I announced that we intended to enter this Conference free and unfettered, free to consider every problem on its merits, unfettered by prejudice or bias, and prepared with a single-minded desire to try and find a solution of the problem."

Proposing the toast of "Trade of the Empire," Mr. THOMAS asked if it ought not to be possible in the great Imperial Conference that rationalization of the Empire should have consideration. He added: "It is because I know the difficulties, limitations, and dangers of rationalization that I say: Let us, regardless of our politics, face the fact that we have borne the burden and heat of the day. We are not down and out. We have survived our past difficulties, and in that spirit I approach my task."

A civic week is being held in Colchester in association with the exhibition. The whole town is decorated and an Empire Pageant will be performed during the week, which will end on Thursday with a carnival and street procession.

CHURCH AND EMPIRE

"THE TIMES" BOOK

The Times book on "Church and Empire," a reprint of the Special Number of June 25, will be published on Thursday next, July 10. Printed on crown quarto (10in. by 7¼in.), bound in maroon cloth with gilt lettering, and profusely illustrated, the volume will be a valuable and attractive memento in permanent form of a memorable year in the life of the Church—a year in which King George V. attended the Special Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral on the occasion of the reopening of the Dome and Choir, and in which momentous issues are to be discussed at the Lambeth Conference.

The message to all Christian people in which the Archbishop of Canterbury emphasizes the importance of these events will be reprinted as a preface to the book, which will be divided into four parts.

Part I. will contain a brief historical sketch of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a description of the work that has been done to consolidate and preserve the fabric; together with articles on preachers of St. Paul's, and the musical tradition of the Cathedral; and a historical account of St. Paul's organ.

In Part II. will be found a history of Lambeth Palace and of the Lambeth Conference, with portraits and biographies of the Conference leaders and an outline of this year's programme.

Part III. records the missionary activities of the Church of England, the Free Churches, the Church of Scotland, and the Roman Catholic Church in the Empire oversea.

Part IV. contains chapters on Westminster Abbey, the Cathedrals of England, St. George's, Windsor, Church art and the care of church fabrics, the Church in the town and in the country, parish church music, the church organ, and church bells and bell-ringing.

The book will consist of 128 pages, with over 60 illustrations, including five full-page plates on art paper. The price will be 2s. 6d. net.

Copies of the book may be obtained from the publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4 (postage 6d. inland, 8d. abroad), or by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents.

AUTHORITY OF BISHOPS

VIEW OF SIR E. HOSKYNS

The third session of the Anglo-Catholic Congress, held at the Albert Hall yesterday afternoon, was devoted to the subject of "The Church Catholic." Papers by the Rev. L. S. THORNTON, the Rev. F. HOOD, and the Rev. HUMPHRY BEEVOR were read. It was announced that donations given and promised during the congress now amounted to £10,000.

At the evening session the Rev. Sir EDWYN HOSKYNS, President of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in a paper on "The Apostolicity of the Church," said that we should entirely misunderstand the meaning of the Biblical word "church" if we regarded the Church as a society or as an organization, and not as the New People of God, who constituted the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy. Any authority the Bishops might possess sprang from their Apostolicity. They prevented the Church from sinking to the position of one of the mystery religions by bearing continuous witness in their teaching and actions, as well as by virtue of their office, to the historical origin of the Ecclesia and to the historical nature of the Gospel.

A man stole a sum of money from a Post Office in the Govan district of Glasgow last night after striking the woman in charge, Miss Ina Marshall, with a revolver and tying her to a chair.

INDEPENDENCE DAY DINNER

SIR J. SIMON ON BRITAIN AND AMERICA

Independence Day was celebrated by the American Society in London at a dinner held in the Savoy Hotel last night. The American Ambassador, General Dawes, was in the chair.

Proposing the toast "The Day we Celebrate," the AMERICAN AMBASSADOR said that the passing years brought them a better understanding of the greatness of their Republic and added respect and veneration for their American forebears. In framing and adopting the Constitution of the United States they not only placed a compass in their ship of state, but riveted its control so strongly to its running machinery that in the future, if ever they had at times inefficient captains and crews, they would not be able to turn it permanently from its determined course.

The character of the British people was more homogeneous than their own. The steadfastness in supporting their great traditions of protection of minority and individual rights, of law and order, and of liberty under law, which had been as well such a blessed heritage to the American people, had enabled them to maintain successfully a parliamentary form of government. But in the light of American history it was easy to understand that, with a country as vast in its distances as their own and as diversified in its climate and the character of its population, the parliamentary form of government alone would not have sufficed. Americans freely acknowledged to the British people their debt to the principles of liberty and justice which, originating here, were the common heritage of the English-speaking peoples. But Americans had demonstrated that there was more than one road along which this heritage could take its progressive course. We are thus justly proud that in the new world with a vast territory their American fathers blazed a trail of orderly government—unique in character, vigorous in purpose, and glorious in result—the Government of the United States. (Cheers.)

Dr. ROBERT MCELROY, Harmsworth Professor of American History at Oxford University, replied.

Mr. AMOS C. DEAN, Vice-Chairman of the American Society in London, proposed the toast of "Our Guests."

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Sir JOHN SIMON, M.P., in reply, said that there was no country in the world that gave an Englishman so warm a welcome as America. There never was a period in the history of Anglo-American relations when real feelings of friendship between the two nations had been more genuine and complete than they were at the present time. He appealed to the American colony in London, while not diminishing the greatness of their own land, to do justice to the spirit of the British people. Let them tell their fellow-countrymen that in Britain there was energy, resource, and a belief in the future, and that they still preserved the tradition and the confidence of the men from whose loins America sprang. Let them tell their countrymen that, though the Britisher might not be as good at advertising as some of the people of other nations, he was still able to contribute something to the happiness and the progress of the world. (Cheers.) He had still a great literature, a great political thought, an energy of outlook, and a desire, with America, to make the whole world kin.

Don't let them rest even on Independence night in idle boastfulness of the records of the past. Let them use that night together afresh to make a new pledge of mutual action to contribute to the progress, the peace, and the happiness of the world. (Cheers.)

Lord DERBY, who also responded, said he always thought that Independence Day really came at the right time. It would have been bound to come some time, and it would have had less lasting results if it had come later than when it did come. As years passed, he felt that friendship between America and England would continue to grow, and that each nation, while keeping its own individuality, would have common bonds and ideals and would work together for peace and good will throughout the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. RAY ATHERTON, Counsellor of the American Embassy, proposed the health of the Ambassador.

Those present included:—

The Portuguese Ambassador, the Argentine Ambassador, Lord and Lady Humby, Lord and Lady Astor, Lord and Lady Mersey, Lady Curzon of Kedleston, Mrs. Charles Gates Dawes, Lady Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dawes, Mrs. Ray Atherton, Governor and Mrs. Bartlett, Sir Harry and Lady Britain, Sir Bruce and Lady Bruce-Porter, Sir Shirley and Lady Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Cross, Sir Robert Hadfield, Mr. Clarence Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lee Washington, Mr. C. R. Attlee, Sir John Henry, Bishop and Miss Moreland, Mrs. Cleaver, Mr. J. Wilson Taylor, Lady Lister-Kaye, Sir Joseph Nunan, Mr. R. Noyes Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell Lee, Judge Virgil K. and Mrs. Kellogg, Lady Winifred Renshaw, General Thomas A. Rosado, Colonel Sir Courtauld Thomson, Colonel C. M. and Mrs. Wessen, and Mr. Rodney Prizer (hon. secretary).

DINNER TO DR. PRESTES

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESENT

The Prince of Wales honoured the Brazilian Ambassador with his presence at a dinner given last night at Claridge's in honour of Dr. Prestes, the President-Elect of Brazil. The guests included:—

The French, Turkish, Belgian, Japanese, and Polish Ambassadors, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Thomas Shaw, Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., Lord Salisbury, Lord Cromer, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Bessborough, Lord D'Abernon, Lord Revelstoke, Lord Lovat, Lord Herbert Scott, Lord Ampthill, the Speaker, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Sir Arthur Balfour, Sir Trevor Dawson, Sir C. E. Madden, Sir Arthur Peel, and Sir Malcolm Robertson.

Dr. Prestes was received by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House yesterday. He was accompanied by the Brazilian Ambassador and attended by Admiral Sir Henry Campbell, Mr. J. B. Monck, of the Foreign Office, and others of the special suite. With the Lord Mayor were Alderman Sir George Truscott, Alderman Sir Stephen Killik, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Neal, Major and Sheriff Bowater, and Mr. F. E. Newson-Smith. The President-Elect was much interested in the City's gold plate and works of art.

U.S. CONGRESS ADJOURNED

SPECIAL SESSION ON NAVAL TREATY

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Seventy-first Congress was adjourned late this evening until December.

During the evening President Hoover signed a Bill giving a monthly pension of from $12 to $40 (£2 10s. to £8) to veterans of the War who are suffering from disabilities incurred in civil life since the War. The Senate had previously given way in a demand for even higher rates in face of a warning from the White House that the veto would be exercised.

President Hoover also signed a Bill giving the Law Enforcement Commission a further $250,000 (£50,000) with which to continue its studies.

President Hoover has called a special session of the Senate for Monday next to consider the London Naval Treaty.

The President's proclamation runs:—

Whereas the public interests require that the Senate of the United States shall be convened for 12 o'clock on the seventh day of July next to receive such communications as may be made by the executive, and in particular to consider and determine whether the advice and consent of the Senate shall be given to the ratification of the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament, signed in London on April 22, 1930, and transmitted to the Senate on May 1, 1930: now, therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the seventh of July at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.—*Reuter.*

SOLICITOR SENTENCED

WILLIAM HUNTER HARDY, 66, a solicitor, who was stated to have acted for the National Vigilance Society, Gray's Inn-road, W.C., was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to 12 months' imprisonment on pleading "Guilty" to converting to his own use £100 entrusted to him by David Henry Dennis, as deposit for the purchase of a house. William Sansum, 50, an ex-sergeant of the Metropolitan Police, and secretary of the National Vigilance Society, charged with Hardy, was found *Not Guilty*, and was discharged. The jury expressed their opinion that Sansum's conduct was deserving of censure for negligence. It was stated by the police that Hardy started to practice as a solicitor at Newcastle 30 years ago. He was made bankrupt at Canterbury in 1902, and was still undischarged.

THE NORTH NORFOLK ELECTION

MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

Candidates { Mr. T. A. Cook (U.). Lady Noel-Buxton (Lab.).

Polling, Wednesday.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. N. Buxton (Lab.)	.. ..	14,554
Mr. T. A. Cook (U.)	.. ..	12,661
Mrs. C. F. Hoffman (L.)	.. ..	3,403
Labour majority	.. ..	1,883

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CROMER, JULY 4

The resolution adopted at the bankers' meeting in London relating to inter-Imperial trade is not expected to have much effect in the contest in North Norfolk. The result of the election depends very largely on the votes of workers on the land, and the general opinion is that they will not be influenced by the views of the bankers. But the resolution will be used on the Conservative side in support of the policy of Empire free trade.

I asked Lord Beaverbrook this afternoon for his view on the resolution. He said that he read the resolution to be a complete endorsement of the policy of Empire free trade, with all its implications. He added: "I am delighted that the bankers look the issue fairly and frankly in the face, and recognize that we must put duties on foreign foodstuffs if we are to have Empire free trade at all."

The resolution is certainly welcomed on the Conservative side. There was not quite the same interest shown in the subject in Labour circles, but Lady Noel-Buxton said that so far as the contest in that constituency was concerned the effect of the resolution will be absolutely negligible.

The Prime Minister has sent a letter to Lady Noel-Buxton, in which he pays a tribute to her husband's "splendid work for labour and agriculture." "What he has done for agricultural labourers," Mr. MacDonald adds, "will never be forgotten."

The letter continues:—"Our opponents are again offering their nostrums, some of which they can never get the country to accept, and others will either be ineffective in their results or will create opposition in the great centres of industrial population, and will therefore not be permanent. Without some measure of agreement such as this Government is trying to secure, agriculture can have no certainty. The Conservatives are again trimming their sails to try and catch the wind which they lost owing to their ineptness when they enjoyed nearly five years of undisputed authority. They have offered everything, from a subsidy of 20s. an acre at one time, to protection at another. Now, they claim as a virtue a promise that if again in office they will, in the interests of farmers, undo the commercial treaties which they themselves negotiated in our general trade interests; they propose to rural constituencies a form of food taxes which, they assure the towns, will not be put into operation without a referendum which may defeat them; they drag in the Empire without the consent of the Dominions into a scheme of trade which brings Empire produce into conflict with our own and places the burden of dearer and dearer food upon the scanty incomes of our working people. An expedient for running with the hare and hunting with the hounds is not one which should give confidence to the farming community.

"ORGANIZING THE HOME MARKET"

"The Government is aiming at organizing the home market and dealing with the competitive disorder which victimizes farmers at every turn. Again and again help has been given to agriculture, but, as the Labour Party has constantly pointed out, that help is lost and fails to benefit the industry itself owing to its present state of disorganization which exposes it to every kind of exaction imposed by middlemen and the undercutting of short-sighted farmers themselves.

"The Government has been engaged in a thorough examination of the agricultural position from the point of view of the labourers, as well as of the farmers. For five years our predecessors were engaged in the same task, and produced nothing. Our labours will not take nearly so long and will not be so abortive.

"Meanwhile, we have considerably extended the National Mark Scheme in order to assist the farmer in the marketing of his goods; we have provided more money for agricultural education and research, and have appointed additional inspectors to ensure that labourers really get the minimum wages prescribed for them in accordance with the Act we passed when we were in office in 1924. Our Housing Bill deals not only with the bad housing conditions so prevalent in our rural districts, but will enable new cottages to be built, and thus remove the menace of the tied labourer's house. This week, over 150,000 widows will begin to draw pensions, and a great number more will have obtained them by next January, as a result of the Act we passed last autumn."

RED DESERTER'S ESCAPE FROM RUSSIA

SHOT DOWN ON FRONTIER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, JULY 4

An officer of the Red Army, named Korsakoff, has crossed the frontier at Stolpce after what is described by him as a successful attempt to escape from Russia by aeroplane.

Korsakoff, according to his narrative, was serving in an aeronautical regiment at Voronezh, where it also happened that his father, an aged Orthodox priest, had been imprisoned by the Ogpu (Cheka) on a charge of counter-revolutionary activities. A few days ago, with the help of forged documents, he procured his father's release and at once flew off with him in one of the regimental aeroplanes towards the Polish frontier in the neighbourhood of Minsk, 500 miles as the crow flies from Voronezh. He lost his way more than once in the darkness, and he found that he had almost an empty petrol tank when he was near Minsk. He tried to get across the frontier 20 miles further on, but was fired upon and hit by Soviet frontier guards at Koydanoff, with the result that he crashed in a forest. The father was severely wounded and died in a woodman's hut soon afterwards. The son, who has wounds on head and hands, made his way across the frontier by night.

Two new methods of communication between the Ogpu (Cheka) and Communists in Poland have been discovered within the last week. In one case a very small boy who belonged to a band of homeless children was offered the task of carrying messages across the frontier as an alternative to punishment for some petty crime. He always posed as a cowherd when asked his business by the Polish guards, and for some time escaped detection. After his capture he asked leave to remain in Poland. In the other case a carrier pigeon which was caught by some peasants was found to be conveying instructions to Communist cells.

OUT-OF-WORK INSURANCE

PLEA FOR INCLUSION OF SHELTERED TRADES

The Conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions ended at Morecambe, yesterday. Mr. C. J. WRIGHT (Midland Counties Trade Federation) moved a resolution asking the Government to extend the obligations and benefits of the Unemployment Insurance Act to those categories and classes which now enjoyed exemption, so that risks might fall less heavily on unsheltered occupations. He said that Government officials, local government employees, domestic servants, railway and agricultural workers, teachers, and other professional workers were exempt. These persons were in sheltered occupations, which had practically no unemployment, but the real productive workers of the country had to bear the full cost of unemployment insurance. That was far from fair.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. GOSSIP (Furnishing Trades Association) moved a resolution instructing the Management Committee to endeavour to get the Fair Wages Clause altered, so as to make it compulsory for firms to employ only trade unionists, not only on public contracts but in their ordinary business.

The resolution was referred to the Management Committee.

KING'S CUP RACE TO-DAY

THE FLIGHT ROUND ENGLAND

EIGHTY-EIGHT ENTRANTS

The air race for the King's Cup will take place to-day. It will start at Hanworth Air Park early this morning, and the scratch machine should be on its way by 10.30. As 12 aeroplanes have withdrawn from the race there will be only 88 competitors. The course around England is about 750 miles long, and four halts are provided for. Unless the weather is bad the winner is expected to return to Hanworth at about 5 p.m.

The 12 non-starters include only one of the women pilots and few entrants well known to the public except Captain W. L. Hope. Most of the machines withdrawn leave other representatives of their types in the race, and their absence will not affect its character as a race. Of the non-starters five are Moths, four Blackbirds, two Comper Swifts, and one a Puss Moth. This reduction of the field has allowed a slight rearrangement of starting times to be made, which will shorten the period of the starts.

The first machine will leave at 7 a.m., and the course set is south-westwards over Hamble, then north-westwards to Bristol for the first halt, on past Castle Bromwich and Hooton Park to Manchester, and thence over Woodford and Sherburn-in-Elmet to Newcastle-on-Tyne. The homeward journey is first to Hull and thence by way of Leicester back to Hanworth. At the four control points competitors will make compulsory halts of 40 minutes each. The remainder are turning-points over which the machines must be registered. The two longest non-stop flights are from Bristol to Manchester (181 miles), and from Hull to Hanworth (180 miles).

ROYAL ENTRIES

The race will show a wide range of machines, from the lightest-engined Moth to the big freight-carrier, the Vickers Vellore, driven by two Bristol Jupiter engines. The latter machine gives its smallest competitor over three-and-a-half hours' start, and between these two there are 21 types of aircraft, mostly differently handicapped. Several pilots who have taken part in Schneider Trophy races are among the competitors, and six of the pilots are women. The Prince of Wales's entry will be flown by Squadron-Leader D. S. Don, and that of Prince George by Flight-Lieutenant E. H. Fielden. The Duchess of Bedford will travel as a passenger in the Puss Moth piloted by Captain Barnard, with whom she flew to the Cape and back, and the navigator of this machine will be Mr. Bert Hinkler.

Yesterday afternoon all the 88 machines were assembled at Hanworth for the formal inspection, which satisfies the Royal Aero Club that entries comply with the specifications given. By the evening, the aeroplanes, covering about 16 acres of the aerodrome, were pegged out and, with the exception of a few for which places were found in the hangars, they all remained out of doors all night. Identification numbers are painted on the rudders, and the aeroplanes will generally be flying low enough near the turning points for the numbers to be distinguished with the aid of field glasses.

Provision has been made for the accommodation of a large crowd at Hanworth and special transport facilities have been arranged. Feltham Station, served by the Southern Railway from Waterloo, Richmond, Kingston, and Wimbledon, is within walking distance of the air park. There are omnibus services from the Staines, Windsor, Hayes, Twickenham, and Richmond districts, and others to link up with the District Railway at Hounslow West. From 3 p.m. an air display will be given for the entertainment of visitors.

IRISH FREE STATE REVENUE

DECISION IN LORD IVEAGH'S CASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JULY 4

The Special Commissioners of Income-tax in the Irish Free State have delivered their reserved judgment in Dublin in the case of the Earl of Iveagh (deceased) v. the Revenue Commissioners, which was remitted to them some time ago for the purpose of determining as a pure question of fact the domicile of the late Earl.

The Special Comissioners, as the first court of appeal from the decision of the Revenue Commissioners, originally held that Lord Iveagh was domiciled in the Irish Free State up to and including the year 1926-27, but they seemed to be influenced by considerations of law. The representatives of the late earl then appealed to the High Court, and there secured a judgment in their favour, as the Court held that before his death Lord Iveagh had not been domiciled in the Free State. The Revenue Commissioners appealed once more to the Supreme Court, where the Judges held that domicile in this case was a pure question of fact to be determined by the Special Income Tax Commissioners on appeal, and that the High Court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The Special Commissioners now have decided that on the facts before them the late Lord Iveagh was domiciled in the Irish Free State, of which he also was a citizen, for the years of income-tax assessment covered by the appeals. This decision, being a finding of fact, is final for the purposes of income-tax and supertax, and there is no appeal from it.

The sums involved are considerable. The representatives of the late Lord Iveagh appealed against assessments of nearly £2,400,000 in respect of income-tax and more than £2,000,000 in respect of supertax. The Free State Revenue Commissioners now will be entitled to death duties on that portion of the late Lord Iveagh's estate which is situated in the Irish Free State and to income-tax and supertax from any income arising from the Irish Free State during those years in which he has been found to have been domiciled in this country.

THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

FIGHTING IGNORANCE AND CONCEALMENT

The annual meeting of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was held yesterday at the British Medical Association House, Tavistock-square. Sir ARTHUR STANLEY, chairman of the council, presided.

The annual report, which was adopted on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Sir ROBERT PHILIP, stated that the happy result of the special appeal for £100,000 had enabled the association to proceed generously on several lines of advance. There was no disease which was more frequently hidden than tuberculosis. To break down the atmosphere of ignorance and concealment was one of the chief objects of the association's propaganda work.

Dr. HARLEY WILLIAMS, the Medical Commissioner, said lectures to school children were necessary, and during the winter an effort would be made to go more into private schools.

The effect on local public health services of the change from percentage to block grants in the financial assistance given by the National Exchequer to local authorities was discussed later.

PRINCE TAKAMATSU

Prince Takamatsu yesterday received General E. J. Higgins, leader of the Salvation Army, who was accompanied by Commissioner Unsworth and Commissioner Blowers. General Higgins presented an address on behalf of the Salvation Army in Great Britain, and PRINCE TAKAMATSU, in reply, wished the organization every success. Prince and Princess Takamatsu paid a visit to Windsor Castle yesterday. They were received by the Master of the Household and were conducted over the State and private apartments. They also visited the gardens on the East Terrace.

MR. SHINWELL AND SCOTTISH COLLIERY OWNERS

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

Mr. E. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, has arranged to meet a small deputation of Scottish colliery owners next Monday week. The invitation to a meeting went from Mr. Shinwell, who desires an opportunity of discussing several matters with the Scottish owners. As Mr. Shinwell will be visiting his constituency that week-end the meeting will take place in Scotland.

ALDERSHOT SHOW

GUN TEAMS AT FULL GALLOP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, JULY 4

Jumping of an exceedingly high standard was seen to-day at the Aldershot Show, where, in the first pool of the two chief jumping competitions, the four prize-winners had a total with only half a fault. Three well-known horses, Gold, Beabeg, and Maid Marion, had clear rounds. Added interest was given to to-day's programme, which was watched by a large gathering, by the judging of two sections of the hound show. Already the attendances have exceeded all previous figures for the show, and the biggest attendance of the week is expected to-morrow, when the show ends with the judging for the King's Cup. Other attractions to-morrow are the children's ponies and the harriers and beagles.

The chief thrill of the afternoon was provided by the Royal Horse Artillery gun teams, which drove round the show ring at a full gallop. Captain Alexander's Stodgie II., which was the winner of the lightweight polo pony class, performed well, its turning being exceptionally smart. Over 50 novice hunters were seen in the ring for the preliminary judging and there was little between those that survived the elimination. The judges selected Captain Lumsden's bay gelding Frontier II. as the best of the weight-carriers, and Mr. Leese's bay mare Joanna as the best lightweight.

The chief awards to-day were as follows:—

Mounted unit transport, open to the Aldershot Command.—Entries consisted of two wagons, each drawn by a team of four light draught horses; competitors had to complete a 10 miles march (Nurse entries).—1, Royal Engineers, 1st Division; 2, Royal Engineers Mounted Depôt and 1st Field Squadron.

Handy hunter competition for infantry officers, second prod.—1, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Gough, Irish Guards, Robin Hood; 2, Major A. H. C. Swinton, 1st Scots Guards, Hussar; 3, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Brudenell-Bruce, Jill IV.; 4, Lieutenant V. D. G. Campbell, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Gay Boy IV.; r., Captain L. F. E. Wieler, 1st K.O.Y.L.I., Prince.

Officers' chargers, open to officers of British and Foreign Armies (18 entries).—1, Captain T. G. Watson, 8th Hussars; 2, Major J. A. T. Miller, 14th-20th Hussars, Cheetah; 3, Lieutenant R. H. L. Wheeler, R.H.A., Heritage.

Heavyweight polo ponies, open to the world (16 entries).—1, Lieutenant D. S. Schreiber, 11th Hussars, Sable; 2, Major L. W. D. Wathen, 8th Hussars, Agrippa; 3, Captain K. Alexander, 11th Hussars, Stodgie's Brother; r., Lieutenant A. T. Small, 11th Hussars, Pontaway.

Lightweight polo ponies, open to the world (21 entries).—1, Captain K. Alexander, 11th Hussars, Stodgie II.; 2, Lieutenant R. Stuart French, 11th Hussars, Sentiment; 3, Captain R. W. Verdet, 11th Hussars, Sphinx; r., Lieutenant J. B. Norton, 14th/20th Hussars, Flying Nun.

First jumping competition, open to the world (45 entries).—First pool. The following three competitors tied for first place with clear rounds:—Lieutenant F. R. W. How, 8th Hussars, Gold; Captain D. L. G. Carter-Smith, 1st King's Dragoon Guards, Beabeg, and Captain N. A. Cotwell-Rogers, R.E., Maid Marion. Captain E. B. de Foublanque, R.H.A., Spartan Pride, was fourth with half a fault.

R.H.A. gun teams, open to all R.H.A. batteries, six-horse teams (seven entries).—1, The Chestnut Troop; 2, D Battery; r., F Battery.

Novice weight-carrying hunters, open to the world, ridden astride (126 entries).—1, Captain H. Lumsden, Staff College, Camberley, Frontier II.; 2, Herbert Chalcroft, Alton, unnamed bay gelding; 3, Brigadier N. Scrigson-Brook, Heath End, Farnham, Miss Magee; r., Lieutenant N. Wilson, R.E., Nomination.

Novice light-weight hunters, open to the world, ridden astride (28 entries).—1, P. A. Leese, Cadogan-gardens, S.W., Joanna; 2, Major L. H. G. Dorling, R.A., Alan Adair; 3, Brigadier-General C. C. P. Lucas, Arborfield Cross, Reading, Nomination; r., Major W. Rawson-Mackenzie, Bracknell, Berks, Colleen.

THE HOUND SHOW

The foxhounds and draghounds were judged to-day, several of the packs seen at Peterborough being represented. The championship cup was awarded to the Worcestershire's Wanton, a dam entered in 1925. The Worcestershire also won the championship for dog foxhounds. The awards were as follows:—

Couples of unentered dog hounds.—1, the Hampshire, Banker and Badger; 2, the Portman, Wenlock and Henchman.

Couples of entered dog hounds.—1, the Worcestershire, Hannibal and Layman; 2, the Portman, Winner and Candidate.

Two couples of entered dog hounds.—1, the Portman, Weasel and Candidate, Cameron and Vaulter; 2, the Hampshire, Whipcord and Noble, Sniper and Sailor.

Best stallion hound.—1, the Worcestershire, Hannibal; 2, the Portman, Winner.

Challenge cup for the best dog foxhound.—The Worcestershire, Hannibal; reserve, The Portman, Winner.

DRAGHOUNDS

Couple of dog hounds.—1, Aldershot Command, Dancer and Vendor; 2, Staff College, Farmer and Vagabond; reserve, Royal Artillery, Woolwich, Teaser and Dreadnought.

Couple of bitch hounds.—1, R.A., Woolwich, Scandal and Dorothy; 2, Aldershot Command, Dancer and Restive.

FOXHOUNDS

Couples of unentered bitch hounds.—1, The South Dorset, Garland and Garlic; 2, The Surrey Union, Heedles and Hesper.

Couples of entered bitch hounds.—1, The Worcestershire, Wanton and Cozy; 2, The South Dorset, Wakeful and Wafer.

Two couples of entered bitch hounds.—1, The Portman, Crazy and Happy, Wakeful and Gauntlet; 2, The South Dorset, Wax and Wafer.

Best dam.—1, The Worcestershire, Wanton; 2, The South Dorset, Wakeful.

Challenge cup for best bitch foxhound.—The Worcestershire, Wanton; reserve, The Hampshire, Ringdove.

PRIZE WINNERS AT BRIGHTON

The Brighton Horse Show was continued in Preston Park, yesterday. Mr. H. L. Marsh, of Hill Farm, Rodmell, won the gold challenge cup for the best jumper in the competition open to Sussex residents only. Miss M. Burgess, of Bexhill was placed second. Mrs. B. Field, of Chichester, secured the challenge cup in the Ladies' hack class. Other results were:—Livery stable owners contest.—1, Victoria Riding School; 2, Rottingdean Hunting Stables; 3, Wilbury Stables. Children's jumping.—1, Miss Joan Goodall, Ditchling; 2, Miss P. Jones. Lightweight Hunter.—1, A. V. Courage; 2 W. Wrathall; 3, H. Field. Trade turn-out light vanners.—1, Palmeira Stores; 2, W. Thwaites.

SALE OF THE PRINCE'S SHORTHORNS

SOME FAMOUS SIRES

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The sale of the Stoke Climsland Shorthorns, the property of the Prince of Wales, which Messrs. John Thornton and Co. will conduct on Monday at Grove Farm, Lenton, Nottingham (his Royal Highness's Midland farm), will be an event of exceptional importance. The Royal herd in Cornwall was founded in 1913 with purchases from some of the best herds in the country, and it has been increased and improved with discretion throughout its existence. Valuable animals have been introduced at intervals, both males and females, but a notable feature of the herd has been the steady growth in numbers from within its own resources. It is a sign of health, fertility, and sound management when there is continuous development from within, and this evidence of prosperity has been marked in the case of the Stoke Climsland herd.

The herd in Cornwall is being dispersed to make way for Devons, a breed the Prince has supported for many years with definite success, and which is peculiarly appropriate in that part of the country, although the Shorthorn breed has flourished with remarkable success in Cornwall. But with a new Shorthorn herd on the historic farm at Lenton, his Royal Highness wisely determined that it was better to concentrate upon separate herds of the two great breeds—each in a sense in its own territory—than to have both varieties jostling each other on the home farm in Cornwall.

Breeders of Shorthorns will have a choice lot of well-bred cattle placed before them on Monday. The strains represented are among the best in the Herd Book, and the individual animals are worthy of their descent. Mention of a few of the sires used at Stoke Climsland will suffice to suggest the inherited merit of the stock. They are Nicholas of Cluny, Collynie Red Knight, Butterfly Knight, Christian King, King of the Fairies, Collynie Herald, Dykedale Eclipse, Culcairn Prince Charming, Climsland Golden Ray, and Kinellar Keystone. Several of the bulls named were bred in the herd, including Diamond Butterfly, Royal Show champion in 1926, and Christian King and Climsland Golden Ray, both first prize winners at the Royal Show. The herd has been represented at all the Royal Shows since 1916, and a first prize, in addition to others, has been won 10 times, a very notable record. The bulls to be sold on Monday include the handsome red two-year-old Kinellar Keystone, of select lineage, proportionate outline, and true Shorthorn character. A number of well-bred yearling heifers from the Lenton herd will be included in the sale, making the total 53 head.

On Thursday Limerick Corporation passed by 16 to 14 votes a resolution to resign owing to the high rates in the city, and asking the Minister of Local Government to appoint a Commissioner to administer civic affairs until legislation for the future government of the city on the lines of the Cork City Act is introduced. Notice of motion to rescind the decision was given.

THE WEATHER

FAIR PERIODS

Meteorological Office, July 4

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—There is a shallow depression over Scotland and an area of shallow low pressure extends from Spain across Southern France to Central Europe. Fair periods will occur generally, but there will be local rain or showers, perhaps with thunder in places.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Wind variable, light or moderate; fair periods; perhaps local rain; warm.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES.—Wind westerly or variable, light or moderate; fair periods; perhaps local rain or showers; rather warm.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind variable, light or moderate; fair periods; some local rain or showers, and perhaps thunder; rather warm inland.

IRELAND.—Wind westerly or variable, light or moderate; fair periods; perhaps local rain or showers; moderate temperature.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR BRITISH ISLES.—Some local rain or showers with thundery tendency but fair periods; rather warm.

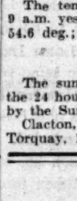
SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind variable, light or moderate; fair periods; probably local rain; local mist or fog; sea slight.

IRISH SEA.—Wind westerly or variable, light or moderate; fair periods; local rain or showers; sea slight, local mist early.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London—Paris—Brussels—Cologne—Amsterdam). — North-easterly or variable winds, 5-10 m.p.h. at the surface and 10-15 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Intermittent slight rain and much low cloud on the Continent and over the Channel; local thundery showers or local thunderstorms. Visibility 6-12 miles in South-East England, but decreasing on the Continent to 1-2 miles and less than 500 yards at times over high ground.



Sun rises, 4.51 a.m.; sets, 9.17 p.m.
Moon sets, 1.7 a.m.; rises, 4.23 p.m.
Full Moon, July 10
Lighting-up time, 10.17 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 10.16 a.m. and 10.28 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Sun rises, 4.52 a.m.; sets, 9.16 p.m.
Moon sets, 1.24 a.m.; rises, 5.43 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 10.16 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 11.20 a.m. and 11.42 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, JULY 4, 7 P.M.

A depression which was centred over Ireland moved north-north

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 4

The King, attended by Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge, arrived at the Palace this afternoon from Newmarket.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Joan Verney and the Hon. Gerald Chichester, visited the National Rose Society's Summer Show in the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea, this morning.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, and attended by the Dowager Countess of Minto and the Hon. Gerald Chichester, visited the Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End, Stratford, this afternoon.

The Prince of Wales visited Their Majesties.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JULY 4

The Prince of Wales received this morning Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Bedford and Colonel the Master of Sempill.

His Royal Highness, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, was present at a Dinner given at Claridge's Hotel by His Excellency the Brazilian Ambassador in honour of the President-elect of Brazil.

145, PICCADILLY, JULY 4

The Duke of York, attended by Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, visited Weymouth to-day, where he opened the new Town Bridge and carried out other engagements, subsequently returning to London.

The King and Queen celebrate the 37th anniversary of their marriage to-morrow.

The Duke of Gloucester will be the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth when he visits the Royal Agricultural Show in Manchester next week.

Princess Victoria celebrates the anniversary of her birthday to-morrow.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos expects to return to 18, Cadogan-square on Monday from St. Mary's, Wimbledon.

The Dowager Duchess of Montrose will return to 19, Lowndes-square to-day from Buchanan Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke expect to return to 26, Belgrave-square on Wednesday from Henham Hall, Suffolk.

Lady Evelyn Cobbold expects to return to London about the middle of the month from Norway.

Lady Cynthia Slessor will leave 48, Sussex-gardens to-day for a brief visit to Osterley Park.

Lord Howard of Glossop and Baroness Beaumont left 42, Pont-street yesterday for Cawston Manor, Norwich, where they will spend a few days with the Hon. John Stourton.

Lady Ventry returned to 26, Evelyn-gardens yesterday from Devonshire.

The Hon. Lady Grigg has arrived in England in the Modasa from Kenya.

Mrs. Glasgow much regrets that she has had to cancel her dance of July 16 owing to mourning.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sartoris have arrived at Howards' House, Cardington, near Bedford, and in future this will be their only address.

Lady Louis Mountbatten would be extremely grateful if anybody holding tickets for the *Midnight Revue* on July 10 and unable to use them would kindly return them to Brook House, Park-lane, as there is a long waiting list for any possible seats in the house. Standing room tickets, $1 Dress Circle, 5s. 6d. Upper Circle, for the *Midnight Revue* on July 10 at the London Pavilion can be obtained from Lady Louis Mountbatten, Brook House, Park-lane.

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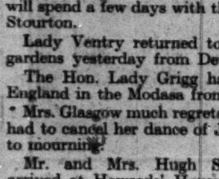

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

COUNT JOSEPH POTOCKI AND PRINCESS CHRISTINE RADZIWILL

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place in September in Poland, of Count Joseph Potocki, Counsellor of the Polish Embassy in London, and Princess Christine Radziwill, daughter of Prince and Princess Janusz Radziwill, of Olyka and Nieborow in Poland.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER D. GILMOUR, R.N., AND MISS BEAMISH

The marriage between Lieutenant-Commander David Gilmour, Royal Navy, and Miss Noreen Mary Beamish will take place at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, on Wednesday, July 9, at 2.30 p.m.

CAPTAIN A. PETRO AND MISS M. MASSEY COTTRILL

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Anthony, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Petro, and Martha, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nivin Cottrill.

SQUADRON-LEADER J. K. SUMMERS AND MISS PEACOCK

The engagement is announced between Squadron-Leader J. Kenneth Summers, M.C., R.A.F., son of the late J. A. Summers of I.M. Customs, Canton, China, and of Mrs. Summers, 74, Stanhope-avenue, Finchley, N.3, and Audrey, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, 11, Cambridge-road, Ely.

DR. T. C. JAMESON EVANS AND MISS M. E. YARDLEY

The engagement is announced between Thomas Charles Jameson Evans, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Jameson Evans, of St. Clears, Edgbaston, and Mary Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Frank Yardley and of Mrs. Yardley, of Prospect House, Solihull, Warwickshire.

MR. J. E. MARLING ROBERTS AND MISS J. WHEELOCK

The engagement is announced between John Edmund Marling Roberts, elder son of the late Rev. E. Marling Roberts and Mrs. Marling Roberts, of 9, Drayton-gardens, S.W.10, and Jean, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wheelock, of Gaines, Whitbourne, Herefordshire.

MR. E. G. ELLIOTT AND MISS K. BERRY

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Ernest George Elliott, of Pond House, Duston, Northampton, and Kathleen Bessy, 9, Mandeville-place, W., daughter of the late David Berry, of Mallow, Co. Cork.

MR. GRANT FERRIS AND MISS BRENNAN DE VINE

The marriage arranged between Mr. R. Grant Ferris, of The Manor, Kings Norton, and Flossie, only daughter of Major Brennan De Vine, M.C., Chevalier (Français), and Mrs. Brennan De Vine, of Oldcourt, Northfield, Worcs, will take place at the Oratory, Edgbaston, on Wednesday, July 30.

MR. J. W. HARRIS AND MISS A. P. RICHARDSON

The engagement is announced between John Wilfrid Harris, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Harris, of Hollyfence, Watford, and Anne Page Richardson, daughter of the late Major R. M. Richardson, 14th King's Hussars, and of Mrs. Richardson, of Amwell Bury, Hertfordshire.

MR. V. REINGANUM AND MISS O. LAURIE

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place early in August, of Mr. Victor Reinganum and Olive, third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Laurie, of Jarbruck, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.

MR. E. V. IVE AND MISS PARKINSON

The marriage arranged between Ernest V. Ive, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ive, of Hillside, Henley-on-Thames, and Kathleen Mary, elder daughter of the late Dr. Parkinson and Mrs. Parkinson, of Portland Cottage, Henley-on-Thames, will take place in September.

MR. S. A. LARRETT AND MISS E. M. HOYLE

The marriage arranged between Mr. S. A. Larrett and Miss E. M. Hoyle will take place at Dar-es-Salaam on October 6.

FUNERAL

DR. J. METCALFE

The cremation of Dr. James Metcalfe, 123, Harley-street, one of the pioneers of X-ray work, took place at Golders Green yesterday (Friday), July 4, only members of the family being present.

MANCETTER CHURCH

MILLENARY CELEBRATIONS

The thousandth anniversary of the Church of St. Peter, Mancetter, is being celebrated this week. On Thursday night there was a special service of thanksgiving, with the Bishop of Coventry as preacher. An appeal for £500 for renovation which has been issued states:—"Mancetter, the Manduessedum of Roman days, is one of the oldest villages in Warwickshire, and probably one of the smallest. On a slight eminence, above the site of the Roman camp, stands the parish church on the spot where a Saxon church was built in A.D. 930. The lower part of the chancel walls is thought to be part of the old Norman church. The West window is a good specimen of Early English. The dignified chancel, with its beautiful piscina, is of the fourteenth century and the massive tower is of the same date. The fourth of five bells is one of the oldest in England, and its date is 1350. The glorious East window is full of interest. Much of its glass is 400 years old, and its colouring adds considerably to the beauty of the chancel. There are five chained books in the church and memorials to the two Mancetter martyrs, Robert Glover, owner of Mancetter Manor, and Joyce Lewis, who were burnt in the reign of Queen Mary. . . .

"This ancient village church sadly needs renovation; dry rot is spreading in the nave, the walls are dingy and discoloured, the massive timbers of the roof require treatment, and necessary repairs ought to be undertaken. This will probably cost £500, and has the approval of the Chancellor's Advisory Committee. . . . Contributions should be sent to the hon. secretary, Miss Garner, Mancetter C.E. School, Atherstone, Warwickshire."

THE COMING COURT

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Court on Thursday, July 10, will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed, in writing, to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

The Earl and Countess of Elgin will return to 115, Eaton-square on Monday from Scotland. They will remain in London for a few days and will then leave for Scotland.

Lady Rosemary Baring has sailed in the Duchess of Atholl for Canada to join the camp of the Canadian Alpine Club in the Rocky Mountains. She expects to return to England early in October.

The Dowager Lady Jardine expects to return to London about the end of the month from abroad.

Major-General Sir Ivor Philipps returned to 1, Lygon-place yesterday from New York.

Sir James and Lady Connolly have returned to London from the Continent.

Mme. Skokowska, wife of the Counsellor to the Polish Embassy, gave birth to a son on Saturday, June 28.

Mme. da Gama has arrived at the Ritz Hotel from America.

M. de Wachenfelt has returned to London from Sweden.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, President of the Caldecott Community, has consented to be present at the evening performance of the Bible play, *Son of Jocheberd*, to be given by the children of the Caldecott Community at the Rudolf Steiner Hall, on Thursday, July 17, at 3 and 8.30 p.m. The vice-president, the Earl of Lytton, will introduce the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, who will speak of the work of the Caldecott Community in the evening. Commander Stephen King-Hall will speak at the afternoon performance.

Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor are lending Hever Castle, Kent, on Thursday, July 10, for a grand *fête* in aid of the building fund of the Edenbridge and District War Memorial Hospital. The band of the Honourable Artillery Company (by permission of the Colonel Commandant, the Earl of Denbigh) will play during the afternoon. The *fête* will be open from 2 until 7.30 p.m.

RECEPTIONS

MRS. R. I. TASKER

The Chairman of the London County Council and Mrs. R. I. Tasker held a reception at the County Hall last night. The London County Council Staff Philharmonic Society orchestra played while the guests were being received, and a concert was given by the society later in the evening.

Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the German Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Ferid Bey, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Urtburu, the Polish Ambassador, the Prime Minister and Mlle MacDonald, the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Hon. Mrs. Algernon FitzRoy.

The Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain of the Household and Mrs. Hayes, the Minister of Health and Mrs. Greenwood, the First Commissioner of Works, the Minister of Transport and Mrs. Morrison, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Mrs. Clynes, the Solicitor-General and Lady Melville, the Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health, the Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Education, and Mrs. Morgan Jones, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Gregory, the Acting High Commissioner of Canada and Mrs. Pacaud, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Lady Newton.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Alderman Sir William and Lady Baddeley, Alderman Sir Charles and Lady Batho, Alderman Sir Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Bowater, Alderman Sir Alfred and Lady Bower, Alderman and Mrs. Collett, Mr. Under-Sheriff Deighton, Alderman Sir Harold and Lady Downer, Alderman Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Sir Frederick and Lady Green, Alderman and Mrs. Greenaway, Alderman and Miss Howell, Alderman and Mrs. Jacobs, Alderman Sir Stephen Killik, Mrs. Greenland, Sir Henry and Lady McAuliffe, Lord Marshall, Alderman and Sheriff Neal and Mrs. Neal, Mr. Frank and Miss Enid Nemon-Smith, Alderman Sir Louis and Lady Newton, Alderman Sandle, Sir Percy and Lady Shepherd, Alderman Sir Percy and Lady Vincent, Lord and Lady Wakefield, the Chairman of the Essex County Council and Mrs. H. E. Brooke, the Chairman of the Kent County Council, the Mayor of Chelsea, the Mayors and Mayoresses of Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Holborn, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Paddington, Poplar, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Southwark, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth, Westminster, and Woolwich.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Sir Francis Anderson, Sir Robert and Lady Armstrong-Jones, Lord and Lady Ashfield, Mr. Alfred Baker (Deputy Chairman of the Council) and Mrs. Baker, Major Sir Richard Barnett, Lord and Lady Bayford, Earl and Countess Beauchamp, Sir Arthur and Lady Shirley Benn, Sir John and Lady Bland-Sutton, Sir Reginald and Lady Blair, Sir Reginald and Lady Blomfield, Sir Edgar and Lady Bonham-Carter, Sir Vice-Admiral and Lady Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Brocklebank, Miss Muriel Lee, Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil J. Brymer, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brittain, Sir William and Lady Bull, Lady Burnett, Sir Alfred and Lady Butt, Mr. J. Walter Carr, Sir Burton and Lady Chadwick, the Hon. Evan Charteris, Sir George and Lady Clausen, Sir Cyril Cobb, Sir William Collins, Sir Edwin and Lady Cooper, Brigadier-General and Mrs. R. J. Cooper, Sir Evan and Lady Cotton, Sir William and Lady Davison, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, Sir Robert Dibdin, and Miss Adela Dibdin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid Dick, Viscount Doneraile, Lord and Lady Doverdale, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Dreyer, the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, Mr. Melton Fisher, Sir Gregory Foster and Dr. Helen Gregory Foster, Captain and Mrs. Ian Fraser, Sir George and Lady Fuller, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Gibbons, Sir John Gilbert and Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Giles, Sir Henry and Lady Gooch, Major A. C. E. Goff (Vice-Chairman of the Council) and Lady Cecilie Goff, Sir Francis and Lady Goodenough, Sir Walter and Lady Greaves-Lord, Sir Eugen Gossery, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Greiffenhagen, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Grierson.

Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Hall, Judge G. T. Hargreaves, Sir Henry and Lady Harris, Lord and Lady Hemphill, Judge and Miss Higgins, Judge S. A. Hill Kelly, Sir Arthur Hirtzel and Miss Hirtzel, Sir Edward and Lady Holland, Sir Herbert and Lady Hughes-Stanton, Sir Cyril and Lady Hurcomb, Sir George Hume, Lord and Lady Jessel, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Sir George Lane and Miss Lane, Sir William and Lady Lane-Mitchell, Sir Thomas and Lady Latham, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Lender, Lord Leigh, Sir John and Lady Leigh-Colonel Sir Cecil and Lady Levita, Sir William Llewellyn, Sir Lynden and Lady Macassey, Sir Murdoch Macdonald, Lord and Lady Macmillan, Sir Cecil A. G. Manning, Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest B. Martin, Brigadier-General Sir Henry Maybury, Mr. and Mrs. Gayford D. Minn, Lord and Lady Monk Bretton, Judge and Mrs. A. T. Moore, Sir Francis and Lady Morris, Lord and Lady Moynihan, Sir Basil Mott, Miss Hope Dobell, Sir Herbert Nield, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Page, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Pearse, Sir George and Lady Penny, Sir William and Lady Perrins, Lord and Mrs. Peter Pirie, Sir Philip Pilditch, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Assheton Pownall, Sir Lulham and Lady Pound, Sir William and Lady Prescott, Major Sir John and Lady Prestige, Sir Harry and Lady Pritchett, Sir William and Lady Ray, Sir Richard and Lady Redmayne, Lord and Lady Riddell, Sir Arthur and Lady Roberts, Sir Arthur and Lady Robinson, Judge and Mrs. H. J. Rowlands, Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel and Lady Royds, Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Russell, Colonel Sir Stuart and Lady Sankey, Lord and Lady Herbert Scott, Sir Leslie Scott, Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, Sir Percy Simmons, Sir John and Lady Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Howard R. Simpson, Judge and Mrs. T. Mordaunt Snagge, Sir Wilfrid Sugden, Captain and Mrs. G. S. C. Swinton, Mr. Algernon Talmage and Miss Leppard, Mr. Robert Hugh Tennant, Sir Frederick and Lady Thomson, Julia Marchioness of Tweeddale and Colonel Stewart-Moddie, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Sir Robert Wallace and Miss Wallace, Sir Oscar Warburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alfred Welby, Major and Mrs. E. V. Welby, and Sir Howell Williams.

THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT

The officers of The Devonshire Regiment held an at home at Exeter on Thursday in connexion with the regimental cricket week. Among the guests were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. J. Acland Troyte, Lady Acworth, Fleet Surgeon and Mrs. Acheson, Prebendary and Mrs. F. F. Buckingham, Major-General Sir Edmund and Lady Barnes, Sir Raymond and Lady Beck, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Birch, Colonel the Hon. Reginald and Lady Amy Bertie, Colonel and Mrs. F. H. Balfour, Brigadier S. S. Butler, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Basly-White, Colonel and Mrs. Craven Hoyle, Lord and Lady Coleridge, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Curry, the Rev. Sir Dutton and Lady Dirt, the Rev. the Hon. Frederick and Mrs. Courtenay, Sir Charles and Lady Cave, Lady Caroline Courtenay, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Crofton-Atkins.

The Rev. the Earl of Devon, Colonel and Mrs. Downing, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Dowell, Lady Davy, Colonel G. J. Ellicombe and Miss Ellicombe, the Dean of Exeter and Mrs. H. R. Gamble, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Marwood-Elton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Eden, Colonel and Mrs. Spencer Follett, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Sir William and Lady Ferguson-Davie, Sir Frederick and Lady Fowke, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Gaskell, Colonel W. M. Goodwyn, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Granville, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Goodwyn, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. F. Green, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hassall, Colonel Hext, General Sir Richard and Lady Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hynes, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Steele-Hutchinson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hibberd, Brigadier-General D. D. Ingles and Miss Ingles, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Imbert-Terry, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ilbert, Colonel and Mrs. Incledon-Webber, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. B. C. James, Major-General Sir George Jeffreys and Viscountess Cantelupe, Sir Harry and Lady Lamb, Mrs. Lock, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Martin, Canon and Mrs. McLaren, Colonel and Mrs. Mawhinney, Colonel R. J. Milne, Sir Robert Newman, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ormiston, Sir James and Lady Owen, Colonel and Mrs. Parr, Major-General Sir Reginald and Lady Pinney, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Pearce, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Platt, Colonel and Mrs. W. C. Richards, Lady Radford, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Saumarez, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Spratt, the Dowager Viscountess Sidmouth, Colonel and Mrs. Savile, Colonel and Mrs. Smythe Osbourne, Colonel C. P. Tremlett, Colonel the Hon. John and Mrs. Trefusis, Colonel G. Lestock Thornton, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Woollcombe, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Wetherell, Lieutenant-General Sir Harold and Lady Walker, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Young, Colonel and Mrs. H. Street, Colonel Stamp, Colonel Wellesley, Colonel Viscount Ebrington, and Commander and Mrs. Woolley.

DANCES

MRS. TAYLOR AND MRS. PATRICK VILLIERS-STUART

Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Patrick Villiers-Stuart gave a dance last night for Miss Katharine Taylor and Miss Patricia Villiers-Stuart at 52, Pont-street. The ballroom was decorated with flowers in pastel shades, and the Clifford Essex band played. Dinner parties were given by Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Patrick Villiers-Stuart, and other dinner hostesses included:—

Lady Margaret MacRae, the Hon. Mrs. Archibald Maule Ramsay, Mrs. Leyland, the Dowager Countess of Leicester, Lady Hastings, Lady Eleanor Keane, Lady Dayleigh, the Hon. Mrs. Max de Weyer, the Hon. Mrs. Sandars, the Hon. Mrs. Hermon-Hodge, Lady Perrott, Lady Wyldebore Smith, Mrs. de Worms, Mrs. Alston, Mrs. Nigel Campbell, Mrs. Bower Ismay, and Mrs. Percy Lowe.

Among those who accepted invitations for the dance were:—

The Marchioness of Bute and Lady Mary Crichton-Stuart, the Countess of Cromartie and Lady Isobel Blunt-Mackenzie, the Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke, the Dowager Countess of Cranbrook and Lady Anne Gathorne-Hardy, Beatrice Countess of Eglinton and Winton, Lady Janet Montgomerie, Lady Betty Montgomerie, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Lord and Lady Vivian, and the Hon. Ursula Vivian, Lady Dorothy Glamis and the Hon. Cecilia Bowes-Lyon, Lady Arundell of Wardour, the Hon. Blanche and the Hon. Isobel Arundell, Lord and Lady Luke and the Hon. Enid Lawson-Johnston, Lady Clodagh Anson and Miss Anson, the Hon. James and Lady Jean Bertie, Sir Herbert and Lady Cayzer and Miss Pamela Cayzer, Captain Sir FitzRoy and the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, Lady Helen Cassel and Miss Hermione Cassel, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. McLaren, Miss Betty McLaren, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Ian Bulloch, Lady Howard Stepney and Miss Howard Stepney, Mrs. T. G. Taylor and Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Howard, the Hon. Mrs. H. Broughton, Lady Chamberlain and Miss Diane Chamberlain, Baron and Baroness Quatres van Ufford, Admiral Sir Roger and Lady Keyes and Miss Diana Keyes, Lady Flavia Giffard, Lady Patricia Mowat, Lady Mary Lindsay, the Hon. Ruth Cockayne, the Hon. Camilla Gurdon, the Hon. Betty Askwith, the Hon. Catherine Lawrence, Miss Dalrymple, Miss Sylvia Joicey, Miss Dorothy Lane-Fox, Miss Olive Plunkett, Miss Nell Coke, Miss Jessy Crichton-Stuart, Miss Margaret de Horsey, the Hon. Eileen Broughan, the Hon. Armyne Astley, the Hon. Margaret Theaker, Lord Hastings, Mrs. John Drury-Lowe, the Hon. Desmond Flower.

Viscount Tiverton, Lord Carew, Mr. Paul Merry del Val, Mr. John Nevinson, Mr. D. A. Fermoy, Lord Brougham and Vaux, the Marquess of Donegall, Lord Robert Crichton-Stuart, Sir John Kesne, Mr. Maurice Moore, Mr. Geoffrey Howard, Mr. Richard Taylor, Mrs. Heathcote-Amory, the Hon. John Strutt, the Hon. James Lindsay, the Hon. Anthony Thesiger, the Hon. Quintin McGarel Hogg, Mr. Alastair Villiers, Mr. G. Godfrey-Faussett, the Hon. Gustavus Hamilton-Russell, Mr. Brian Fitzgerald, Mr. Patrick Poer O'Shee, Mr. Desmond O'Neill, Mr. William Whitaker, and Sir George Lewis.

THE DOWNSIDE DANCE

The Countess of Kenmare received the guests at the Downside dance, which took place last night at the May Fair Hotel, in aid of the Downside settlement at Bermondsey. Dinner parties were given by:—

Mrs. Arthur Allan, Lady Grayson, Mrs. Brooke-Hitching, Mr. R. E. Stokes, Mrs. M. Barrett, Mrs. Ernest Ware, Lady Maguire, Mrs. FitzGerald, Mrs. Cope, and Mrs. Wilfred Lucas.

Those present at the dance included:—

The Earl of Dumfries, Viscount Pollington, Lord Robert Crichton-Stuart, Sir Robert Throckmorton, the Hon. Noel Lytton-Milbanke, Mr. M. J. Turnbull, Mr. R. Scott-Fisher, Mr. D. A. Bradley, Mrs. Arthur Allan, Lady Proctor, Mr. Hugh Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. Hofeld, Miss Aileen Allan, Mr. Antony Allan, Mr. A. H. Hiseley, Miss Philippa Stewart, Mr. Kenneth Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Gordon, Miss Christine Kitson, Mr. Richard Schreiber, Miss Betty Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Grayson, Miss Buchanan, Miss Davies, Major Bloomfield.

Mr. R. M. H. Russell, Miss Consuelo Eyre, Mr. D. A. Hanley, Miss Kathleen Eyre, Miss Monica Walter, Captain and Mrs. S. H. Russell, Mr. R. C. Walter, Mr. E. C. Arbuthnot, Mr. T. C. Brooke-Hitching, Mr. and Mrs. Dorté, Mr. and Mrs. FitzGerald, Major and Mrs. Beaumont, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Ware, Miss Lucy Ware, Mr. Charles Ware, Mrs. A. A. Barrett, Miss Marjorie Barrett, Mr. Roland Blennerhassett, Miss Hon. Mr. Kember, Mr. J. di Carlo, Mr. C. McCormack, Miss Cynthea Leake, Miss Dodo Annesley, Miss Gwen McCormack, Mr. G. C. Stebbing, Mr. R. F. Beering, Mr. Donald Armour, Miss Mary Hutton, Mr. Archie Hution, Mr. D. Cocquerel, Mr. R. B. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. H. Digby Bullard, Miss E. Maguire, Miss A. Maguire, Mr. and Mrs. Hannahan, Mrs. W. G. Cope, Miss Dora Cope, Miss Fanny Barclay, the Hon. Arthur Acland-Hood, Mr. Barry O'Neill, Mr. Mathew, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Bradley, Mrs. Ryan, Major P. Abbey, Mrs. Shakespeare, Mr. Vincent Dunkerley, Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Emanuel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Brooke-Hitching, Mrs. Julian Duggan, Miss Duggan, Mrs. Wilfred Lucas, Mrs. Leslie Martin, Miss Rosemary Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Fairlie, Mrs. Stephen Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. P. Meagher, Mr. G. W. Ryan, Mrs. M. Bostock, Mr. P. M. Dilton, Mr. R. Henderson-Cleland, Miss Peggy Lamert, Mr. W. Beale, Miss Rose Smith, Mr. G. J. Barty King, Miss Barty King, Mr. Mark Kerr, Mr. H. C. Callaghan, Mr. Howard Winter, and Mr. R. T. Turnbull.

(Continued at foot of next column)

DINNERS

LADY PACKE

Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Packe entertained the following at dinner at Grosvenor House last night:—

The Earl of Ancaster and Lady Priscilla Willoughby, the Earl and Countess of Abingdon, the Countess of Beatborough, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty, the Marchioness of Crewe, Viscount and Viscountess Chaplin, Viscount and Viscountess Churchill, Lady Cunard, the Countess of Cromer and Lady Violet Baring, Lord Colebrooke, Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray and the Hon. Angela Pearson, the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and Lady Veronica Blackwood, Lord and Lady Elphinstone and the Hon. Elizabeth Elphinstone, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, the Countess of Gosford, the Earl of Granard, Lady Moira Forbes and Lady Eileen Forbes, Countess Howe and Lady Georgiana Curzon, the Countess of Haddington, the Countess of Iveagh and Lady Honor Guinness, Mrs. Arthur James, the Hon. Robert and Lady Serena James, Major the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Lascelles.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard and the Hon. Diana Skeffington, the Marquess and Marchioness of Northampton, the Swiss Minister and Mlle. Livia Paravicini, Lady Victor Paget, the Earl and Countess of Plymouth, Mr. and Lady Cynthia Slessor, Lady Joan Villiers, Lord Stanmore, the Marquess and Marchioness of Titchfield, Lord Gerald Wellesley, the Countess of Listowel, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis, the Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland and Lady Vivia Dundas, Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, Miss Margaret Mercer Nairne, the Hon. Cynthia Guest, Miss Olivia James, Miss Elizabeth Loeffler, Miss Penelope Packe and Miss Ursula Packe, the Hon. Guy Charteris, the Hon. Gerald Chichester, Captain Margesson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Raymond Greene, Mr. Arthur James, Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Packe, Lord Morven Cavendish-Bentinck, Viscount Borodale, the Hon. John Bingham, the Hon. Seymour Berry, the Hon. Anthony Chaplin, Viscount Curzon, the Earl of Erne, Viscount Elmley, the Hon. David Herbert, Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Mr. Henry Illingworth, Mr. Thomas James, the Earl of Jersey, Viscount Long, Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, Señor Don Alfonso Merry del Val, Señor Don Pablo Merry del Val, the Hon. Drogo Montagu, the Hon. David Rhys, Mr. John Ramsden, the Earl of Rosslyn, Sir Richard Sykes, and Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

The dinner was followed by a small dance.

OLD WYKEHAMIST

An Old Wykehamist dinner was held at the House of Commons on Thursday for members and officials of both Houses of Parliament, past and present. The following attended:—

Viscount Chelmsford, the Warden of Winchester (chairman), Earl Russell, the Earl of Selborne, Viscount Wolmer, Lord Lechfield, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Thankerton, Viscount Wolmer, Viscount Lymington, the Bishop of Gloucester, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, Sir Boyd Merriman, Sir Malcolm Ramsay, Sir Claud Schuster, Sir John Barran, Captain the Hon. F. E. Guest, Brigadier-General C. R. Ingham Brooke, Captain Griffyth Fairfax, Mr. Austin Smyth, Brigadier-General Ernest Makins, the Headmaster of Winchester College, Mr. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, Practect of Hall, Mr. A. V. N. Young, Senior Co. Fras.

It was announced at the dinner that the money had been subscribed towards the building of the new "Parliament Gate" in place of the old Moberly Gate.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD

The Corpus Christi College, Oxford, triennial dinner was held at the Café Royal on Thursday evening. Sir Henry Newbolt presided, and others present included:—

The President of Corpus (Dr. P. S. Allen), Mr. F. B. Aglionby, Mr. B. C. Allen, Mr. C. E. Baines, Mr. J. A. Barlow, Mr. J. A. Bathurst, Mr. A. D. Blasdon, Mr. G. H. Bostock, Mr. C. D. H. Boulton, Mr. C. H. Borenschen, Sir John Brooke, Mr. A. D. Burnett-Brown, Mr. J. F. Burns, Major E. C. D. S. Carter, Mr. E. J. M. Chaplin, Mr. H. F. Chattles, Mr. R. F. Cholmeley, Professor A. C. Clark, Mr. M. J. Clauson, Mr. S. M. Collins, Mr. C. Coolson, Mr. J. Cornes, Mr. O. L. de Wesselow, Mr. W. P. Dickinson, Mr. C. Doughty, K.C., Mr. G. S. Dunnett, Mr. J. P. T. Foster, Mr. W. M. Graham, Sir Gilbert Grindle, Dr. G. B. Grundy, Mr. H. E. Hale-Brown, Mr. C. R. S. Harris, Mr. E. Hale, Mr. M. Headlam, Mr. C. O. Hobhouse, Mr. H. F. Hose, Mr. W. K. Hutchison, Mr. M. Hackforth Jones, Mr. L. M. Jopling, Mr. R. V. Knox, Mr. Latter, Mr. S. P. Leake, Mr. H. V. Marham, Mr. J. M. Martin, Mr. E. W. H. Millar, Mr. K. E. Milliken.

Canon J. T. Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Mosley, Mr. E. V. Mulr, Mr. P. J. Patrick, Mr. E. H. Pearce, Mr. C. E. D. Peters, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. J. Pope, Mr. L. Powell, Mr. E. G. Roscoe, Mr. J. Roskill, K.C., Mr. C. H. Salmon, Mr. H. B. Samuel, Mr. W. Sanger, Dr. F. C. S. Schiller, Mr. L. M. Shore-Nightingale, Mr. R. I. Simey, Mr. A. W. Smallwood, Mr. R. H. Soulsby, Mr. J. A. Sparrow, Mr. H. O. Stutchbury, Mr. J. Tatham, Mr. A. H. Thompson, Mr. C. H. Tylee, Mr. G. C. Upcott, Mr. A. H. Vernède, Mr. A. M. Wallace, Mr. G. W. Wallace, Professor Graham Wallas, Mr. H. Ward, Mr. C. D. Webb, Mr. W. Webb, the Rev. R. K. Wells, Mr. C. M. White, Mr. H. G. Willmer, Mr. P. S. Worthington, Mr. H. N. Wright, Mr. E. Wynn-Williams, Mr. R. L. Wynn-Williams, Mr. G. Young, Mr. J. F. Young, Mr. L. E. Young, and Mr. W. Young.

ST. EDMUND HALL, OXFORD

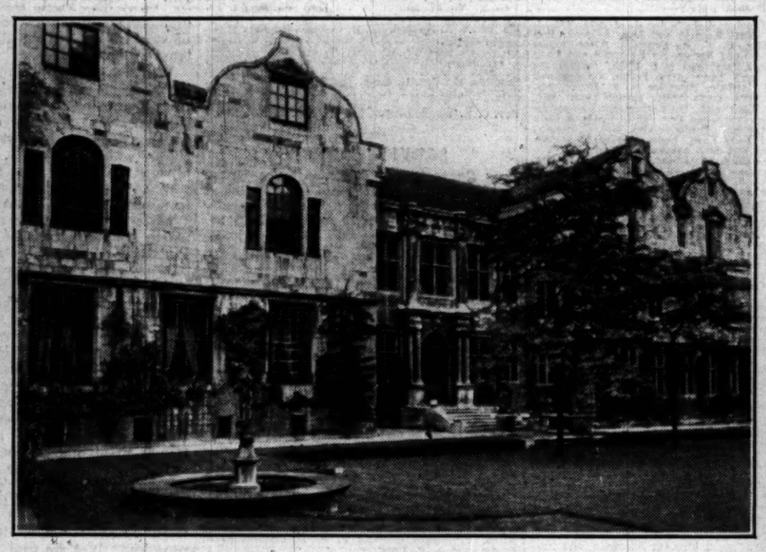
The annual dinner of the Aularian Association took place in St. Edmund Hall on Tuesday evening. The honorary president of the association, Mr. A. B. Emden, Principal of the Hall, presided: the toast of "Floreat Aula" was proposed by the Rev. Professor L. Hodgson.

THE ICELAND MILLENARY

AFTER A THOUSAND YEARS.—In the presence of the King and Queen of Iceland and Denmark and representatives of the Parliaments of various countries the people of Iceland have celebrated the millenary of the establishment of their Althing, claimed to be the oldest legislative body in the world. The scene of the celebrations was on the circular plain of Thingviller, where the original Althing, or Parliament, met in 930, and here over 27,000 people gathered. Our photograph, taken by a staff photographer of *The Times*, shows the meeting of the Althing at the Logberg (the Rock of Laws) on the old Parliament site by the banks of the River Oxara, when the representatives of other nations were welcomed. In the distance can be seen the mountain-fringed plain of Thingviller.

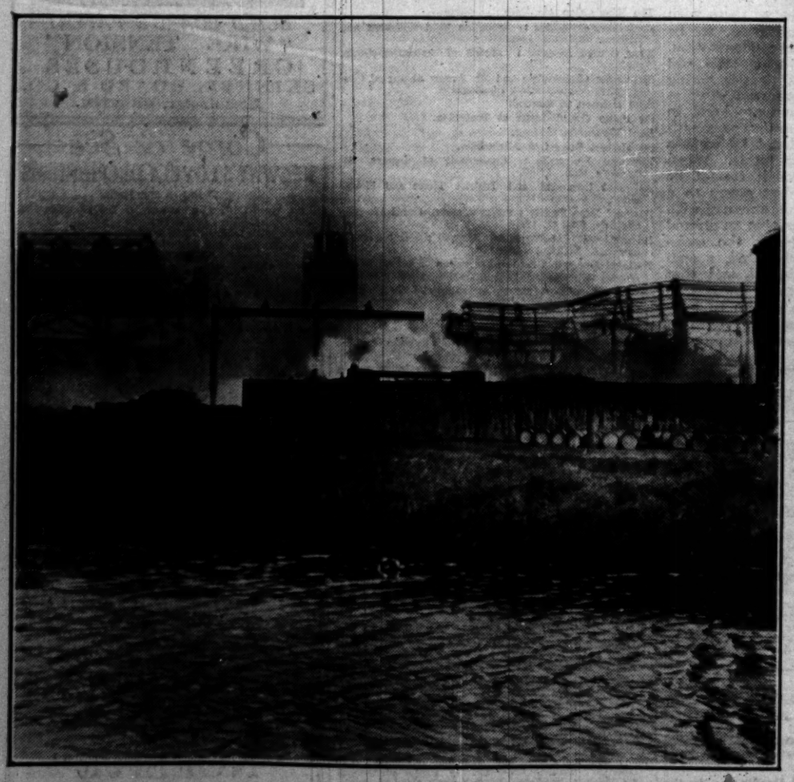
MEMBERS OF THE FIRST ALTHING.—A historical pageant representing the election of the Law Speaker in 930 was a feature of the Iceland Millenary celebrations. A photograph of some of the representatives of the early Norse colonists.

THE TREASURER'S HOUSE, YORK



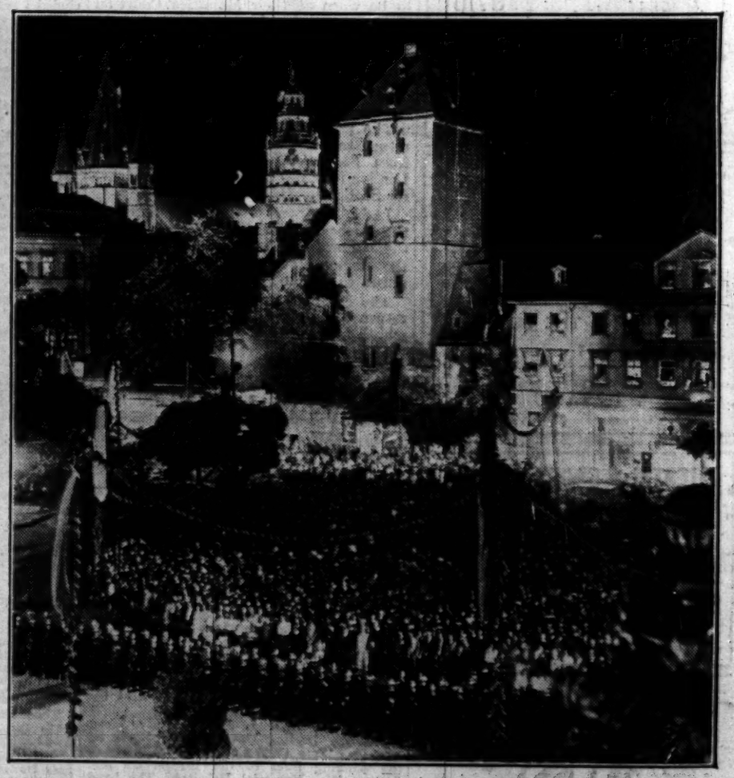
A GIFT TO THE NATION.—To-day is announced the gift to the National Trust of the Treasurer's House, one of the most interesting houses in York. The donor has also presented the contents of the building and six other old houses to the National Trust.

IN THE TREASURER'S HOUSE.—"A historical picture of many successive centuries" is a description applied to the Treasurer's House. The basement dates back to the 13th century, while the banqueting hall contains both Tudor and Jacobean work. It has been carefully preserved.



THE CASTLEFORD EXPLOSION.—Many lives were lost and much material damage was caused by a fire and an explosion at the chemical works of Messrs. Hickson Partners, at Castleford, Yorkshire, yesterday. The force of the explosion was felt throughout the town and broken windows were general. A view of the burning works.

FOURTH TIME CHAMPION.—Mrs. Moody yesterday won for the fourth successive year the Ladies' Singles Lawn Tennis Championship at Wimbledon. Our photograph was taken during the final round, in which she beat Miss Ryan 6—2, 6—2.



REJOICINGS IN THE RHINELAND.—Rejoicings have been general throughout the Rhineland since the evacuation of the Allied forces was completed early this week. Our photograph shows the celebrations in Mainz during Monday night.

Obituary

SIR GEORGE YOUNG

PUBLIC SERVANT AND SCHOLAR

Sir George Young died at his residence at Cookham, Berks, yesterday, in his 93rd year. He was formerly Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, and had devoted a long life to public service in both central and local administration. He was, too, a scholar and the author of books of a lasting value; but no less notable than his achievements in any field was his own energy and vigour. Until as late as May of this year he was a member of the Berkshire Sub-Committee on Education, and only resigned then because, as he explained in a letter to *The Times*, hardness of hearing prevented him from following the debates.

Sir George Young was born on September 15, 1837, and in 1848 succeeded his father, Captain Sir George Young, R.N., as third baronet. His mother was Susan Praed, the sister and chosen correspondent of the poet, Winthrop Mackworth Praed. He was the eldest of five brothers, all conspicuous as scholars and athletes at Eton, of whom the best known was Sir W. Mackworth Young, formerly Governor of the Punjab. His friendship with his school contemporary, Swinburne, did much to encourage his natural taste for literature and his already wide reading. As classic, mathematician, and theologian, he had a successful career at Eton; and was singled out for personal congratulation by Prince Albert on the occasion of his last Fourth of June "speech."

At Cambridge he was one of a notable band of friends—George Otto Trevelyan, Henry Jackson, Richard Jebb, Henry Sidgwick, Edward Bowen were of the number—and was Le Bas prizeman among other distinctions. He was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity and became president of the Union, in this following the example of his uncle, Winthrop Praed, and being, in turn, followed by one of his sons, now Sir Hilton Young. In 1864 he was called to the Bar.

From early years he had been preparing himself for a political career, and it is known that Gladstone, with his ready eye for young Liberal talent, had marked him down for office. After his failure, however, to capture Plymouth at the third attempt, private circumstances, combined with the murder of his closest political friend, Lord Frederick Cavendish, whom he was to have joined in Ireland as secretary, advised him to adopt another line of public service. In 1870 Gladstone appointed him Commissioner on the British Guiana Immigration Commission; in 1871, Assistant Commissioner on the Friendly Societies Commission; in 1875, secretary to the Factory Acts Commission; and in 1881, secretary to the Irish Land Acts Commission. Of the report of this last Commission Gladstone spoke as the "very ablest" he had read.

In 1882 Young was appointed a Charity Commissioner under the Endowed Schools Acts, and, subsequently, under the Charitable Trusts Acts, he became in succession Third, Second, and, in 1903, Chief Charity Commissioner. In these positions he found a congenial task in the legal and antiquarian researches involved in the settling of educational endowments. In consequence of the transfer of the jurisdiction of these endowments to the Board of Education, under the Board of Education Act, 1889, it fell also to him to construct a series of principles upon which the surprising difficulties of his task were successfully overcome. It is noteworthy that, in spite of the countless complicated decisions, legal and educational, made during these years, his judgment was never once challenged upon appeal.

In the midst of his strenuous official duties Sir George made time for numerous other public activities. From 1881 to 1886 he was president of the Senate of University College, London. He was active in the abolition of tests at Cambridge, in the movement to admit women to degrees, and in similar educational reforms; and he was largely responsible for the difficult negotiations which led to the establishment of a teaching University of London—although not in the residential form he favoured. He edited the first collected edition of Winthrop Praed's "Poems," collected and published Praed's "Essays," and, with the publication of Praed's "Political and Occasional Poems"—a model of editing and annotation—he completed the edifice upon which Praed's fame now rests. His verse translation of Sophocles, for which he was the first to use the Elizabethan dramatic line as a medium, has great distinction, and was that adopted by the "Everyman" edition. His preface, upon the possibilities and impossibilities presented by verse translation, is still a standard authority for such difficult art. His later verse translation, of "Poems from Victor Hugo," is the most satisfactory rendering of much of that poet in our language, and contains many charming versions.

Upon his retirement to his beautiful family home at Formosa, Cookham, Sir George devoted himself no less strenuously to county and local administration. His dominant sense of duty, his energy of will, and his singular control of his own powers as they diminished, enabled him, by an always equal concentration upon a lessening field, to continue to render public service of the same high order for nearly 30 more years. When already an octogenarian his experience and efforts contributed greatly to the establishment by charter of Reading University. He only resigned the chairmanship of the Maidenhead Bench—of which he had been a magistrate for some 70 years—after his 90th year, because, in his own opinion, a slight failure in hearing prevented him from doing full justice to evidence in Court. The chairmanship of the Berkshire Higher Education Sub-Committee he resigned for the same reason in his 93rd year; remaining, however, the valued chairman of governors to a number of schools and of various local associations. He was already 90 when the Cambridge University Press published "English Prosody," a work that drew attention for the originality of its thought and suggestion, profound English scholarship, and sensitive poetic understanding. A "Family Memoir" followed; and, in his 93rd year, still retaining his freshness of scholarly interest and sympathy of treatment, he issued "Homer and the Greek Accents," of which a great American scholar wrote:—"It is a masterpiece of the best period of English scholarship."

In his youth a good oar, he stroked the Third Trinity boat, and helped to start rowing and swimming clubs in the 50's and 60's. A powerful swimmer, who continued to swim and dive in the Thames well after his eightieth year, he organized in 1870 the first exploration of the Kaieteur Falls in British Guiana, reputed the highest in the world, and himself swam the pool under the falls—a feat not known to have been repeated. As one of the pioneers of Alpine climbing, his pace and endurance were almost legendary. He ascended the north face of the Jungfrau in 1865, an achievement then rated as comparable with the first ascent of the Matterhorn; and when the death of a younger brother on Mont Blanc put a tragic end to his mountaineering, Leslie Stephen wrote of him that there were not a dozen better men in the Alps, guides included. He continued to the end to prefer walking to all other methods of transport.

It may be said of him, as of few men, that he dedicated of intent the whole of his long life to the public service, to the better interests of his neighbours, and to the best literature. A loyal and considerate chief, he was a difficult colleague and made few close friends. Maintaining for himself an unrelentingly high standard of work and of conduct, moral and social, he expected the like from all others. More interested in public affairs, in movements, and in books, than in men, he would say of himself in after-life that his mistake had been to believe that human beings could be convinced by argument. But he made an exception of his interest in children; and his addresses to schools, beautifully phrased and movingly delivered, will be long remembered by those who heard them. He sought neither recognition, nor society, nor leisure. Of ascetic temperament, and practising moderation in all things as a rule of life, his one relaxation was in good talk; and in this he excelled, his phenomenal memory enabling him to draw at will on several different literatures, on history, and on personal relationships with almost every figure notable in the Victorian era. He was one of the founders of the Ad Eundem Dining Club, the meeting-place of many famous Oxford and Cambridge men of the last half-century; and during his London days his house, under the guidance of his witty and beautiful wife, formed a centre for the best conversationalists of that time.

Tall, bearded, and of impressive appearance; of a somewhat formidable manner, tempered by humour, and an old-world courtesy; liberal and just in sentiment, but remote from the currents and changing interests of ordinary life, and yet none the less absolute in his judgments upon them; and retaining into extreme age all his youthful vigour of outlook, his powers of dramatic reading and speaking, of infallible quotation and opinion, and an inflexible self-control and individualism, he lived to be venerated, even by those who did not know the gentleness and generosity of character which his discipline of life concealed, as a last and distinguished representative of a great but bygone tradition.

Sir George married in 1871 Alice Eacy Lady Lawrence, the daughter of Evory Kennedy, a well-loved Irish physician and host, and the widow of Sir Alexander Hutchinson Lawrence. She died in 1922, and was commemorated in these columns as one of the last of the *grandes dames*. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, George, formerly for many years in the Diplomatic Service, and later author and professor, who is married to a daughter of Sir Courtenay Ilbert. The second son is Mr. Geoffrey Young, the distinguished mountaineer and author.

MR. HERBERT JEANS

CHIEF EDITOR OF REUTERS

We regret to announce that Mr. Herbert Jeans, chief editor of Reuters since 1923, died suddenly at his residence at Putney yesterday, at the age of 56, of a sudden heart attack. He had been ill for about five months. Before his appointment to the editorship he had been for a long time a member of the Parliamentary staff of Reuter's, and had been chief of the staff for more than 15 years.

Herbert Jeans was the son of the late Mr. William Jeans, who was himself in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons, and a cousin of Mr. Allan Jeans, managing director of the *Liverpool Daily Post and Echo*, of Mr. Ronald Jeans, the playwright, and of Sir James Hopwood Jeans, secretary of the Royal Society. He joined the *Manchester Guardian* at an early age and was a member of the staff for some years. He went thence to the *Liverpool Daily Post and Echo*. As Parliamentary sketch-writer to that newspaper, he began his 20 years' association with Westminster.

Herbert Jeans was one of the most prominent figures of the Press Gallery, winning early the respect of his colleagues. He was always active in the life of the Gallery, eager to secure cooperation in the common cause, ready in taking the lead. Though outwardly somewhat reserved, he showed to those who knew him well that he had gifts of conversation and an acquaintance with literature in most of its branches that could make him an agreeable and informative companion. In his work he was notable especially for fixity of purpose, for learning, and thoroughness. He would undertake no task that he would not complete to meet his own high standards, and his ability was most conspicuous when the pressure of work was greatest. He earned on one occasion the especial praise of Lord Grey (then Sir Edward Grey) for his summary, done in exacting circumstances, of a long speech which it was important to have distributed without delay. In 1923 he was selected chairman of the House of Commons Lobby Journalists' Committee.

As chief editor of Reuter's Jeans succeeded the late Mr. F. W. Dickinson. He will be remembered as editor for his loyalty, his keenness, and his devotion to the interests of the staff. He extended his activity to all departments, and at one time made a journey to Rome expressly to interview Signor Mussolini, an experience which he was fond of recalling.

Mr. Jeans served during the War as one of the earliest volunteers in the United Arts Rifles, in which he held a commission. He leaves a widow.

MR. S. R. COOKE

A correspondent writes:—

By the death of Sidney Russell Cooke the City has lost one of the most brilliant and promising of the younger generation of business men. Intensely enthusiastic over any cause on behalf of which his services were enlisted he never failed to inspire his colleagues with a sense of his energy, courage and resourcefulness. At the same time he was a most loyal and devoted friend, ever ready to sympathize with and assist those who came to him for help and advice.

He came of an old Isle of Wight family. He was born in 1892, the son of the late William Russell Cooke, who was the legal adviser of the Liberal Party. His mother was the widow of the late Ashton Wentworth Dilke, M.P., the present baronet, Sir Fisher Dilke, being his half-brother. He was educated at Cheltenham College and King's College, Cambridge. He served in France during the War with the Post Office Rifles and after being wounded was transferred to the War Office Intelligence Department. In the General Election after the War he unsuccessfully contested Torquay as a Liberal candidate. Later he went into the City and became a partner of Messrs. Rowe and Pitman of the Stock Exchange. He was a director of the Grange and Ailsa Investment Trusts and of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society. He was always a keen student of economic affairs and served on the Liberal Industrial Inquiry in 1928. By his death in tragic circumstances at the early age of 38 all those who knew him have lost a true and generous friend.

PROFESSOR W. S. MCKECHNIE

Professor W. S. McKechnie, Emeritus Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Glasgow, died at Glasgow on Wednesday at the age of 86.

Born at Paisley on September 2, 1863, the third son of the late William McKechnie, M.D., William Sharp McKechnie was educated at Greenock Academy and the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. with first-class honours in philosophy, in 1882, and LL.B. in 1887. He began practice as a solicitor in Glasgow in 1890, and was appointed lecturer in constitutional law and history at the University in 1894. He held this position until 1916. He was the author of "The State and the Individual" (1896) and several works on

(Continued at foot of next column)

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF LADY BUTLIN

DAME ANNIE TIPPING BUTLIN, of Harcourt-terrace, S.W.10, widow of Sir Henry Butlin, first baronet, died on May 1, aged 78, leaving £23,185, with net personalty £20,610. She gives:—

£100 to her maid, Louisa Helps; and £50 to William Canham, "for faithful service" to her late son, Sir Guy Butlin, in the Great War.

DAME MARY AUGUSTA PATEY, of The Terrace, Plymouth, who died on May 24, wife of Admiral Sir George E. Patey, left estate of the gross value of £6,348, with net personalty £6,303. She left:—

£200 to the Treasurer for the time being of Wellington College Church Mission at Walworth.

DAME FLORENCE HERBERT, of Dunley Manor, Whitchurch, Hants, who died on May 25, wife of Sir Alfred Herbert, left unsettled estate valued at £2,673.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY GREGSON, of Queen's-gate Promenade, Blackpool, for over 40 years a partner in Gregson and Monk, of the Vulcan Ironworks, Preston, and a director of Atherton Brothers, Limited, machine makers, of Hanover-street Foundry, Preston, who died on March 22, aged 61, left property of the gross value of £121,871, with net personalty £108,785.

Mr. JAMES WHEELDON, of Prescliff House, Georges-road, Brooklands, Cheshire, chairman and founder of James Wheeldon and Sons, Limited, timber merchants, died on April 24, aged 80, leaving estate of the gross value of £59,373, with net personalty £57,504. He gives:—

£100 each to William Pownall, Frank Charles Arney, and John H. Braemdale; £50 to William Linney, and £50 and his boots to William Venables, gardener, if respectively in his employ at the time of his death.

The Rev. HENRY TOFT, of Homebush, Manor-road, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, who died on March 11, aged 86, left estate of the gross value of £6,779, with net personalty £6,681. He left:—

£50 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Mr. AUGUSTUS WORTHINGTON TOPP, of Worsley Old Hall, Worsley, Lancs, civil engineer, who died on March 17, aged 75, left £5,474, with net personalty £5,029. He left:—

£500 to his sister's housekeeper, Fanny Elizabeth Edwards, "in recognition of her long, faithful and kind services," or in the event of his sister Georgiana Barnes having predeceased him, then he left to the said Fanny Elizabeth Edwards £1,000; and £100 to his sister's waitress, Mary Church.

Mr. JOHN WILSON, retired draper, of The Arcade, Newtownstewart, Co. Tyrone, who died on March 22, left personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £2,599. He left:—

£100 to the Session and Committee of Newtownstewart Presbyterian Church, the income to be used for the benefit of the poor.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ARCHIBALD, Dr. Marion Hamilton, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., of Sunnybrow, Guildown-avenue, Guildford, Surrey (net personalty £3,726)	£3,849
BRAMBLE, Paymaster Rear-Admiral James, C.B. (retired), of The Lindens, Horndean-road, Emsworth, Hants	153
DODD, Mr. Arthur, of Buerton Hall Farm, Buerton, near Audlem, Cheshire, farmer (net personalty £9,190)	25,005
DUROSE, Mr. Arthur (67), of Upwood, Radlett, Herts, formerly of Messrs. Hubbart, Durose, and Pain, chartered accountants, Nottingham (net personalty £36,846)	45,659
GIBSON, Mr. James (or James Brown), of Broom Cottage, Hillside, Montrose (personal estate)	13,537
GORDON, Dr. Alexander Stewart, M.D., of Rosebery House, Inverkeithing, Scotland (personal estate)	18,552
HILL, Mr. Harold Victor (50), of Colombo, Ceylon, and of North Audley-street, W., merchant (property in this country) (net personalty £7,718)	11,071
MCISAAC, Mr. Andrew, of Mariscot-road, Pollokshields, Glasgow, retired coal merchant (personal estate)	9,731
MORGAN, Colonel Morgan, J.P., V.D., D.L. (76), of Maesyderwen, Mountain Ash, Glamorgan, agent for Lord Aberdare (net personalty £1,208)	3,230
MOSSOP, Mr. Samuel Septimus (90), of Coley House, Long Sutton, Lincs, solicitor (net personalty £34,386)	27,726
PERSICO, the Rev. Arthur Buckner, of The Vicarage, Alvingham, near Louth, Lincs (net personalty £1,507)	1,702
SKIPTON, the Rev. Thomas, of Osborne-road, Bournemouth (in England) (net personalty £9,965)	3,000
SPROULE, Dr. Robert Harper, M.D., of Killyleagh, Co. Down (personal estate in England and Northern Ireland)	1,582
THOMAS, Mr. John Oliver, of Lingdale-road, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, mineral water works sales manager, for many years with Jewsbury and Brown, Limited, Manchester (net personalty £4,150)	12,246
TUCKETT, Mr. John (88), of Marshall Ide, Devon, farmer (including settled land) (net personalty £3,127)	7,056
WADDELL, Mr. William, M.I.C.E., of Romilly Park, Barry, Glamorgan, formerly general manager of the Barry Railway Company, afterwards chief engineer of the Great Western Railway Company's system (net personalty £16,007)	16,702
WEBSTER, Mr. William (72), of Moor House, Seamer, Yorks, farmer (net personalty £1,911)	19,393

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

NEW ARCHDEACON OF MIDDLESEX

The Bishop of London has appointed PREBENDARY F. N. THICKNESSE, rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, to be Archdeacon of Middlesex, on the resignation of the Venerable H. E. J. Bevan.

Archdeacon Percy M. Bayne has resigned this week from the post of Organizer of Finance for the diocese of Chelmsford, and the new Diocesan Organizer is to be the Rev. S. J. GOLDSTON, assistant curate of Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea.

The scheme for the union of the benefices of Elmley Lovett and Hampton Lovett is having now been gazetted, Lord Doverdale, to whom the first presentation is assigned, will present the Rev. G. K. ALLEN, headmaster of the London Orphan School, Watford.

The Essex County Council have appointed the Rev. A. W. GOODHART, vicar of White Notley, to be chaplain at the recently opened sanatorium at Black Notley.

PROPOSED NEW ULSTER BISHOPRIC

The Diocesan Council of the Diocese of Down and Connor and Dromore are considering a proposal to divide the see into a separate diocese of Connor, with another composed of Down and Dromore. It is suggested that the central fund of the Church of Ireland should provide a stipend for the proposed new Bishop, and that a residence should be provided by the churches in the diocese.

The jurisdiction of the present united diocese, which falls entirely within Northern Ireland, comprises the Counties of Antrim and Down, with parts of the Counties of Armagh and Derry. It has four Cathedrals, one each at Down, at Connor, and at Dromore, and one in Belfast; the Chapter of the Belfast Cathedral consists of the combined chapters of the other three. The diocese, the Church population of which is some 226,000, contains 173 benefices, 126 parsonages, and 165 churches. There are 160 beneficed clergy, 76 curates, and 15 other clergy. There are 19 rural deans and six chaplains. The present Bishop is the Right Rev. C. T. P. Grierson, who was consecrated in October, 1919.

the Constitution. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Malloch, and leaves one son and one daughter.

MR. DUDLEY WHITE, K.C.

Mr. Dudley White, K.C., a well-known member of the Irish Bar, died in Dublin yesterday. Born in 1873, he was educated at Belvedere College and Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a classical scholar, a gold medallist of the College Historical Society, president of the University Philosophical Society, and a first honourman in classics and ethics. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1897 and to the English Bar 12 years afterwards. He was Crown Counsel for the English Bar, counsel for the County of Wicklow from 1909 to 1912, and for the County and City of Dublin from 1912 until 1921. During recent years he was assistant to the Chief State Prosecutor under the Free State Government.

MR. T. H. MORDEY

Mr. Thomas Henry Mordey died at King's Acre, Newport, on Thursday night, at the age of 78. He was one of the founders of the shipping industry at Newport and the senior partner of Messrs. Mordey and Son, shipbrokers and exporters. He took a prominent part in the formation of the Newport Shipowners' Association, and was chairman for many years. In 1892 he was elected to the Harbour Board, of which also he was for a term chairman. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Newport Pilotage Authority and vice-chairman of the joint committee of the Docks and Harbour Board, controlling the deep-water channel. He was a member of the old School Board for 11 years, chairman of the British Scholarship Trust, and a trustee of the Abercarn Explosion Fund. Mr. Mordey had also been a member of the Newport Chamber of Commerce for more than 30 years, and was twice president. He leaves one son and one daughter, who is married to Sir Sydney Chapman, chief economic adviser to the Government.

GARDENS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

The following gardens will be open in aid of the Queen's Institute and District Nursing between to-day and next Saturday:—

TO-DAY

GARDEN	COUNTY	BY COURTESY OF
Lindridge, Teign-mouth (2-6)	Devonshire	Lady Cable
Misarden Park, Stroud	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Noel Hamilton Wills
Gilderoft, Lanchester	Durham	Mr. Robert Eden
Newton Manor, Alton	Hampshire	Mrs. Ulick Burke
The Priory, Orpington	Kent	Mr. C. E. Hughes
Lowesby Hall, Leicester	Leicestershire	Lord Blandford
Dowling House, Putney Heath, S.W.15 (2-7)	London	Mr. H. L. Doulton
Epperstone Manor, Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	Mr. Stanley Boume
Croydon Hall, Washford	Somerset	Captain J. W. and Mrs. Bridges
Wayford Manor, Crewkerne (house shown)	Somerset	Mr. L. Ingham Baker
Maple Hayes, Lichfield (2.30-6.30)	Staffordshire	Mr. and Lady Muriel Worthington
Hindhead Court, Haslemere	Surrey	Mr. J. B. Body
Red Court, Haslemere	Surrey	Mrs. John Thynne
Westbrook, Elstead	Surrey	Sir Albert Levy
Minsted, Mid-hurst	West Sussex	Commander P. S. Watson
Selwyck Park, Horsham	West Sussex	Mrs. Henderson
Grinshaw House, Knowle (house shown)	Warwickshire	Mrs. Murray
Davenham, vern (2-7)	Worcestershire	Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrins
Orchard Farm, Broadway (2-7)	Worcestershire	Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon

TO-MORROW

Edisol, Whittlesford	Cambridgeshire	Mr. G. F. C. Gordon
Bostock Hall, Middlewich, Farm & polo pony stud. (Tea is if ordered in advance)	Cheshire	Captain W. H. France-Hayhurst
*Sharsted Court, Sittingbourne (House shown)	Kent	Mr. A. Faunce de Laune
Cuerden Hall, Bamber Bridge, Preston	Lancashire	Captain T. A. Tatton
The Homestead, Balderton, New-ark-on-Trent	Nottinghamshire	Mr. J. Reynolds Hole
Watts House, Bishops Lydeard, near Taunton	Somerset	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Dennis and Lady Boles
Hales Hall, Market Drayton	Staffordshire	Mr. Ernest B. Hall
Pain's Hill, Cobham (2.30-6.30)	Surrey	Mrs. C. Coombe
Charlton Park, Malmesbury	Wiltshire	Lady Suffolk
Dauntsey Park, Chippenham	Wiltshire	Colonel E. H. Brassey
Pinhill House, Tisbury (11-7)	Wiltshire	Mr. Hugh Morrison, M.P.
Astley Hall, Stourport	Worcestershire	Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.
The Pool House, Astley, Stourport	Worcestershire	Major Herbert Tomkinson
Langton Hall, Northallerton (1-8)	Yorkshire (North Riding)	Mrs. Ivor Johnson

MONDAY

Hutton John, Penrith (11-5)	Cumberland	Mr. F. Hudleston

TUESDAY

Bradstone Brook, Guildford	Surrey	Mr. E. C. Wigan
*Pilgrim Wood, Littleton Cross, Guildford	Surrey	Mr. Herbert A. Powell
West Dean Park, Chichester	West Sussex	Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. W. D. James

WEDNESDAY

*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
Benham Park, Newbury	Berkshire	Mr. H. C. Sutton
*Disnell, Bowdon	Cheshire	Mr. S. Lamb
*Hilston House, Hilston	Cheshire	Mr. Herbert Lee
*Raynor Croft, Green Walk, Bowdon	Cheshire	Mrs. Quas-Cohen
Castle Drogo (Drewsteignton), Chagford (2-6)	Devonshire	Mr. Julius C. Drewe
Castle Hill, Barnstaple (2-6)	Devonshire	Lord Fortescue
*Breadsall Priory, Derby (2-30-6.30)	Derbyshire	Mr. Eric Haslam
Crichel, Wilchampton (from 2)	Dorset	Lord Alington
St. Giles, near Wimborne (from 2)	Dorset	Lord Shaftesbury
Sherborne Park, Northleach	Gloucestershire	Lord Sherborne
Stowell Park, Northleach	Gloucestershire	Mr. S. Vestey
Toddington Manor, Winchcombe (Pekingese kennels shown)	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Hugh Andrews
Broadlands, Romsey	Hampshire	Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, M.P.
Medstead Grange, Alton (tea included)	Hampshire	Mr. G. C. Howard
Brocket Hall, Hatfield	Hertfordshire	Sir Charles Nall-Cain
North Mymms Park, Hatfield	Hertfordshire	Mrs. Walter Burns
Gennings, Maidstone (House shown)	Kent	Lord Ormonde
*Sotterhill, Tonbridge (house shown, 1s.)	Kent	Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid
*Pilling Vicarage, Garstang	Lancashire	The Rev. Myles Atkinson
Ranby House, Retford	Nottinghamshire	Sir Albert Bingham
Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet	Somerset	Sir Richard Paget
Nettlecomb Court, Williton (house and library shown)	Somerset	Sir Walter and Lady Trevelyan
Tattingstone Park, Ipswich	Suffolk	Captain Philip Cobbold
Burford, Dorking	Surrey	Sir William Lawrence
Denbies, Dorking (2-7)	Surrey	Lord Ashcombe
Fairmile Hatch, Cobham	Surrey	Lord Ebbisham
Hall Place, Shackleford, Godalming	Surrey	Sir Edgar Horne
Old Hall, Staplefield	East Sussex	Mrs. Foster Cunliffe
Staplefield Place, Staplefield	East Sussex	Mr. E. H. M. Denny
Corsham Court	Wiltshire	Field-Marshal Lord Methuen
Stourhead, Zeals (10.30-7) (house shown 2-6, 1s.)	Wiltshire	Sir Henry Hoare
Mostyn Hall, Mostyn	Flintshire	Lord Mostyn

THURSDAY

*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
Hinwick Hall, near Wellingborough (2.30-6.30), and Hinwick House, near Wellingborough (2.30-6.30 (Inclusive charge)	Bedfordshire	Mr. Gilbert Robinson
Rush Court, Wallingford	Berkshire	Lieutenant-Colonel Orlebar
The Gables, Meldreth, near Royston	Cambridgeshire	Mr. J. R. Upson
Wimpole Hall, Royston (house shown)	Cambridgeshire	Mr. and Mrs. H. Dyne Elin
Clovelly Court, Bideford (house shown)	Devonshire	Mr. Gerald Agar-Robartes
Ampney Park, Cirencester	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Hamlyn
Oakley Hall, near Basingstoke	Hampshire	Mrs. William Cripps
Somerley, Ringwood	Hampshire	Mr. K. M. Carlisle
Birchner Hall, Leominster (2.30-6.30) (Tea)	Herefordshire	Lord Normanton
Trent Park, New Barnet (2-7)	Hertfordshire	Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Morris
Sunnyfield, West Heath-road, N.W.3	London	Sir Phillip Sassoon, M.P.
Sulton End, Garstang, near Preston	Lancashire	Mr. C. W. Menke
The Hill, Market Harborough	Leicestershire	Mr. H. Astley Bell
Warford Manor, Chewstone (house shown)	Somerset	Mr. Howard W. Symington
Vale Head, Wichwick, near Wolverhampton	Staffordshire	Mr. L. Ingham Baker
Viewlands, Wichwick, near Wolverhampton	Staffordshire	Mr. W. Frogratt Bruford
Clare Priory, Clare	Suffolk	Miss K. M. Swift
Park Place, Englefield Green	Surrey	Lady May
Bryn Bella, Asaph	Flintshire	Mrs. F. W. Maude

FRIDAY

Kenegie, Gulval, Penzance (2-7)	Cornwall	Mrs. Glyn
Millwater, Ripley	Surrey	Mr. F. R. King

SATURDAY

Easthampstead Park, Wokingham	Berkshire	Lady Stokes
The Beeches, Linton	Cambridgeshire	Lord Downshire
*Mottram Hall, Prestbury	Cheshire	Mr. R. Ellis Long
Fenton Court, Honiton (2-6)	Devonshire	Mrs. Pownall
Cadhay, Ottery St. Mary (2-6) (part of house shown)	Devonshire	Colonel and Mrs. Acland
Beddington Manor, Cheltenham (2-7)	Gloucestershire	Major William Powlett
Southam Delabere, Cheltenham (2-7)	Gloucestershire	Mr. J. S. Gibbons
Sudeley Castle, Winchcombe	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Ratcliff
		Major G. Dent Brocklehurst

SATURDAY (CONTINUED)

GARDEN	COUNTY	BY COURTESY OF
*The Court, Crondall	Hampshire	Mrs. Windsor Lewis
*Somerhill, Tonbridge (house shown 1s.)	Kent	Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid
Ballrig, near Lancaster	Lancashire	Mr. J. T. Travis Clegg
The Chase, Rufford, Ormskirk (2-8)	Lancashire	Dr. Allan Petyt
Rufford Old Hall, Ormskirk (2-8) (is. for the two above)	Lancashire	Sir T. Fermor-Hesketh
Queaby Hall, near Leicester (2-7) (house shown; tea 1s.)	Leicestershire	Captain Sir Harold Nuttall
Orton Hall, Newark-on-Trent (2-7)	Nottinghamshire	Captain Sherbrooke, R.N.
Wayford Manor, Crewkerne (house shown)	Somerset	Mr. L. Ingham Baker
Bury Hill, Dorking	Surrey	Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Barclay
Tandley Place, Worplesdon	Surrey	Mr. Edward Jeuriwine
Arundel Castle, Arundel	West Sussex	The Duke of Norfolk
Middle Hill Park, Broadway (2-7)	Worcestershire	The Misses Hingley
Overbury Court, near Tewkesbury (2-7)	Worcestershire	Mr. R. Holland-Martin
Farnley Hall, near Otley (2-7)	Yorkshire (West Riding)	Major F. H. Fawkes
Llanstephan House, Boughrood	Radnorshire	Lady Phillips

Unless otherwise stated the gardens are open from 11 to 7 on weekdays and from 2 to 7 on Sundays. The price of admission is usually 1s.; for gardens marked with an asterisk it is 6d. Where the house is shown a small extra fee is charged. Full lists of gardens for the season may be obtained from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 58, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1 (Tele.: Victoria 0685).

BANDS IN THE PARKS

FIXTURES FOR COMING WEEK

Band performances in the parks and open spaces up to the end of next week include the following:—

TO-DAY

Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	South Metropolitan Gas Company	8 to 10

TO-MORROW

Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5
Hyde Park	Welsh Guards	8 to 10
Green Park	Grenadier Guards	6 to 8
Kensington Gardens	Kensington Volunteers	3 to 5 and 8.45 to 8.45
Regent's Park	1st Surrey Rifles	6.30 to 9
Greenwich Park	Deptford Town	11 to 1
Richmond Park	Finsbury Rifles	6.30 to 9
	Feltham Prize Military	6.30 to 8.30
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Grenadier Guards	7.30 to 9.30
Parliament Hill	Edmonton Silver Prize	7 to 9
Lincoln's Inn Fields	G.P.O. Military	7 to 9
Kennington Park	South Metropolitan Gas Company	7 to 9
Golder's Hill	Queen's Westminsters	7 to 9
Hilly Fields	Crystal Palace	7 to 9
Battersea Park	National Sunday League	7 to 9

MONDAY

Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	British Professional Military	12.30 to 2

TUESDAY

Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Lincoln's Inn Fields	Phono-Publicity	7.45 to 8.45
Victoria Embankment (Temple)	Honourable Artillery Company	12.30 to 2
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Camberwell Silver Prize	8 to 10

WEDNESDAY

Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Ex-Service Professional Military	12.30 to 2
Kennington Park	Phono-Publicity	6.30 to 8.30

THURSDAY

Hyde Park	Royal Parks	7 to 10
Green Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5
Victoria Embankment (Temple)	London Fire Brigade	12.30 to 2
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Queen Victoria's Rifles	8 to 10

FRIDAY

Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	London Fire Brigade	12.30 to 2

SATURDAY

Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Great Central and Metropolitan Silver Prize	8 to 10

A by-election to fill a vacancy in the Woodgrange Ward of East Ham Town Council resulted on Wednesday in the return of Mr. T. W. Williams (Ratepayers' candidate), who received 800 votes to 724 for Mr. G. H. Moncar (Labour).

SERVICES TO-MORROW

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30, Opening Service of the Lambeth Conference (preacher, the Archbishop of York). Introit, "Veni Creator" (plainsong). H.C. (Macpherson in E flat). A., "Blessed City" (Bairstow); Canon W. H. Elliott, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Macfarren in E flat). A., "O praise God in His holiness" (Macpherson); the Bishop of Gloucester. 7.

Westminster Abbey.—Canon A. W. Davies, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Stanford in A). A., "O Jesu, look" (Kirbye); Canon C. S. Woodward, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Walmisley in D minor). A., "My soul, there is a country" (Parry); the Archbishop of New Westminster, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—Bishop Eyre Chatterton, 11. H.C. (Palestrina, *Aeterna Christi munera*). Motet, "Bone Pastor" (Palestrina); Canon H. G. Monroe, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Cook in F). A., "Jesu is in my heart" (Walford Davies).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The Dean of Lincoln, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11, Te Deum (Boyce in A). A., "Jesu, joy of man's desiring" (Bach). Kyrie and Nicene Creed (Davies in F); the Rev. R. F. Rynd, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Arnold in A). A., "O Thou, the central orb" (Wood).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Canon V. F. Storr, 11.15, Te Deum (Travers in F). A., "Blessing, glory, and wisdom, and thanks" (J. S. Bach).

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Canon W. R. Matthews, D.D., 11.15, H.C. (choral). Introit, "Kyrie Eleison, Christe Eleison" (Schubert).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—H.C., 8.15; 12, parade service (no tickets required), the Rev. C. C. Thacker, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.; 6.30, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

The Military Chapel

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN

A CONVERSION OPERATION

A new South African loan will be offered for subscription on Monday. It is a conversion operation, its object being to provide for the repayment of the Six per Cent. Consolidated Stock due on November 1, 1930-40. The new stock, which is called the Union of South Africa Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1950-70, will amount to £10,966,400, of which £1,243,500 will be issued to the South African Public Debt Commissioners in conversion of their holding of the Six per Cent. Stock, while £300,000 will be subscribed in cash by them. This will leave £9,422,900 for public issue. As the balance of the Six per Cent. Consolidated Stock is £9,722,900, conversion can only be effected to the extent of £9,422,900; but as some stockholders may not wish to convert cash applications are also invited. The price of issue is 98 both for cash and conversion applications, but, of course, holders of the Six per Cent. stock who convert will receive a cash payment of £2 per cent. on November 1. In the case of cash applications 5 per cent. is payable on application, 18 per cent. on July 22, and the balance of 75 per cent. on November 1. There will be a coupon attached to scrip certificates in respect of cash applications amounting to 6s. 8d. per cent., which will be payable on November 1. The half-year's interest on the Six per Cent. stock, converted or unconverted, will be paid in the usual way. A full six months' interest on the new stock will be paid on May 1. Conversion applications will receive preferential consideration in the allotment.

Higher Treasury Bill Rate

The Treasury Bills sold yesterday were allotted at a rate more in keeping with monetary conditions. Applications for the £35,000,000 of bills put up for tender amounted to £44,365,000. The full amount was allotted, at an average rate of discount of £2 5s. 3.86d. per cent. per annum, against £2 2s. 11.31d. a week ago. Tenders at £99 8s. 6d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five days of next week will receive about 55 per cent. of the amounts applied for, and those at £99 8s. 8d. for bills to be paid for to-day week allotment in full. On Friday next the amount of bills to be offered will again be £35,000,000. Payments to be made next week for bills exceed the maturities by the small sum of £350,000, but in the following week, if the whole £35,000,000 be allotted, the market will have to find £7,000,000 more than the amount it will receive in repayment of maturing bills. Thursday's rise in the Paris exchange proved a very short-lived rally, for yesterday the Paris rate slipped back from 123f. 71c. to 123f. 67c. The fall in the New York exchange yesterday was but a natural reaction, following the recent steady advance. The tendency of this exchange, however, remains the most satisfactory feature in the foreign exchanges.

The Estate Duty Clauses

The debates on the Estate Duties clauses in the Finance Bill were nearly as fruitful as they were instructive. Important amendments were secured that have modified the pernicious results that would have ensued had they been passed in their original form. The clauses were worded in such a way that it was almost impossible for any one except a lawyer, and very difficult even for a lawyer, to be sure what they meant. By the combined effect of sections 29, 31, and 33 the Government would, in the opinion of legal experts, have been enabled to claim duty twice over on the same assets, and at the same time, by aggregating the two values, would have been able to increase the rate of duty on those assets, though they would have been in the possession of different parties. Thanks to the energetic action of members of the Opposition changes of considerable importance were effected. The first amendment to Clause 29 got rid of the phrase "private company," and thus prevented the possibility of confusion arising from the definition of private company in the new Bill and the general definition as laid down in the Companies Acts. Another amendment removed the double taxation which was imposed under the original draft, which not only taxed a land company for death duties on the death in certain circumstances of a transferror of property, but also the previous owner of the property. A provision giving the Inland Revenue the option of taking either of two values—the value at the date of transfer or the value at the date of the transferror's death, whichever was the greater, was also removed. By amendment the value at death only can be taken. The Revenue authorities sought to have an option to select out of three years the year that suited them best; in its place an average of three years has been laid down. Yet another amendment increased from 30 to 50 per cent. the amount of the "available fund" payable to the transferror before a company becomes charged with death duties on the transfer.

The Cure for Evasion

But with all the amendments it is more than doubtful whether the Government are wise to persist in the clauses, for they cannot fail to result in uncertainty and litigation, while enterprise may be checked. The avowed object of the clauses is to prevent the evasion of death duties by landowners through the formation of companies. The root of the evil of evasion, however, is the grave and heavy burden of taxation. Such being the case, many owners of property—not of land only—feel that they cannot fulful their obligations, which vary in every individual case, unless they can contrivo to reduce this burden. Evasion being illegal, they are driven to seek means of avoiding taxation. The legitimacy of avoidance has the sanction not only of high legal authority, but also of common equity. If the legislature passes a law which compels a person to adopt measures at expense to himself in order to avoid as far as may be possible its predatory effects, and then takes steps to render those measures null and void, its subsequent action has in it the element of vindictive pursuit, which in the long run may simply drive capital out of the country. For some time past capital has been leaving this country, and the cause of it is excessive or unfair taxation. The one sure and certain way of reducing evasion and avoidance is to reduce expenditure, lessen taxation and its complications, and to humanize its administration.

Single Premium Policy Concessions

The strong and persistent protests which were made against the original clause in the Finance Bill dealing with loans on single premium life policies have met with success. The essence of the criticism was that the clause went a great deal farther than was necessary to achieve the object in view. Very few persons could be found to rally, in this connexion, to the support of pure endowment or sinking fund policies in which there was no element of assurance at all, but, while many life assurance offices refused to issue these contracts, there were other single premium policies in which there was a real element of life assurance, and the same institutions had felt thoroughly justified in granting them. Mr. Snowden, in introducing the revised clause, paid tribute to the work of the Life Offices' Association in recent negotiations with the Board of Inland Revenue. With this English body there should be linked the Associated Scottish Life Offices. These bodies, in cooperation, have not only done good work in the interests of a large number of policyholders who acted in good faith and would have been unduly penalized, but, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer recognized on Thursday night, they suggested how the revised clause could be strengthened with a view to secure its real purpose for the Inland Revenue.

Provisions of the New Clause

The new clause provides that, for the purpose of calculating surtax, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of any interest on any borrowed money which has been applied, directly or indirectly, to, or towards, the payment of any premium under a contract of assurance, but the section shall not, where the interest is payable at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent., apply to, *inter alia*:—

(a) Interest on borrowed money applied to or towards the payment of any premium under a contract of assurance entered into before April 15, 1930, which assures a fixed capital sum payable either—(1) On death only, or (2) on the expiration of a period of not less than 10 years from the date of the commencement of the contract or on earlier death. The effect of this wording is to continue to permit the interest on loans on certain existing single premium policies to be deducted from income before this is assessed for surtax. These contracts are chiefly whole life policies and endowment assurances effected for terms of not less than 10 years, provided that the contracts were taken out before the introduction of the Budget. The retrospective character of the legislation has, therefore, been greatly limited. In the cases of future policies effected by means of single premiums it will only be possible to claim, for the calculation of surtax, allowances in respect of loans which it can be shown were not connected with the payment of the premium. There will also be no interference with ordinary whole life or endowment assurances subject to annual premiums the rate of which does not exceed 12½ per cent. per annum of the sum assured, excluding bonuses—an obvious safeguard against abuse. So far as annual premium policies are concerned, as distinct from single premium policies, the same arrangements will apply to future assurances as to contracts already in force.

Edmundsons' Electricity Profits

During the 12 months ended March 31 the interests of Edmundsons' Electricity Corporation, which holds a controlling share in a numerous group of provincial supply undertakings, were substantially increased. According to a schedule published in the current report the number of subsidiary and other companies in which the Corporation has a stake is now 28, having a share capital of £2,633,065 and a Debenture capital of £225,299. The corresponding totals a year ago were £1,299,029 and £235,094. The addition to the company's holdings has involved an increase of £1,100,000 in the issued Ordinary capital, which now amounts to £2,360,000, besides which there is outstanding £400,000 of Preference capital. Net profits of the company rose from £149,272 to £204,777, but the directors have reduced the dividend from 8 per cent. to 7 per cent. The allocations from profits include £12,909 to writing off cost of new capital, £20,000 to reserve, and £3,000 to benevolent fund. Allowing for a reduction of £11,695 in the "carry forward," the company shows a surplus over its 7 per cent. dividend of £24,214, which compares with a surplus of £31,272 over the 8 per cent. dividend which was paid for the previous year. The control of Edmundsons' is vested in the Greater London and Counties Trust.

Depression in the Worsted Trade

In his speech yesterday at the annual meeting of Illingworth, Morris, and Co. (worsted spinners) Sir Donald Horsfall (chairman) showed that the company had had to face a further fall in the price of tops during the past year of 19d. per lb., representing a reduction of over 40 per cent. As compared with 1924 the decline in prices represents over 4s. 6d. per lb. In an allusion to the great difference between mill prices and retail prices compared with pre-War prices which handicapped their trade, the chairman said he was given to understand that the difference was over 110 per cent., compared with a difference in the average cost of living of 54 per cent. Sir Donald Horsfall uttered a truth of wide application when he stated that if articles made from the yarns which the company produced could be bought more cheaply more would be purchased, and more work would be provided at the company's factories. He added that during the last 12 months more spinning concerns had gone out of existence, some with honoured names, and it was regrettable that they had disappeared. In most cases their machinery had been broken up, but there still appeared to be far more spindles in the world than could be employed at the present time, and it would seem that much more must be done before the industry was in a really healthy state.

A Fur Trading Collapse

After a brief career of two years' duration, William Bernstein (Furriers), Limited, has encountered such heavy losses that it is proposed to sell a portion of the assets to Mr. William Bernstein, the managing director of the company and the founder of the business, and to go into voluntary liquidation. The proposed sale would realize £34,700, and this sum, together with the cash in hand, book debts, and the company's interest in the St. Louis Fur Trading Company, Limited, will, the directors estimate, provide about £135,000. This amount, after payment of the company's liabilities, compensation to Mr. Philip Bernstein for the termination of his service agreement, and the expenses of liquidation, should, they suggest, suffice for the return of capital to the Preference shareholders of between 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. The first report of the company, issued in July of last year, gave no hint of such a collapse in the company's fortunes, for it showed profits of £40,537 and announced an additional dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred Ordinary shares on account of their participating rights. Last September the capital was increased in view of the extension of the company's interests in other businesses, but in the following December the directors announced the passing of the Preferred Ordinary dividend in order to conserve the company's resources. A loss on the year's working to April 30 of £6,991 is revealed by the report now issued, and in addition large losses on the company's interests in subsidiaries, with the result that the balance-sheet shows a debit balance of £122,287. Subsidiaries chiefly responsible for this large loss are the Mentone, Limited, and the Townsend Trust, Limited. The vendors to the company accepted payment of the purchase price in Preferred Ordinary and Deferred shares, the public issue in 1928 having consisted of £80,000 in Preferred Ordinary and £10,000 in Deferred shares. The directors request the personal attendance of shareholders at the meeting on July 23 and the position of the company certainly calls for their attendance.

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS STRONG

FALL IN IMPERIAL CHEMICAL

Long-dated British Government securities were again the brightest feature of the stock markets yesterday. In other directions business was very quiet, and there appeared to be here and there a certain amount of liquidation connected with the approach of the Settlement. A number of leading shares in the Miscellaneous market were quoted lower, the Ordinary and Deferred shares of Imperial Chemical Industries being conspicuously weak. On the other hand, there was evidence of an inquiry for Motor shares, Dunlop Rubber, Vickers, and Wallpaper Deferred. A further decline occurred in the Rhodesian group. Rubber shares were affected by a reaction to 6d. per lb. in the price of raw rubber.

Demand for long-dated British Government stocks was resumed, and prices experienced a general rise, closing at the top. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan took the lead with a rise of ½ to 79. Four per Cent. and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols each rose ½ to 88½ and 55½ respectively. Funding Fours advanced 3-16 to 90 13-16, and there were rises of ¼ in Victory Bonds, Five per Cent. Conversion, and Local Loans. The Five per Cent. War Loan was unchanged at 103 3-16 and Treasury Bonds remained dull. India stocks were firm; the last issue of Six per Cents. stiffened to 2 premium. L.C.C. scrip was again bought, rising to 2 premium. Some inquiry was reported for Australian loans. Commonwealth Five per Cent., 1945-75, were quoted 2 points higher at 87½, and a number of other Australian stocks showed gains of 1 to 2. In the HOME RAILWAY market a few of the prior charge stocks showed a tendency to improve in sympathy with British Funds, but the Ordinary stocks were neglected and almost unchanged. L.M.S. closed the turn harder at 44½.

In the Foreign market one or two of the older Brazilian loans declined to the extent of ¼, but San Paulo Coffee scrip rallied to 3¾ discount. Seven per Cents. and French Railway bonds were firm. Argentian Corporation stocks weakened on the June traffic return, which showed a decrease of £21,000; this reduces the gain for the financial year just ended to £28,000. The Preference stock fell 1½ to 42½. Argentine Railway stocks were unable to maintain the whole of their recent recovery; both Central Argentine and B.A. Western went back 1½, and other issues fell about ½. Leopoldina rallied to 42, and San Paulo was quoted higher on the day but below the best.

In the OIL market there was further inquiry for Canadian Eagle, which rose to 11s. 10½d. The shares of most of the leading companies hardly moved. British Controlled Preference rallied to 6s. 10½d. RUBBER shares were heavy in tone on a fall to 6d. per lb. in the commodity. TEA shares again reflected the presence of buyers.

MOTOR SHARES FIRM

In the MISCELLANEOUS market the last day of the Account was marked by weakness in a few leading shares. Imperial Chemical were most prominent; the Ordinary closed 1s. 4½d. lower on the day at 21s. 3d., having been 20s. 9d. offered, and the Deferred fell 10½d. to 6s., having touched 5s. 9d. Small declines were marked in British American Tobacco (5½), Unilever (2 22-32 for the old shares and 4s. 6d. discount for the new), United Molasses, and the talking machine group. With Wall-street closed there was little business in International securities and prices remained dull, Hydro falling to 39½, Brazilian Traction to 40¼, and International Nickel to 24½. Vickers were firmer at 7s. 1½d., and Dunlop Rubber hardened to 12s. 1½d. Wall Paper Deferred rose further to 47s. 3d. Bank shares showed a hardening tendency in view of the forthcoming half-yearly dividends, and a further rise occurred in several Brewery shares. The Motor group returned to favour. Leyland touched 73s. 9d., closing 1s. higher at 73s., and rises were marked in Thornycroft (60s.), Austin (25s.), Dennis (39s.), and Thomas Tilling (4½). Guy Motors were easier at 16s. 3d.

Rhodesian shares showed an easier tendency, small declines occurring in Chartered (33s. 7½d.), Bwana (13s.), N'Changa (2 9-16), and Roan Antelope (1 1-32). In the Transvaal group Sub Nigel hardened further to 2 23-32, and a few low-priced shares were firmer, including West Rand (6s. 3d.) and Randfontein Estates (7s. 7½d.). De Beers were dull at 7¾, and Rand Mines fell to 3 1-32. Broken Hill shares gave way—North to 2½ and South to 1½. San Francisco Mines fell to 15s. 3d.

METROPOLE INDUSTRIES

RESULT OF THE POLL

At the meeting of shareholders of Metropole Industries, Limited, in London yesterday, the result of the poll taken at the extraordinary general meeting on Thursday was announced.

The resolution before the meeting on Thursday was, "To pass a resolution to the effect that the meeting is dissatisfied with the conduct of the Marquis of Winchester, Sir Godfrey B. H. Fell, and Mr. H. J. Bruce, three of the directors of the company, and calls on them to retire and determines that it is inexpedient that they should be allowed to act any further as directors of the company." The ballot voting on this resolution was as follows:—For, 445,858; against, 322,634.

A second resolution was, "To pass an extraordinary resolution or resolutions to remove the said Messrs. the Most Hon. Marquis of Winchester, Sir Godfrey B. H. Fell, and H. J. Bruce from their office of directors before the expiration of the periods of such office." The poll was:—For, 446,218; against, 347,841.

Sir Godfrey Fell, who presided, stated that it required a three-quarters majority to carry this resolution and therefore it was lost.

A third resolution was, "To pass a resolution appointing such person or persons as the committee of shareholders to be appointed by this meeting may think fit to be directors of the company in the place of the said Messrs. the Most Hon. Marquis of Winchester, Sir Godfrey B. H. Fell, and H. J. Bruce." The result of the poll was:—In favour, 438,701; against, 333,762.

SIR GODFREY FELL, in announcing the result of the poll, said that while adhering to the ruling of the previous day's chairman, Lord Winchester, that the proceedings of Thursday were invalid, he had to announce the result of the ballot taken.

STATEMENT BY MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER

The Marquis of Winchester, in a statement issued last night, says:—

"Statements made at the meeting of shareholders of Metropole Industries held on July 3, as reported in the Press, suggest that £100,000 or more of the company's money has been lost through transactions with the 'Hatry Group.' The facts are as follows:—

"On July 16 a loan of £100,000 was made to the Austin Friars Trust for three days against ample security. The loan was repaid in full three days later, together with interest at the agreed rate and a special commission of £500.

"The 'loan' of £40,000 was, in fact, a purchase of 100,000 shares in Associated Automatic shares at 8s. per share, against a written guarantee by Retail Trade Securities, Limited, to repurchase these shares at 9s. per share. At that time Retail Trade Securities were possessed of large assets. They repaid £25,000 and the company then sold 10,000 shares at slightly over 8s. per share, and now holds 90,000 shares, which at the moment represent a deficiency of £12,500."

MONEY MARKET

FALL IN FRENCH EXCHANGE

DISCOUNTS FIRMER

In spite of the fact that night money was very plentiful in Lombard-street yesterday, accommodation being sometimes obtainable at 1½ per cent. in the afternoon, the discount market was firmer in tendency in view of a sharp fall in the French exchange to 123.67f. and a slight setback in the New York exchange. The Treasury Bills were allotted at over 2½ per cent., and the general market rate for three months fine bank bills was $2\frac{1}{4}$-$2\frac{5}{16}$ per cent. Demand was again very limited. Clearing banks were reported buyers of August maturities at $2\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. and of September bills at 2¼ per cent. The "hot" Treasury Bills were dealt in at $2\frac{7}{32}$ per cent. A further sum was repaid the Bank of England by the short loan market. In view of the large amounts falling due at the central institution in the first half of next week, there was a good inquiry for loans for a week or rather longer at 2 per cent. The renewal rate for day-to-day loans from lenders other than the clearing banks was again 1½ per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per cent.)			
Day to day / For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1¼—2	2⅜	2⅜—2⅝	2⅜—2⅝	2⅜—2¾

Discount (Treasury Bills)	(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 mths.	3 mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
2⅜	2¼	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅜	3⅜—4

BANK OF SPAIN

	June 28	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,471,233,050	+ 189,105
Silver in hand	723,566,460	+ 4,964,145
Foreign bills	34,952,076	+ 1,530,167
Discount and short bills	1,850,193,728	+ 44,399,774
Treasury accounts, Treasury loan, and redeemable debt	689,206,322	— 11,741,016
Notes in circulation	4,335,080,100	— 25,877,200
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	814,048,223	+ 3,415,381
Dividends, interest and other obligations	37,271,260	— 36,500,073
Government securities	277,940,502	+ 56,789,540

—*Reuter.*

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

	June 30	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings	578,898,997	+ 17,473
Gold exchanges	290,564,713	+ 23,540,909
Domestic bills	46,153,613	+ 9,973,008
Advances against securities	61,615,821	+ 17,140,232
Security holdings	77,563,056	+ 25,461,985
Due from banks	33,720,852	+ 6,758,712
Other assets	25,979,788	+ 2,762,887
LIABILITIES		
Capital reserve	34,500,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	928,897,475	+ 86,234,975
Other sight liabilities	130,218,361	— 49,828,500
Other liabilities	30,181,016	+ 131,573

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The fact that the New York market was closed led to reduced sales of dollars, with the result that the dollar-sterling exchange moved against sterling, closing ⅛c. lower at 4.86^{23}_{32}. The premium on forward dollars was $\frac{5}{32}$c., one month, and $\frac{9}{16}$c., three months. French francs were in demand, and the Paris rate moved sharply against London, being finally 4c. lower at 123.67f. Italian lire were rather offered, the Milan rate closing at 92.87l., compared with 92.85½l., but Swiss francs continued to appreciate. Erratic fluctuations again took place in the Spanish exchange, but on balance the peseta showed improvement, and the closing rate was 41.65p., against 42.20p. on Thursday. There was an advance to 12.08½fl. in the Batavia rate. A setback occurred in the Buenos Aires rate, which closed $11\frac{1}{16}$d. lower at $39\frac{15}{16}$d.; the Rio exchange was slightly below 5¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	July 4	July 3
New York	$ to £	4.862/3	4.86^{15}_{16}-4.86^{31}_{32}	4.86^{15}_{16}-4.86^{31}_{32}
Montreal	$ to £	4.865/8	4.86^{7}_{16}-9/64	4.86 1-4.87
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.65-123.72	123.65-123.75
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81^{1}_{4}-82^{1}_{4}	$34.81-82^{1}_{4}$
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.84-92.88	92.80-92.86
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05^{3}_{4}-06^{3}_{4}	25.08^{1}_{4}-07
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374^{1}_{4}-375^{1}_{4}	374^{3}_{4}-375^{1}_{4}
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193^{1}_{2}-193^{3}_{4}	193-193^{1}_{4}
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	41.40-42.15	41.90-43.10
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108^{3}_{4}-108^{3}_{4}	108^{1}_{2}-108^{3}_{4}
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.00^{1}_{2}-09^{1}_{2}	12.08^{7}_{8}-09^{1}_{2}
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.39^{1}_{2}-40^{1}_{2}	20.38^{1}_{2}-20.40
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.43-34.48	34.43-34.48
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.78-27.82	27.77-27.84
Prague	Kr. to £	†164.25	163^{7}_{8}-164^{1}_{2}	163^{3}_{4}-164^{1}_{4}
Warsaw	Zlotyto £	43.38	43.38-43.43	43.35-43.43
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817^{1}_{2}-818^{1}_{2}	817^{1}_{2}-818^{1}_{2}
Copenhagen	Per. to £	110	1.02521	1.0253
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274^{1}_{2}-275	274^{1}_{2}-275
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48^{3}_{4}-48^{7}_{8}	48^{3}_{4}-48^{7}_{8}
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.21-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15^{3}_{4}-16^{1}_{4}	$18.15-16^{1}_{4}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09^{3}_{4}-10^{1}_{4}	18.09^{3}_{4}-10^{1}_{4}
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15^{3}_{4}-16^{1}_{4}	$18.16-16^{1}_{2}$
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97^{7}_{16}-97^{9}_{16}	97^{7}_{16}-97^{9}_{16}
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{15}_{16}$-$1/5^{7}_{8}$	$1/5^{15}_{16}$-$2/5^{7}_{8}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{15}_{16}$-$1/5^{7}_{8}$	$1/5^{15}_{16}$-$1/5^{7}_{8}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{15}_{16}$-$1/5^{7}_{8}$	$1/5^{15}_{16}$-$1/5^{7}_{8}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	$1/3-1/3^{3}_{16}$	$1/3-1/3^{3}_{16}$
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2.09^{3}_{4}-2.09^{7}_{8}	2.09^{3}_{4}-2.09^{7}_{8}
Shanghai	Per tael	—	$1/5^{3}_{4}$-$1/6^{1}_{16}$	$1/5^{3}_{4}$-$1/6^{1}_{16}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	$2/3^{31}_{32}$-$2/3^{31}_{32}$	$2/3^{31}_{32}$-$2/3^{31}_{32}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07^{3}_{4}-08^{1}_{2}	12.07^{1}_{4}-08
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2.09^{15}_{16}	2.09^{15}_{16}
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.869d.	5^{31}_{32}-5^{31}_{32}	5^{31}_{32}-5^{31}_{32}
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	39^{7}_{8}-40^{1}_{4}	40^{3}_{8}-40^{7}_{8}
V'paraiso†	$ to £	40	39.95	39.96
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	41^{7}_{8}-42^{3}_{8}	42^{1}_{4}-42^{3}_{4}
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	13.07^{1}_{2}	13.07^{1}_{2}
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 0	92 1 6	3 91 10	0 90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 6	3 92 15	0 92 2 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10	0 96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £118,808 in BAR GOLD and the export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £153,794, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
July 3—		July 3—	
Sovs. released from abroad	100,000	Bar gold	207,986
	75,000		
July 4	Nil	July 4—	
		Bar gold	118,808
		Sovs.	2,000
Net efflux	153,794		
Total	£328,794	Total	£328,794

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,577,803; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price for BAR GOLD remained nominally unchanged at 85s. 0½d. per ounce.

SILVER was a quiet but steady market, the price being unaltered at 15½d. per ounce for cash and 15½d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from mid-day on June 30 to mid-day on July 3, amounted to £544,036, of which £537,625 came from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £3,775. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £133,210, and exports amounted to £29,576.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

—	June 30	June 22
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
Note circulation	16,373	16,647
Tue reserve against it was held in the following forms:—		
Silver coin and bullion in India	11,239	11,113
Gold coin and bullion in India	3,228	3,228
Securities (Govt. of India)	1,833	2,229
Do. (British Govt.)	73	73
Total	16,373	16,647

OILFIELDS NEWS

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—Well L8, 183 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 420 metric tons per day through a 1¼in. flow plug with 800lb. pressure.

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL.—The production for the week ended June 28 was 229,000 barrels.

COMPANY RESULTS

EDMUNDSONS' ELECTRICITY CORPORATION

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
English & New York Trust	Int. 2	Same	July 31	—	—
Foreign and Colonial Invest. Trust	Int. 4	Same	July 31	—	—
Lloyds Bank	(Int. 8½† (Int. 2½‡	Same) Same)	Aug. 2	—	—
Nuwara Eliya Tea Ests.	Int. 8	Same	July 16	—	—
Prov. Bank of Ireland	Int. 7½	Same	Aug. 1	—	—
Reinsurance Corporation	10	Same	—	10	Same

† On A shares. ‡ On B shares.

Civil Service Co-operative Trust.—Interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the period to July 31.

Hollins Mill Company.—The directors regret that owing to the depression in trade they are unable to recommend the payment of interim dividends on either the Preference or Ordinary shares for the half-year ended May 31 last.

Williams Deacon's Bank.—Interim Dividend for the half-year ended June 30 at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum less tax on the "A" and "B" shares, payable for July 31. This compares with an interim dividend in 1929 at the rate of 13½, and a final dividend for 1929 at the rate of 12½ per cent.

John Crossley and Sons (carpet manufacturers).—Owing to severe depreciation in values of raw materials and depression in trade generally, the results for the half-year ended May 31, 1930, do not show a profit, but the directors have resolved that an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share upon the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares be paid on August 1. In August, 1929, an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

The statement of Bankers Trust Company, New York, as at June 30, 1930, shows the total assets at $879,294,425, an increase of $179,954,804 over the corresponding figure of $699,339,621 on June 29, 1929. Deposits are shown at $732,005,517, as compared with $541,895,333 a year ago. The capital surplus and undivided profits total $111,321,394, an increase of $6,682,862 over the figure of June 29, 1929.

BARRIER SOUTH

The report of Barrier South states that the profit for 1929 was £108 (against £113 for 1928), which reduces the debit balance to £7,748. The Zinc Corporation has during the year continued the work of driving on the zinc lode in its property towards the Barrier South lease. This drive has now been connected with the workings in the latter property and the drainage and cleaning up of the workings is now being carried out. Meeting, July 11.

PERAK RUBBER PLANTATIONS

The profit of the Perak Rubber Plantations amounted to £8,398 for the year to March 31 (against £10,482 for 1928-29) and £9,066 was brought forward. The dividend is to be reduced from 10 per cent. to 6 per cent., but £2,000 (against nil is placed to reserve, leaving £10,123 to be carried forward, subject to estate staff commission. The output of dry rubber rose from 717,072lb. to 892,502lb., but no details are given in the report of cost or prices per lb. Meeting, July 16.

LENDU RUBBER

The accounts of the Lendu Rubber Company show a net profit for the year to March 31 of £315 (against £4,225 for 1928-29), which increases the amount to be carried forward to £7,492. Last year £6,340 was written back from income-tax reserve and £31,000 from reserve account; no dividend was paid, but £40,000 was transferred to property account and £7,176 carried forward. The crop for 1929-30 amounted to 513,942lb. (against 502,500lb.), which realized a gross price of 8.07d. per lb. (against 9.76d.). Meeting, July 15.

SUMATRA TEA ESTATES

The quantity of tea manufactured by Sumatra Tea Estates increased from 979,960lb. in 1928-29 to 1,704,037lb. in the year ended March 31 last. The f.o.b. cost of production was 10.61d. per lb. (compared with 9.04d.), and the average net sale price was 10.85d. per lb. (against 1s. 1.36d.). The restricted crop for the current year is estimated at 2,165,000lb. After writing off £3,600 as depreciation of mature areas, the net profit for the year was £1,773 (against £17,524), to which is added £19,213 brought forward, making £20,985, which the directors recommend should be carried forward. Last year a dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid. Meeting, July 17.

SCOTTISH CITIES INVESTMENT TRUST

The net revenue of the Scottish Cities Investment Trust amounted to £19,222 for the year to May 31 (against £16,691 for 1928-29), and £2,051 was brought forward. The dividend is maintained at 6 per cent. and £4,400 is added to contingent fund, leaving £2,054 to be carried forward. The net profit on investments realized during the year, after providing for the expenses in connexion with the issue of terminable Debentures and Debenture stock, including discount on the latter, amounted to £1,146, which has also been transferred to contingent fund. A valuation made at May 31 shows a depreciation of 7.27 per cent. on the figure at which the investments stand in the balance-sheet (£716,271).

ST. PAUL'S RIVER TIN

The first report of St. Paul's River Tin states that, as announced to shareholders last July, the company's original property in Tasmania proved to be an unpayable proposition. A new interest was acquired by the company—namely, the prospecting of a large area in the tin-bearing region of Indo-China, but the results of the manager's operations have led him to form an unfavourable opinion of the area, and the directors decided to discontinue prospecting operations. In view of the company's disappointing experiences and the present uncertain outlook for tin they do not propose to employ the company's remaining resources in any fresh ventures without the direct approval of the shareholders. An opportunity for discussing the company's future will arise at the general meeting to be held on July 13.

MORGAN FILM SERVICE

The first report of Morgan Film Service (1928), which covers the period December 1, 1928, to March 31, 1930, states that the turnover of the business has been up to expectations, but the relation of profit to turnover has not been so satisfactory. This, it is stated, is largely accounted for by the fact that the advent of the sound pictures has not only affected the cost of production but has resulted in a substantial increase in exhibition rates. A number of contracts accepted on the basis of the lower rates had to be executed after the increase, and this resulted in a serious reduction of the profit. Arrangements for the production of sound films have been made. The accounts show a profit of £6,176, out of which an interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid in August, and £528 has been reserved for income-tax, leaving £2,648 to be carried forward. Meeting, July 11.

JENSON AND NICHOLSON

The accounts for 1929 of Jenson and Nicholson, makers of varnishes, enamels, paints, &c., show a net profit of £7,439 (against £27,422 for 1928), to which is added £8,859 brought forward. The dividend on the Seven-and-a-Half Preference shares to December 31 absorbs £6,000 and that on the Eight per Cent. A Preference shares to September 30 takes £9,600, leaving £698 to be carried forward. Last year a dividend of 7 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares. The report states that several factors have contributed to the reduction in profits,

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE ATTOCK OIL COMPANY

SATISFACTORY YEAR'S WORKING

RECORD GROSS PROFITS

REASONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF A DIVIDEND

A COSTLY POLICY OF DEEPER DRILLING

CRUDE OUTPUT POSITION

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Attock Oil Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. A. SWAN, who presided, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I very much regret that owing to serious ill-health Mr. Bankier, your chairman, is unable to be present to address you to-day, and in his absence your board have elected me to preside.

We will with your permission take as read the notice convening the meeting, and I will now call upon the Secretary to read the auditors' report.

The SECRETARY (Mr. P. W. Morrison) read the report of the auditors.

Mr. SWAN, continuing, said:—First of all I must refer with regret to the absence from this meeting of Mr. B. T. Petley, who had been a member of the board practically from the inception of the company. Owing to ill-health Mr. Petley has found it necessary to vacate his seat on the board, and I should like here to record the appreciation of his colleagues, and I am sure of you all, of the valuable practical services rendered to the company by him and the keen interest which he always took in its affairs. In Mr. Petley's place the board have elected Major R. L. Benson, whom we welcome here to-day. A proposal for his re-election to the board will be submitted later in the proceedings.

The directors' report and accounts for the year having been submitted to all shareholders I will, with your permission, take them as read. (Agreed.)

PROFITS AND ALLOCATIONS

The accounts reveal a very satisfactory year's working, with record gross profits. Before providing for depreciation, but after writing off all well-boring expenditure, exclusive of casing, which is capitalized as usual, the profit amounts to £367,005 18s. 11d., against £198,872 10s. 5d. in 1928. As shown in the balance-sheet, we have written off the large sum of £200,000 against field, pipe line and refinery plant, a sum, however, which is only £56,851 18s. 11d. in excess of the net additions to plant account during the year.

This allocation reduces our net profits to £167,005 18s. 11d., to which has to be added the balance of profit carried forward from 1928 of £29,845 0s. 9d., leaving a total of £196,850 19s. 8d.

Provision has been made for income-tax approximately covering our liability therefor.

Stocks, sundry debtors, and cash in hand, also sundry creditors, all show increases as compared with the previous year, due to increased trading right up to the end of the year. The other items of the balance-sheet call for no special comment, the overhead position of liquid funds as represented by the surplus of liquid assets over liabilities being, as you will see, satisfactory.

Taken by themselves these results would amply justify the payment of a dividend, but in view of the present unsatisfactory crude output your directors consider it absolutely essential that the funds of the company be conserved in order to carry out the policy of deeper drilling recommended by the company's geological advisers. This deep drilling is costly, but it is hoped that results will justify the capital outlay. The board regret, therefore, that they are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend. You as shareholders are entitled to a full explanation of the reasons for this decision, and I am sure if I give you this on broad lines you will appreciate and endorse the policy of the board.

FIELD EXPENDITURE AND DRILLING WORK

As you will have seen from 1929 accounts, the field expenditure on what are classed as capital items amounted to nearly £120,000. This amount includes casing delivered to wells. With greater depth this capital expenditure unfortunately increases as heavier machinery and more casing are required.

Drilling results in the earlier part of 1929 indicated good prospects in the 3,600-3,800ft. zone, and it was only late in the year that it was finally realized that this zone was pockety, and shareholders were advised of this in a circular dated December 21, 1929.

Having had this experience of irregular production in all zones to which we have drilled to date, it was decided under geological advice to carry to depth such wells as did not give paying production in the 3,600-3,800ft. zone. I must, however, explain that the taking down of wells from 3,800ft. after testing the sands has not been as simple as it would appear. In most cases owing to caving formation the producing string has become stuck, and this has meant fishing jobs and delays to drilling, which, while unavoidable in the circumstances, all mean added costs.

In one well, at a depth of 4,898ft., oil was struck yielding as much as 750 barrels in 24 hours. Unfortunately a violent upheaval took place plugging the casing to within 1,000ft. of the surface. Repeated efforts to clean out this well have so far proved unavailing owing to the continued heavy pressure. We hope, however, with the help of new equipment which has now arrived at the field, eventually to overcome these difficulties and bring the well into production. I mention this well as typical of the very great difficulties your field staff have to contend with in deep drilling at Khaur. Each well requires the greatest care and most efficient handling to avoid disaster, and we have decided that, in existing conditions, three deep wells is the maximum number we can efficiently drill at one time.

Coupled with these drilling difficulties, results from wells going down through intermediate sands I regret to say, have been very disappointing. You will see, therefore, that what the company is faced with at date is increasing expenditure and diminished revenue until we can get to a really reliable source of production.

GEOLOGIST'S REPORT ON THE KHAUR FIELD

In view of the perplexing uncertainty of the position it was decided towards the end of last year to seek further geological advice on the peculiar nature of the structure of the Khaur field. To this end a distinguished geologist visited your fields at the beginning of the current year. You will not wish me to go into details of his report. To summarize, he considers that the oil so far obtained has been fissure oil which has migrated upwards from the mother rock and that prospects for stable production are good once the parent reservoir can be tapped. Unfortunately no definite depth can be given, but consultant's opinion is that this rock will be within reach of the drill.

These conclusions, we may say, have been agreed by our own geologists, and the fissure theory, while not assisting us in a solution of our drilling difficulties, goes a considerable way towards explaining the irregular results of wells in the same stratum and not far distant from one another. It also explains to some extent the high pressure encountered in some wells and not in others.

THE PRESENT POSITION

While the board, therefore, are hopeful of prospects at depth, the company must be regarded as being back almost in a semi-prospecting stage with a small nucleus of, it is hoped, stable production at Khaur field, first-class plant at the fields and refinery, and a strong cash position. This last must, however, be conserved if we are to attain our objective and get wells to depth, and we have been reluctantly compelled to curtail intermediate drilling, to reduce drilling staff by about one-third, and concentrate our energies on deep drilling.

The difficulties of this are great, but our staff are confident in spite of—and in fact because of—recent experiences that these can be overcome. Even so your board have come to the conclusion that no stone should be left unturned to obtain if possible further expert assistance, and they have sent two of the managing agent's staff to America with this end in view.

DHULIAN AND OTHER OUTFIELDS

Although the main object of our consultant's work was to examine Khaur oilfield structural conditions, he has also reported on Dhulian and other outfields.

As you have been advised in circular dated December 21, 1929, your board have decided to test the area at Khaire Murat. Our consultant confirms that this is desirable. The necessary approach road has been made and work will be proceeded with as soon as weather conditions permit, say, September-October. The Khaire Murat area is reckoned to be a shallow drilling proposition, and it is not expected, therefore, that drilling will be costly.

While consultant's report on prospects of the Dhulian area is favourable, it is a deep field and expensive to drill, and it has been decided to postpone operations until gas supplies from Khaur are adequate to provide the necessary fuel. This postponement is regrettable, but inevitable in the circumstances.

MARKETING POSITION

I will now deal with the marketing position. Owing to the severe drop in production the marketing position is the exact reverse of what it was when your chairman last addressed you. When we increased our marketing arrangements last year we incurred certain liabilities as regards deliveries over a period, but I am glad to say we were able to discharge these satisfactorily, though doing so has depleted our stocks to a lower figure than we could have wished.

Your chairman referred to our having to be prepared for ups and downs of production last year, but none of us anticipated that this position would have to be faced so soon.

Since the beginning of the year we have been gradually reducing quantities marketed and have now arranged to market our make on the basis of our present production, i.e., say 500 barrels per day. As we are not ordinarily able to expand sales at short notice this means that, even if we do obtain increased production now, revenue for 1930 will be curtailed.

The refinery has been efficiently run and results have been quite satisfactory. Refinery costs with increased throughput have been the lowest on record, while the refinery has proved itself capable of handling up to approximately 2,000 barrels per day.

PRICES OF PETROL, KEROSENE, AND OTHER PRODUCTS

Then, as regards prices of products, prices of petrol at the main ports which normally govern prices thoughout India have been constant, but on the completion of a system of bulk distribution the large distributing company of India decided to give the public the full benefit of savings in freight by this system. As a result of this, up-country prices in our area were reduced on average by about one anna per gallon from September 1, 1929.

Prices of kerosene oil have remained practically unchanged since our last meeting. It is greatly to be regretted that the Government of India in their last Budget have thought fit to increase excise duty on kerosene by 6 pies per gallon, making it now 1 anna 6 pies per gallon, and at the same time to reduce the import duty on kerosene from 2 annas 6 pies per gallon to 2 annas 3 pies per gallon—thereby reducing the protection indigenous companies held by 50 per cent.

You will appreciate that this means a loss to the indigenous companies of at least 8 pies per gallon on kerosene produced.

The representatives of the companies affected, including our own, did all that was possible to induce the Government to reconsider the Budget proposals, but I regret these representations were not successful.

VIEWS OF THE MEMBER OF COMMERCE

During the debate, however, the importance of the Attock Oil Company, Limited, to the Government was fully recognized, and I quote the following from the speech of the Member of Commerce to the Government of India:—

"As regards the smaller companies I would say this. Clearly the onus rests upon them to make out their case and to establish to the satisfaction of Government, or of some investigating authority, that their position is very seriously endangered as a result of this measure. If that could be established then I do not doubt that this House as well as the Government would be perfectly prepared to consider fully and sympathetically what measures should be taken to prevent any serious danger. Take the Attock Oil Company. For obvious reasons it is desirable that that company should continue to produce oil. It is the only company in this part of the world which does produce oil, and for practical reasons, in a war, for instance, it might be of very real service. But it does not follow, even if it were established that the smaller companies do need some assistance, that we should adopt a method by which for every penny which goes to the smaller companies four pennies must be paid to the company that does not require assistance. That seems to me a point very well worth bearing in mind."

We therefore contemplate, with these comments before us, addressing the Member of Commerce to the Government of India and again placing the position of this company before him.

You will remember that your chairman last year referred to our representations to the Government of India for the removal of the handicap caused by the alteration to railway freight rates, which representations had met with a direct refusal. As your position with regard to the vital necessity—crude—was much stronger then than it is to-day it is presumed the Government of India considered we could bear this burden. We trust we can still convince them that we are not yet in a position to do so.

"THE ONLY SOUND COURSE"

In conclusion, I think you will realize that your board have taken the only sound course in passing the dividend and that you will approve their action unanimously. I can assure you that whenever your board consider it safe to do so dividends will be resumed. Let us hope it may be soon.

I now beg to propose: "That the accounts of the company as at December 31, 1929, as presented by the directors and audited by Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., together with the relative report of the directors, be received, approved, and adopted."

I will call upon Sir Louis Dane to second the motion, and after it has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any questions any shareholder may care to put to me.

SIR LOUIS DANE.—I have pleasure in seconding the resolution.

After questions, the CHAIRMAN formally put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen, Sir Louis Dane is due to retire from the board by rotation at this meeting, and it is my pleasant duty to propose his re-election.

Mr. J. R. CROCKATT.—I beg to second that proposal.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

SIR LOUIS DANE.—Ladies and gentlemen, Major Reginald Lindsay Benson, having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the vacation of office of Mr. Petley, retires at this meeting, and I have great pleasure in proposing his re-election.

Mr. J. R. CROCKATT.—I have much pleasure in seconding that proposal.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. J. STEVENSON proposed the appointment of Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. as auditors of the company until the annual meeting of 1931 at a remuneration to be fixed by the directors.

A SHAREHOLDER seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN.—Before closing this meeting, ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in recording our hearty thanks to the staff in the East, both European and Indian, for their services. You have a hard-working, efficient and loyal staff, and it is very cheering to them to know that their good work is appreciated, especially in the difficult times we are passing through. (Cheers.)

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

JUNE MINING OUTPUTS

Company	Tonnage Crushed	Output	Profit
Cons. Tin of Burma	—	96 tons	—
Gopeng Consolidated	—	651 tons	£3,450
Hong-kong Tin	—	71.8 tons	—
Idris Hydraulic	—	199½ tons	£922
Kar Yew Tin	—	13 1/100ths	—
Kasen	—	29 tons	—
Kent (F.M.S.)	—	18 tons	£215 (loss)
Kramat Pulai	—	—	£1,600
Kuala Tin	—	221½ tons	£641
Nigerian Cons.	—	18 tons	—
Sungkalang	—	521½ tons	—
Pusing Tin	—	2294	£1,440
Petaling	—	1584	£134
Rambutan	—	158 tons	£5,483
Rawang Tin	—	104½ tons	£65
S. Rukerd Areas	—	90½ tons	—
Southern Tronoh	—	0 tons	—
Tanjong Tin	—	71 tons	—
Tekka	—	354 tons	£3,190
Tekka-Taiping	—	381½ tons	£1,324
Temenggor Tin	—	651½ tons	£1,290
Tenderani Gold	—	8½ tons	£1,385
Tronoh	14,870	£18,332	£732
		66 tons	£1,600

EMPIRE OF INDIA AND CEYLON TEA COMPANY

THE YEAR'S PROFIT AND DISTRIBUTION

RESULTS FROM THE VARIOUS GARDENS

MAJOR YALDEN THOMSON ON THE POSITION AND OUTLOOK

The THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices, King William House, 2a, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

MAJOR A. YALDEN THOMSON (chairman of the company) presided.

The MANAGING DIRECTOR (Mr. H. F. Turner) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The directors' report and statement of accounts have been circulated to all our members, so I propose taking them as having been read. (Agreed.)

At one time it appeared as if the result of the year's working would be less satisfactory than what we are able to show. Large quantities of common teas of foreign growth and heavy crops from India and Ceylon resulted in a stock of tea in the United Kingdom at December 31, 1929, of 275,000,000lb., as compared with 233,000,000 at that date the previous year, and a fall in the market price for common tea of some 5d. per lb. Where the fall in the market would have stopped but for the agreement to restrict crops during the current year it is difficult to say and fortunately unnecessary to contemplate. The industry has every reason to be grateful to the chairman of the Indian Tea Association in London and those members of the committee that brought the difficult negotiations with the tea-producing interests in other countries to a successful conclusion. It is hoped that this will result in smaller quantities of tea, but of better quality, coming to auction during the selling season. Under the agreement come to our 1930 crop will be restricted to approximately 67,000 maunds as compared with 76,000 maunds produced in 1929, but we expect this to be more than compensated for by higher prices for our teas.

WORK ON THE GARDENS

Mr. T. G. Evers has given us an encouraging report as to the work done on our gardens, and our estimates point to a lower cost per lb. this year in spite of the smaller crop. Broadly speaking, the results from our Assam gardens are proportionately better than were obtained from those situated in the Dooars District. Our capital cost per acre in Assam stands at £53 19s. and in the Dooars at £28 11s. 4d. This year the profit per acre represents in Assam £13 8s. 9d. per cent. on the capital cost and in the Dooars £12 1s. 10d. In 1928 the respective returns were £16. 8s. 3d. and £26 5s. 4d.

The usual details of results obtained from our various gardens are given at the end of the report. Dhulapadong shows up comparatively well with a profit of £6 13s. 10d. per acre, and the second best average price in the company. Sonajuli as usual stands out with the highest profit per lb. and per acre. The managers of both these gardens are to be congratulated on the results obtained. The results from Sesea are disappointing, while those from Namgaon are the worst in the history of the company, if we omit the year 1920. A special report on the Namgaon working has been called for. This is the only garden that does not show an increased outturn per acre as compared with last year. A satisfactory feature shown by the figures given is the all-round increase in the coolie force.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

Turning to the statement of accounts, it will be found that, owing to our always having conveyed the maximum information possible, no alteration in the form in which our accounts are presented is necessary under the new Companies Act. The balance-sheet shows our estates cost has been raised by £3,219, expended on new extensions and purchase of rice land for our coolies. Further extensions are contemplated whenever our labour position justifies the undertaking. Expenditure in advance is down by £5,743, but that merely represents less unused stores in hand. Debtors, standing at £34,110, is within £250 of the amount due to us shown in last year's accounts. Our investments, details of which were given at our last general meeting, remain unchanged. Stock of tea, since sold or estimated, has so far realized a higher value than we anticipated; only 1,500 maunds remain to be sold.

On the other side of our balance-sheet, compared with last year's accounts, our issued capital remains unchanged. Our liabilities are less by £5,431. Creditors in England show a reduction owing to our smaller profit, some £7,000 less being due for commission on profits and directors' remuneration and some £1,000 for unclaimed dividends, these having been paid during the year. The reduction in the amount due to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue is owing to our smaller profit in 1928 as compared with 1927. Creditors in India show an increase, due to a larger sum reserved for freight and charges on tea unshipped at December 31 last and our liability for income-tax in India not settled at that date.

ADDITION TO GENERAL RESERVE

Our general reserve stands at £40,500, and it is proposed to increase this to £45,000 by allotting £4,500 to this heading from the amount at our disposal to-day. Reserve for income-tax now stands at only £398, and we suggest transferring £2,500 to this account, which should then meet our liability on account of 1929.

The garden revenue account shows an increased expenditure of £8,973; £2,900 more was spent on importing labour, with satisfactory results; £4,350 in excess of the previous year was spent on repairs and renewals to our machinery, and an increased expenditure of £6,363 was incurred on plucking, manufacturing, and forwarding our increased crop. Against this increased expenditure of £13,613 savings were effected under other headings to the extent of £4,640. The gross proceeds of the crop amount to £11,349 less than we secured last year in spite of a much larger crop of better quality than from our Assam gardens. The profit and loss account does not appear to call for any comment. It shows the net profit for the year under review to be £58,944, as compared with £77,984 last year. The fall in the average market price for the year represents fully £62,000 on our total crop.

PROSPECTS OF THE 1930 SEASON

So far as estimates and reports are a guide we may look forward to a successful season this year, but there are certain unfavourable factors which have weighed with your directors in deciding what rate of dividend should be recommended for your acceptance. The fusion of certain large tea-dealing firms, aided by the fact that some interests have declined to join in an agreement not to sell their crops forward, may result in reduced competition when our produce comes to auction, while the present state of trade depression may reduce the normal expansion in the demand for it. Economical working and increased demand are of greater importance in the long run than restriction of output.

I will be very pleased to give any further information or explanation that may be asked for before moving the approval and adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. T. G. EVERS seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

THE DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

The CHAIRMAN moved: "That the dividends for the year 1929 at the rate of 5 per cent. on the Preference and 10 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital be and the same are hereby declared, and that *ad interim* payments of 5s. per share on the Preference and 6d. per share on the Ordinary share capital having been made on account thereof the balances of 5s. and 1s. 6d. per share respectively be payable on and after July 8, 1930."

Mr. W. I. MILNE seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. T. G. Evers, was re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis, and Hope, were reappointed; and a cordial vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman and directors and to the staff in the East the proceedings terminated.

DOOARS TEA COMPANY

ORDINARY SHARE DIVIDEND OF 18½ PER CENT.

LARGEST CROP SINCE 1919

PROSPECTS UNDER THE RESTRICTION AGREEMENT

The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Dooars Tea Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's offices, King William House, 2a, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

MAJOR A. YALDEN THOMSON (the chairman of the company) presided.

Mr. H. F. TURNER (managing director) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission the directors' report and statement of accounts will be taken as read. (Agreed.)

It is satisfactory to note that no alteration in the form of the accounts or the information given has been made necessary by the new Companies Act.

As you are all aware, the aim of the directors has always been to convey the fullest possible information as to the past working and present position of the company to its shareholders. Climatic conditions in the Dooars district during 1929 were favourable for crop production. A year ago, at our last general meeting, when referring to the prospects for 1929, I told you that "with gardens that were leniently plucked in 1928 and are now well laboured we should this year reap the results of liberal manurial treatment, and unless our season is again ruined by mosquito blight we may reasonably hope for a largely increased crop of good average quality tea."

THE FALL IN PRICES

That statement has I think been justified, but unfortunately we have had to face a drop in the London tea market of some 2.42d. per lb. The average price for our 1929 crop will work out at about 2.30d. per lb. less than that obtained the previous season, and this represents £52,270, or a dividend approximately of 16 per cent. on our present Ordinary capital. We were fortunate in having secured sufficient labour to handle the largest crop we have obtained since 1919. The garden cost per lb. shows a satisfactory fall to 7¾d. per lb., but in these days it requires a large outturn per acre to work to that cost while spending freely on manures and endeavours not only to maintain but constantly to improve both the condition of the bushes and our factories and equipment, as also the comfort of our staffs and coolie labour.

RESULTS FROM THE DIFFERENT GARDENS

On page six of the report will be found the details of the results from each of our gardens during 1928 and 1929. In the former year three of the gardens showed a loss on the year's operations; in 1929 Grassmore alone occupied that unenviable position. Kurti with the highest outturn shows the best profit per acre and the second best profit per lb., while Hilla, with the fourth best outturn per acre, shows the best profit per lb., and second best profit per acre. The results from Bamandanga are again very satisfactory and are the more encouraging as the greater part of the garden has been eradicated and replanted out of revenue, and this policy is being consistently and methodically maintained throughout the company's gardens. Grassmore again shows a small loss on the year's working, as it had the third highest working cost per acre, in spite of the comparatively small crop. This garden will receive special attention during 1930.

THE ACCOUNTS

Comparing the figures shown in our accounts with those for the previous year, our balance-sheet shows no change in our issued capital or estates cost. Liabilities at gardens show an increase of £2,694, due to the Indian Income-tax not having been settled prior to December 31. Sundry creditors in England show a reduction of £13,981, due chiefly to the withdrawals of deposits and the 1929 interim dividend being paid in January, 1930, so that nothing is included in respect of tax recovered from dividends paid, which in last year's accounts amounted to £6,355. The amount due to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue is down by £13,435, owing to the reduced profit obtained in 1928 as compared with the previous year. It is proposed to bring our general reserve up to £50,000 by the allocation of £2,000 from the sum at our disposal, and to add a similar sum to our Income-tax reserve, to enable us to meet any probable debit that can occur in 1930.

Expenditure in advance, including stores in hand, showed a higher figure in our 1928 accounts owing to tea chests, fuel, &c., remaining in hand, due to the small crop. This year's figure represents fewer stores in hand but includes an item of £1,347 for purchase of land which will be allocated to estates cost in our 1930 accounts.

INVESTMENTS

Our investments remain unchanged but, owing to the slump in the rubber market, the figure shown approximates nearer to to-day's market valuation. The 78,000 British Malay Company's shares stand in our books at 6s. 7d. each and our 32,000 Oriental Company's shares at 4s. 10d. each. If the rubber producing industry is left to work out its own salvation those two companies, being cheap producers, have little or nothing to fear in the future, though the present position is very bad. The balance of our investments consists of £65,000 5 per Cent. War Stock standing at 101¼. Sundry debtors includes £29,278 due from brokers for tea sold and small trade accounts. Stock of tea £89,033 is the actual value of the tea sold since January 1 last, with the exception of 467,093lb., valued at what seems likely to be a fairly accurate figure.

It does not appear to serve any useful purpose to compare the figures given in the revenue statement and profit and loss account.

OUTLOOK FOR THE CURRENT SEASON

At one time prospects for the current season were anything but rosy, but, thanks to the successful efforts of certain members of the Indian Tea Association Committee in London, a fairly equitable agreement has been come to with all important producing countries to restrict tea crops during 1930. The degree of restriction falls lightest on those who in the previous year obtained the highest prices, and our company has been rather severely penalized. The crop we are permitted to produce in 1930 under the agreement come to will be approximately 59,000 maunds, as compared with 68,632 maunds secured in 1929. There is little doubt that the recovery in the market so far, and the prices likely to prevail later in the season, will more than compensate us for the reduction in our crop. In the Dooars district most-quito blight is such an uncertain factor that it is dangerous to attempt to foretell the probable results of the year's working even at this date.

We received an encouraging report of the condition of the gardens from Mr. Evers, and we have a very keen superintendent with an excellent staff to assist him, who all work hard in the interests of our company. If our estimates are worked to, the current season should produce satisfactory results, but it is wise to recognize the facts that we have in the future to face greatly increased competition from Sumatra and Java, and the present condition of the world's trade and heavy taxation in this country are likely to check the normal expansion in the demand for our produce.

If anyone wishes for further information as regards our company I will gladly reply to any questions that may be asked.

In conclusion, the chairman moved the adoption of the report and statements of accounts.

Mr. E. H. BEAZLEY seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

The CHAIRMAN next proposed: "That the dividends for the year 1929 at the rate of 7 per cent. on the Preference and 18½ per cent. on the Ordinary share capital be and the same are hereby declared, and that *ad interim* payments of 7s. per share on the Preference and 6d. per share on the Ordinary share capital having been made on account thereof the balances of 7s. and 3s. 5d. per share respectively be payable on and after July 8, 1930."

Mr. T. G. EVERS having seconded the resolution, it was unanimously approved.

The retiring director (Mr. Evers) was re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Ford) were reappointed.

A cordial vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman and directors and to the staff in the East, the proceedings terminated.

ILLINGWORTH, MORRIS AND COMPANY

CONDITIONS IN THE WORSTED INDUSTRY

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Illingworth, Morris and Company, Limited (Worsted Spinners), was held yesterday in the Midland Hotel, Bradford.

SIR J. DONALD HORSFALL, Bt. (chairman of the board of directors), presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that it was a matter of very great regret to the directors that it had again been necessary to postpone the payment of the Preference dividends, as well as the non-payment of dividends on the Ordinary shares.

HEAVY FALL IN STOCK VALUES

A year ago he stated that the fall in the price of tops, such as were used in the company's mills, had during the previous 12 months been 1s. per lb., which was equivalent to a fall of 20 per cent., and that between March 31, 1929, which was the end of the financial year of their subsidiary companies, and the date of the last general meeting, there had been a further fall in stock values of 4d. per lb., without the appearance of values even being stabilized. Unfortunately, his forecast had proved correct, and the difference in stocktaking prices between March 31, 1929, and March 31, 1930, was 19d. per lb., representing a reduction of over 40 per cent. As compared with 1924, the decline in prices represented over 4s. 6d. per lb.

In a business like theirs, with several subsidiary companies possessing their own combing plants, it was essential to hold large stocks of raw material in order to keep machinery fully clothed, and to maintain the reputation of their products. Could there be any surprise, therefore, that they were unable to show large profits on the year's trading? Having in mind the tremendous fall of prices, the position disclosed by their accounts, if not a matter for congratulation, certainly did not warrant undue pessimism.

NEED FOR SAFEGUARDING

As safeguarding had not been granted to the worsted industry, they had been compelled to resort to the alternative of a reduction of wages. That had brought about a disastrous strike lasting eight weeks, which were eight weeks out of the current year, and left much leeway to make up. He was convinced that the one thing calculated to benefit employer and employee was safeguarding. Its application to the textile trade was absolutely essential.

Alluding to the tremendous difference between mill prices and retail prices compared with pre-War prices which handicapped their trade, the Chairman said he was given to understand that the difference was over 110 per cent., compared with a difference in the average cost of living of 54 per cent. If articles made from the yarns they produced could be bought more cheaply more would be purchased, and more work would be provided at the company's factories. During the last 12 months the more spinning concerns had gone out of existence, some with honoured names, and it was regrettable that they had disappeared.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S VIEWS

Mr. JOHN HARROP (managing director), in seconding the resolution, said he had no desire to be pessimistic, but he hoped they would not be carried away with what little optimism they found in the chairman's speech. One result of the eight weeks' strike was that their subsidiary companies were not in anything like so good a position as they were before the strike commenced, and, in his opinion, it would take a full year to recover the trade lost during the period of the dispute. In addition to broken time, the loss of business which had gone elsewhere, fully one-sixth of the year's production had also been lost. They were feeling increasing foreign competition, particularly in the hosiery trade, which represented a substantial portion of their business, and he endorsed what the chairman had said about safeguarding. Their industry had struggled long enough against adverse conditions, and it was entitled to any relief that could be given to it. Business was increasingly difficult, but the directors were neither disheartened nor panicky.

The report and accounts were adopted. Sir J. Donald Horsfall, Bt., was re-elected a director, and the appointment of Mr. Robert Moreland as a director of the company was confirmed.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, July 4.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse to-day:—

5% Perpetual Rentes, 87.10 (previous, 87.20); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 102.05 (102.05); 4% Rentes, 1917, 101.70 (101.70); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.85 (100.85); 5% Rentes, 1920, 132.50 (133.40); 1927, 105.50 (105.47); 5% Credit National, 1919, 608 (—); 5% 1920, 542 (545); 6% 1922 (1st), 540 (542); 6% 1922 (1st), 535 (535); 5% 1923 (1st), 547 (546); 4% Egyptian Unified, 1,832 (1,831); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,916 (1,916); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,510 (3,480); Credit Foncier Colonnais, 3,100 (3,085); Banque d'Orient, — (835); Banque Ottomane, 1,052 (1,050); Suez Canal Shares, 17,825 x.d. (18,100); Chargeurs Reunis, 665 (670); Messageries Maritimes, 775 (787); Raffinerie Say, 1,845 (1,845); Sucreries d'Egypte, 693 (692); Wagons Lits, 525 (517); Thomson Houston, 831 (840); Lautaro Nitrate, 412 (412); Bond of France, 300 (286); Rio Tinto, 4,280 (4,290); Thares, 500 (482); De Beers, Defd., 923 (920); De Beers, Preference, 1,483 (1,472); Jagersfontein, 2,035 (2,050); Chartered, 210 (210); Rhokana, 372 (370); Crown Mines, 445 (442); East Rand, 62 (62); Geduld, 463 (459); General Mining, 87 (87); Consolidated Goldfields, 214 (207); Johannesburg Consolidated, 236 (240); Randfontein Estate, 46 (44); Rand Mines, 383 (386); Tanganyika, 275 (275); Transvaal Consolidated, 165 (161); Union Corporation, 397 (403); Mozambique, 62 (61); West Rand Mines, 40 (40); Crantchoues, 151 (157); Eastern International, 105 (108); Gula Kalumpong, 137 (139); Kuala Lumpur, 174 (176); Malacca, 168 (163); Mexican Eagle, 155 (151); Royal Dutch, 2,000 (1,959); Shell Transport, 595 (593); Platine, Exchange on New York, 25.42¾ (25.43¼); London, official average, 123.67½ (123.74); Cheques, closing market rate, 123.67 (123.75). Private Discount Rate, 2% (2%). Short Money, 2% (2%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅜ (previous, 103⅜); 5% Dutch, 1922, 102⅝ (101¾); 2½% Dutch, 65¼ (65¼); 5% Dutch, 78⅝ (79); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 49 (48¾); Peruvian, 7% (7¾); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 44¼ (44¾); United States Steel, 158⅛ (159⅜); Deutsche Bank, 124 (116); Union Pacific, 210⅞; Southern Pacific, 115⅞ (400 (400); Anaconda, 10¼ (10⅛); Royal Dutch Petroleum, Rubber, 84 (78); Dell Mij, 338 (339); Senembah Mij, 350 (344); Amsterdam Rubber, 126½ (124½); Margarine Unie, 285 (294); Philips Lamps, 363 (368). Exchange on Berlin, 59.28 (59.29½); London, 2.48⅛ (2.48⅝); New York, 12.09¾ (12.09⅞); Paris, 9.78 (9.77½).

BERLIN, July 4.—Closing Prices:—Deutsche Erdoel, 85.50 (previous, 85.50); Dynamit Nobel, — (75); Kali Industrie, Kassel, 175 (178.50); Salzdetfurth, 362.25 (363); Rheinbraunkohlen, 222 (219); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 170.50 (169).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation (17.60); Reichsbank, 258 (256.50); Mexican Consols, — Gesellschaft, 157.25 (158.50); Commers and Privat Bank, 204.50 (203.60); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 152 (132.25); Dresdner Bank, 153 (133); Pepener, 120.60 (121.50); Allgemeine Elekt. Ges., 150.60 (150.30); Farbenindustrie, 158.75 (158.50); Farbenindustrie 6% Debenturues, 101.12 (101); Hamburg Amerika, 99 (99.75); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 99 (100); A. E. G., 93.80 (88); Vereinigte Stahlwerke A. G., 86 (87); Svenska Tandsticks, 309.50 (309.50); Polyphon, 225 (224.50); Siemens and Halske, 210.50 (211.50); Schuckert, 164.75 (165.25). Exchange on London, 20.39⅞ (20.39¾); Paris, 16.49 (16.48); Amsterdam, 168.65 (168.65); New York, 4.19½ (4.19¼). Short Term (30-55 days), 8½% (8½%); Long Term (55-90 days), 8½% (8½%); Call Money, 4½-6½% (4½-6½%). The Bourse will be closed on Saturdays during July and August.

VIENNA, July 4.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl Austrian (Issue), 107.25 (previous, 107.50); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 12.45 (12.84); Oest. National-bank, Anstalt, 47.50 (47.60); Niederoest Eskompte-Ges., A.K.G. Union Elekt, 22.40 (22.70); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 168 (—); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 192.25 (192); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 47.20 (47.70); Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, 687 (—); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 22.80 (23.05); Felten and Guilleaume, 57.80 (58.50); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 5.15 (5.15). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.72 (284.80); London, 34.43¾ (34.44¾); New York, 680.50 (681.50); Paris, 27.83¾ (27.83¼). The Bourse will remain closed on Saturdays during July and August.—*Reuter.*

MILAN, July 4.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.86½ (previous, 92.82½); Consolidate 5% 81.40 (81.95); Banca Commerciale, 1,412 (1,416); Banco di Roma, 110 (110); Credito Italiano, 800 (800); Credito Navigazione Generale, 501 (501½); Navigazione Sciri Chatillon, 252 (251½); Snia Viscosa, 615 (626); Ilva, 207 (208½); Montecatini, 258 (265); Montecatini, 215 (219½); Fiat, 322½ (329½); Adriatica, 204 (217); Edison, 690 (696); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 105 (103); Terni, 367 (368); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 813 (817); Adamello, 291 (293).

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	July 8	July 22	Aug. 12
Pay-day	July 10	July 24	Aug. 14

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
BRITISH FUNDS, &c.			
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½%	55⅝	55⅞
88⅛ 81¼	Do., 4%	88	88¼
103½ 99⅛	War Loan, 5%	103¼	103½
101⅛ 99½	Do., 4%	101¼	101½
91¼ 82⅛	Funding Loan, 4%	91¼	91½
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	90½	90⅝
95⅜ 90	Do., 5m. Bds.	94½	94⅝
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	78⅞	79¼
100 93	Do., 4%	99	99¼
— —	Do., 5%	104⅝	104⅝
101⅛ 97¼	Treas. 5% 1933-35	102⅜	102⅝
100 96½	Do., 4% 1934-37	100⅛	100⅜
98½ 94⅞	Do., 4% 1936-38	97⅛	97⅜
97½ 93⅝	Do., 4% 1937-39	101¼	101½
60¼ 55	Do., 4% 1940-44	100	100¼
65 60¼	Do., 3½

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :— ‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; A, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ††‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; †‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns., 58½
2½% Cons., 55½ ⅜ ⅞ ⅝ ⅜ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ½ ½ ⅜ ⅞ ⅛
4% Cons., 87⅝ ⅜ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ½ ⅜ ⅞ ⅛
31% Conversion Loan, 79 ⅝ ¾ ¾ ⅞ ⅞ ⅝ ⅞ ⅝ ⅞ ⅝

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN EASIER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 4.—WHEAT.—The cargo market opened with an easier tone on lower Chicago and Winnipeg closing advices, but Australian and Indian shippers asked recent prices. For a cargo old and new Rosafe, per Lomas (s.), June 14 B.L. 33s. 3d. and 33s. 6d. was paid to U.K. A 5,000 ton cargo, shipping per qr. Pacific white, June, July and Aug., 34s. 10½d., sellers. No. 1 (Gulf) hard winter, July-Aug., 34s. 6d., asked. South Australian (seller arrived), 37s. wanted, and about was offered at the same figure. Choice white Karachi, July, 35s., sellers. Danubian, July-Aug., 32s. 6d., sellers. Parcels were in little request at 3d. to 6d. per qr. decline for North and South American descriptions. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, July, 37s. 3d.; No. 2 Manitoba, 36s. 3d.; and No. 3 Manitoba, 35s. 10½d., sellers. Rosafe (62½lb.), per Port Regis (s.), on passage, was bought at 34s. 9d. per qr. No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), July, 34s. 6d., paid. Australian, afloat and shipping-shipped, had sellers at 37s. 3d. Choice white Karachi, July, 35s.; and Aug., 35s. 3d., sellers.

The wheat futures market closed unchanged for Manitoba grade, while London grade closed 2d. down for July and unchanged for Sept. in sympathy with Liverpool advices. Business was done in Manitoba grade, Aug., at 34s. 9d., and Nov. at 35s. 6d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	34 6	34 8	34 8	34 8	34 6
Aug.	34 7	34 9	34 9	34 9	34 9
Nov.	35 5	35 7	35 7	35 7	35 7
	LONDON GRADE				
July	33 2	33 3	33 6	33 2	33 4
Sept.	33 4	33 5	33 5	33 6	33 6

MAIZE.—La Plata cargoes were easier at 3d. decline, but neglected at 22s. per qr. for July, Aug. and Sept./Dan.-Gal./Fox. firm at 24s. 6d., sellers, of shipping-shipped, and 23s. 9d. for first half Aug. Parcels were occasionally 3d. lower on quieter option markets. La Plata, June-July, to London, 22s. 7½d. per qr. paid; sailing, July 10, per Cairnhill 23s. 6d. paid; July to Bristol Channel 22s. 10½d. paid; Dan.-Gal.Fox., July-Aug., made 22s. 9d. to Liverpool.

BARLEY was firm but quiet for malting sorts. Feed was steady and occasionally dearer. Russian, for Sept.-Oct., 15s. 3d. asked.

OATS were quiet, with shippers asking 1½d. advance for La Plata, at 11s. 4½d. for July and 11s. 7½d. for Aug.

AT MARK LANE yesterday slow throughout. English wheat was obtainable at 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was offered at mostly 3d. decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 40s.; (Vancouver), 39s. 9d.; No. 2, 38s. 9d.; (Atlantic), 39s.; No. 3 (Vancouver), 37s. 6d.; No. 5 Manitoba (Atlantic), 34s. 6d.; No. 6, 29s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 38s. 9d.; No. 2 hard, winter, 36s. 3d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., 36s. 3d.; Barusso, 62½lb., 33s. 9d.; Australia, 39s. 9d., and choice white Karachi 38s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour was quietly steady. London straights, 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. and country straight-run 28s. 6d. to 31s. per 280lb. Maize was rather harder to buy. La Plata, landed, 23s. 9d.; ex ship (old), 24s. 6d.; (new), 26s. 3d.; and Bessarabian, 24s. 6d. per 480lb., was steadily held. English malting, 29s. to 30s.; English feed, 28s. to 28s. 6d.; Californian, landed, 30s. to 35s.; ex ship, 29s. to 38s.; and Chilean brewing, ex store, 33s. to 37s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 15s. 6d.; Russian, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.; and ex ship, 15s. 3d. per 480lb., were maintained. English, 16s. 6d. to 20s., and Scotch, landed, 17s. per 3cwt. La Plata, landed, 12s. 9d.; ex ship, 12s.; mixed feed, landed, 12s.; Chilean tawny, 14s. 6d.; Chilean white, 15s. 6d., and German, ex ship, 14s. 3d. to 16s. 3d. per 3 cwt. Wheatfeed was steadily held. Middlings, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; fine middlings, 6s.; and bran, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per 112lb. Oatmeal, quiet. Fine Midlothian, 18s. secreted, 12s. 9d.; American, 15s.; and American and Canadian rolled oats, 18s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were offered at 3d. to 6d. decline and met a fair demand. There were sellers of No. 1 Northern Manitoba, July, at 37s. 3d.; No. 2 ditto, 35s. 7½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, July, 34s. 9d.; No. 5 ditto, 33s.; No. 2 mixed durum, July, 30s. 7½d.; Rosafe (62½lb.), afloat, 33s. 9d.; Barli (62½lb.), afloat, 33s. 6d., choice white Karachi and white Western Pacific, both July, at 34s. 9d. Business covered No. 2 Northern Manitoba, shipping, at 36s. 3d., and 36s. 1½d.; No. 6 Manitoba, early July, 27s.; No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, July, 34s. 6d., and No. 2 hard winter, Atlantic, afloat, at 33s. 3d., while in Manchester, No. 2 Northern Manitoba, early July, made 36s. 3d. Spot parcels were quiet. Graded wheat futures were 1½d. to 2d. per central lower, in sympathy with easier U.S. and Canadian markets, but afterwards improved owing to local and outside buying, small Argentine clearances, and unfavourable weather conditions on the Continent, so to-day's 1½d. to 2d. per central higher on the day. Sales amounted to 200 loads. Tenders against the current month, 4 loads, making a total of 33,800 original centals since the beginning of the month.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

—	Open'g values	Business done		Official sett'm't prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Sellers	Buyers			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	7 6½	6 11½	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
Oct.	7 1¾	7 2¼	7 1½	7 3	7 2¼	7 1¾
Dec.	7 3½	7 4¼	7 3¼	7 4	7 4½	7 3½

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in quiet demand, with loading quoted at 23s. 1½d. June-July, 22s. 7½d. July-Aug., 22s. 3d.; while Sept.-Oct., sold at 22s. 6d. Dan/Gal/Fox, July-Aug., sold at 22s. 9d.; and Sept., at 23s. 3d. African sorts were not offered. Mixed on the spot was quiet.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were slow and nominally unchanged.

BARLEY ruled slow.

FLOUR met a fair trade at late rates. PEAS and BEANS were slow but unaltered. OATMEAL was dull, with prices favouring buyers. WHEATFEED was in poor demand but prices were unchanged.

DERBY, July 4.—Trade was very quiet. Wheat 8s. 6d. to 8s. 10½.; oats, 6s. to 6s. 8d.; barley, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; beans, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 10d., all per cwt., free on rail.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—There was a slightly better demand for spot cotton to-day, but chiefly in outside growths, including South American and Egyptian sorts. Quotations of American were 1 point lower to 2 points higher; middling, 7.69d. Brazilian and Peruvian were 3 points lower; Pernam fair, 6.93d.; g.f. smooth, 7.29d., and g.f. Tanguis, 8.18d. Egyptian advanced 10 to 20 points; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 12.25d., and f.g.f. Upper 9.66d. African were 1 point to 2 points higher; middling West, 7.53d., and g.f. East 8.18d. East Indian were unchanged to 15 points easier; fine m.g. Broach, 5.40d., and fine No. 1 Comra 4.60d.

American futures opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points on light local selling influenced by the generally favourable weather and crop news, but there was fair support from the trade and after rallying 4 points during the greater part of the morning values at midday were 1 point to 3 points lower. Movements during the afternoon were narrow in the absence of any new influence from the United States, a few Bombay buying orders and some further calling by steamers helping to keep the tone steady. The close was quiet, 3 points higher to 2 points lower.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 2 points lower and after slight variations closed quiet with current month 7 points higher and other positions unchanged. Tenders, four new dockets. Closing prices:—July, 11.14; Aug., 11.00; Sept., 10.97; Oct., 11.52; Nov., 11.32; Dec., 11.41; Jan., 11.43; Feb. and March, 11.55; April, 11.62; May to July, 11.85. Upper American tracks closed quiet, 2 points higher to 2 points lower on the day. Closing values:—July, 6.04; Aug., 8.08; Sept., 6.73; Oct., 6.87; Nov., 8.45; Dec., 8.49; Jan., 8.55; Feb., 8.61; March, 8.67; April, 8.73; May, 8.79; June and July, 8.85.

Empire futures finished quiet and generally 2 points lower on the day. Closing prices:—July, 7.06; Aug., 7.06; Sept., 6.99; Oct., 6.85; Nov. to Jan., 6.87; Feb., 6.91; March, 6.95; April, 6.92; May, 6.98; June, 6.99; July, 7.00.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	740	8,210	—	500	1,858	5,844
Brazilian, &c.	600	2,600	50	50	—	2,971
Peruvian, &c.	1,100	3,200	—	—	—	1,913
African, &c.	450	950	—	—	—	253
Egyptian, &c.	800	2,710	150	150	1,184	5,920
E. Indian, &c.	330	1,350	—	—	—	385
Total	4,020	19,020	200	700	2,842	16,984
Last week	3,000	19,000	300	2,300	2,754	23,820

Amer. Futures	To-day				Previous day			
Delivery	H'est	L'west	Closing	H'est	L'west	Closing
July	7.23	7.17	7.22	7.26	7.16	7.19
August	—	—	7.11	—	—	7.10
September	7.01	7.01	7.04	—	—	7.04
October	6.99	6.95	6.98	7.02	6.97	6.98
November	—	—	6.98	—	—	6.98
December	6.96	6.95	6.98	7.02	6.99	6.98
January	7.01	6.98	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.01
February	—	—	7.03	—	—	7.04
March	—	7.07	7.06	7.07	7.11	7.09	7.09
April	—	7.10	7.10	—	—	7.11
May	—	7.15	7.12	7.14	7.17	7.14	7.15
June	—	—	7.16	—	—	7.17	7.17
July	—	—	7.18	7.19	7.19	7.19	7.19

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

—	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Astmouni, August	—	16.26	16.21
October	15.88	15.71	15.85
Sakellaridis, July	—	28.00	28.00
November	23.04	22.99	22.95
January	—	23.29	23.14

Receipts to-day, 129 bales against 38 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, July 4.—The past week was one of the quietest for some considerable time. No improvement whatever was reported in business. Manufacturers are more hopeful now that India is reported to be rather more settled, but business on the whole is very quiet. Only small sales were reported and these were chiefly for Madras and Calcutta. News of the China auctions was again poor; the quantities sold were very small and prices of greys and whites were lower, but blacks, however, remained steady. Piece goods showed a similar more interest and Egypt and the Levant whence some offers. Drills were taken by West Africa and finishing cloths and fine goods went through in fair quantities for South America. A moderate trade was again mentioned for home consumption. Business in yarns was quiet.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, July 4.—SUGAR.—Home finished was in fair request at previous prices. Tate's (London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s. 6d.; T. L granulated, 21s. 3d. Home-grown, prompt, ex Ely, Ipswich, and Cantley, quoted 20s. 6d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, prompt, quoted 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d., ex factory; T. L. ex refinery, quoted 20s. 4½d.; West Indies crystals, prompt, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 9d.; white Java, July-Sept. and Oct.-Dec., quoted ex 3d., c. and f., India; Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 10½d.; Nov.-Dec., ex 11s. 6d. f.o.b., Hamburg; Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 6½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam; Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were steady; preferential, 96 per cent., July-Aug., quoted 10s. 3d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuba, 96 per cent., July, sold at 6s. 4½d.; Aug., 6s. 6d.; Sept., March sold at 6s. 6d.; 20,000 tons, Oct., at 6s. 7½d., and 50,000 tons Cuba, 96 per cent., were sold recently at 1.20c., f.o.b., for Odessa; 200 tons Brazil, 80 per cent., July-Aug., sold at 5s., c.i.f.

White sugar futures were steady; July delivery sold from 8s. 11½d. to 8s. 9½d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	8 8½	7 10½	8 0¾	8 0	8 0¾	8 0
Aug.	8 3	8 0¾	8 2¼	8 1½	8 2¼	8 1½
Dec.	8 9	8 7½	8 9	8 6¾	8 8¾	8 6¾

Raw futures opened steady, but closed easier. Aug. sold at 5s. 9d. to 5s. 7½d.; Dec. at 6s. 0¾d.; March at 7s. 1½d. and 7s. 2½d. (combined) to 7s. 1½d.; May at 7s. 4½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	5 9¾	5 9	5 9	5 8¼	5 8¼	5 7½
Sept.	5 10½	5 9	5 10½	5 9	5 9	5 8¼
Oct.	6 0¾	5 10½	6 0	5 9¾	5 11¾	5 9
Dec.	6 1½	6 0¾	6 0¾	6 0	6 0¾	6 0
New Contract.—Basis 96 per cent., c.i.f.						
Jan.	7 0	6 9	6 10½	6 8¼	6 10½	6 9
March	7 2¼	7 1½	7 1½	7 0¾	7 1½	7 0
May	7 5¼	7 4½	7 5¼	7 4½	7 4½	7 3¾

SYRUP.—Lyle's half-puncheons quoted 22s. 6d.; 28lb. tins, 25s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 24s. 6d.; 3cwt. casks, 21s. 6d.; 5cwt. to 6cwt. casks, 19s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, June-Aug. delivery, quoted 20s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures were nominal.

COCOA.—Accra was steady; fair fermented, mid-crop, June-July, quoted 31s. per cwt., value; Oct.-Dec., new crop, 35s., value, f.o.b. Futures were steady; Dec. delivery sold at 38s. 3d. Sales, 60 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m.		4 p.m.		4.50 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	36 0	35 9	36 6	35 10½	37 0	35 6
Aug.	35 10½	34 9	36 0	34 9	36 6	34 9
Sept.	35 10½	35 0	36 6	35 6	36 6	35 3
Dec.	36 3	35 9	36 9	35 9	36 9	35 9
Jan.	36 3	35 0	36 9	35 9	36 9	35 9
March	36 3	35 0	36 9	35 6	36 9	35 6

TEA.—Next week's auctions will comprise 48,237 packages of Indian, 30,443 packages of Ceylon, and 13,213 packages of Java and Sumatra tea.

RICE was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, on the spot, quoted 13s. per cwt.; July-Aug., in singles, to Continent and U.K., 12s.; No. 3, doubles, to Levant, July-Aug., 11s. 10½d.; S.Q., July-Aug., doubles, Cuba (main ports), 11s. 10½d., sellers, c.i.f.

RANGOON BEANS were steady. Hand-picked, white, spot, quoted 12s. 3d. per cwt.; July-Aug., ins., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR was steady. July-Aug., quoted 9s. 7½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, flake, spot, quoted 26s. 6d. per cwt.; July, 4 s., sellers, c.i.f. Flair flake Singapore, July-Aug., 12s. 1d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, July-Aug., quoted 12s. 3d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 24s.; July, 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

PEPPER.—Pepper was quietly steady. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 10d. per lb.; Lampong, 10d.; white Muntok, 11¾d., sellers. To arrive:—Black Singapore, f.a.q., May-July, quoted 8¼d., value; Lampong, May-July, quoted 8¼d.; Aug.-Oct. sold at 7¾d. White Muntok, May-July, quoted 10d.; Aug.-Oct., 9¼d., buyers, c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves steady; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 11¾d. to 1s.; May-July, 11¼d., value, c.i.f. Pimento unchanged; spot, quoted 8d.; July-Aug., 6¾. 6d., per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were easier with little doing. Smoked sheet, spot and July, sold at 6d., and value; Aug. at 6⅛d., and value; Sept. at 6¼d., and value; Oct.-Dec. from 6¼d. to 6⅜d., and value; Jan.-March at 6⅜d. to 6⅜d., and value; April-June at 6⅜d., and value; Jan.-Dec., 1931, at 6⅞d., and value; crepe, spot, from 6d. to 5⅞d., and buyers. Para grades unchanged. Hard fine, spot, quoted 2⅛d., sellers. It is estimated that the London stock will show a further increase of about 500 tons on Monday next and that at Liverpool an increase of about 650 tons.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, July-Aug., quoted 22s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SISAL(A).—The spot market was quiet. T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 115s. per cwt.; A.C., 120s.; pure button, 135s.; fine orange, 120s. to 220s., sellers. Futures were easier. T N, Aug. delivery, sold at 101s.; Oct. delivery at 104s.; Dec. delivery quoted 106s., sellers. Shipment quoted easier; T N, in bags, July-Aug., quoted 98s.; Sept.-Oct., 100s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cabbi dated July 4 gives:—Spot, sold at Rs.45, and buyers; Aug., quoted Rs.47; Sept., Rs.48, sellers. Shipments:—June:—Great Britain, 11,250cwt.; Continent, 6,292cwt.; America, 24,774cwt.; other countries, 3,874cwt. Total, 46,190cwt., against 43,560cwt. a year ago.

HEMP.—Manilla grades were firm on reserve of sellers; Grade J., July-Sept., quoted £24 10s., value; K., £23 10s., value; Aug.-Oct. sold at £23 10s.; L. No. 1, July-Sept., at £22 10s.; No. 2 at £21 5s., and value; M. No. 1, £21 10s., value; No. 2, £20 10s., value, c.i.f. African sisal steady; Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, July-Sept., quoted £23 10s., f.a.q., £25, value, c.i.f.

JUTE opened with an easier tone under quieter Calcutta advices, and business was done at from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton below last rates. At the close the market was steady at the decline, with sellers less in evidence. First marks, June-July, sold at £21 10s. per ton, and buyers; July-Aug. at £21 10s., and buyers; new crop, July-Aug., at £22, and sellers; Aug.-Sept. from £21 17s. 6d. to £21 15s., and buyers; Sept.-Oct. at £21 12s. 6d., and buyers; Oct.-Nov. quoted £21 12s. 6d., sellers; lightings, June-July, quoted £20 5s., sellers; new crop, Aug.-Sept., sold at £20 12s. 6d., and value; Sept.-Oct., £20 10s., value; heavies, June-July, quoted £19, sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta parcels dated July 4 gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.41 8s. sellers, Kidderpore, Rs.38 8s., sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were firm; 10oz., spot, quoted 25s. 6d.; July-Sept., 23s. 3d.; 8oz., same; London, 20s. 6d.; Dundee, 19s.; July-Sept., 18s., sellers, per 100 yards. Liverpool twills, spot, quoted 70s. 6d.; July-Sept., 68s. 9d.; B., spot, 50s. 9d.; July-Sept., 60s., sellers, per 100 bags, c.i.f.

COPRA was easier. Singapore, f.m.s., July and Aug., quoted £19 17s. 6d. per ton, sellers; Sept., sold at £18 17s. 6d. and value, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., July-Aug., quoted £19 15s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., July, quoted £18 17s. 6d., sellers; Sept. sold at £18 17s. 6d., and value, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Padang), July-Aug., quoted £18 2s. 6d., sellers; South Sea, kiln-dried, £18, sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles. Official spot prices:—Malabar f.m.s.w.s., £20; Ceylon, f.m.s., £19 5s.; Straits f.m.s., £18 10s.; Philippines f.m.s., £18; South Sea, f.m.s., £18.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady with prices at the previous closing levels. Trading ruled quiet with Dec. changing hands at 7s. 4d. At the 3.5 p.m. Call quotations were ½d. lower, and after business in Aug. at 6s. 10½d. and Dec. at 7s. 3½d., further easiness developed on lack of support, the market closing July ½d. lower on the day.

—	Opening	3.5 p.m. call	Closing
July	6/11s.-6/10b.	6/11s.-6/10b.	6/10s.-6/9b.
Aug.	7/0s.-6/11b.	6/11½s.-6/10½b.	6/11s.-6/10b.
Oct.	7/3s.-7/1b.	7/1½s.-7/0¾b.	7/1s.-7/0b.
Dec.	7/5s.-7/3b.	7/4½s.-7/3½b.	7/4s.-7/3b.
Jan.	7/6s.-7/5b.	7/5½s.-7/4½b.	7/5s.-7/4b.
March	7/8s.-7/7b.	7/8s.-7/7b.	7/7½s.-7/6½b.
May	7/11s.- paid	7/11s.-7/10b.	7/10s.-7/9b.
Aug.	8/3s.-8/2b.	8/2½s.-8/1½b.	8/1½s.-8/0½b.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, July 4.—COPPER.—On the standard market there were freer offerings, mainly of three months, which were 3s. 6d. and 4s. up fairly readily. At the close cash was 3s. 6d. and three months 5s. lower. Sales, 500 tons; September at £48 7s. 6d. and three months at £48 7s. 6d.; £48 5s., and £48 2s. 6d. Settlement price, £49 2s. 6d. During the late session September sold at £48 5s. and £48 2s. 6d., and three months at £48 2s. 6d. and £48. Refined descriptions were steady and unaltered.

TIN.—Eastern advices showed sellers less reserved. 425 tons being sold at £138 10s., a decline of 20s. from yesterday. New York also reported a decline in the spot quotation for Straits from 30½c. to 30¼c. The market here opened easier, and after slight fluctuations cash closed 26s. 3d. and three months 31s. 3d. lower. Sales, 400 tons; cash at £135 15s.; July at £136, £135 15s., and £136; Sept. at £137 7s. 6d., £136 15s., and £137; and three months at £137 10s., £137 7s. 6d., and £137 5s., back to £137 7s. 6d. and £137 10s., and finally down to £137 5s. Settlement price, £135 10s. Late buying was restricted to early July at £135 15s., and three months at £137. English common tin, ex Liverpool, was quoted at £137, a decline of 25s.

LEAD.—Sellers of foreign metal were reserved. After sales amounting to 300 tons, near dates were 5s. and forward 3s. 9d. dearer. Business included July at £18 and Oct. at £17 17s. 6d. and £17 18s. 9d. Settlement price, £18 3s. 9d. Late business in September was done at £18. English lead was 5s. higher at £19 10s. Shipments of pig-lead from Australia and New Zealand during June totalled 5,887 tons, compared with 8,109 during May.

SPELTER was again in good demand. On balance near positions advanced 6s. 3d., and forward 7s. 6d. Sales, 600 tons; July at £16 2s. 6d. to Aug. at £16 7s. 6d.; Sept., £16 10s.; and Oct. at £16 15s. Settlement price, £16. The second session was idle.

TINPLATES were quiet at 16s. to 18s. 3d., basis I.C. f.o.b. South Wales. ALUMINIUM was steady, and quoted at £95 for both ingots and bars for home delivery. ANTIMONY was quiet. English regulus was quoted at £38 to £46 10s. Chinese regulus was in moderate inquiry for spot, which was quoted at about £26 to £28 10s., ex warehouse. Zinc SHEETS were in quiet request, with English easier at £26 to £27, ex works. WOLFRAM was dull and nominally quoted at 15s. per unit, c.i.f. NICKEL was quiet at £170 per ton. PLATINUM was quoted at £8 15s. per ounce for refined, although £8 7s. 6d. is sometimes accepted in the outside markets. QUICKSILVER was unaltered at £22 12s. 6d. per flask, full terms.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Copper—	To-day £ s. d.	To-day £ s. d.	Prev. day £ s. d.	Prev. day £ s. d.
Std., cash	49 0 0 to	49 5 0	49 0 0 to	49 10 0
Three mths.	48 0 0 —	48 2 6	48 5 0 —	48 7 6
Electrolytic	54 10 0 —	56 10 0	54 10 0 —	56 10 0
Wire bars	56 10 0		56 10 0	
Best selected	54 5 0 —	55 10 0	54 5 0 —	55 10 0
Strong sheets	83 0 0		83 0 0	
Tin—				
Std. cash	135 10 0 —	135 15 0	136 17 6 —	137 0 0
Three mths.	137 5 0 —	137 7 6	138 15 0 —	139 0 0
*Lead—				
Good soft pig, nor	18 1 3 —	17 18 9	17 16 3 —	17 15 0
*Spelter	16 15 0 —	16 15 0	15 15 0 —	16 7 6

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing prices:—COPPER, cash, £49 5s.; three months, £48. TIN, cash, £135 12s. 6d.; three months, £137. LEAD, near, £16 1s. 3d.; forward, £18. SPELTER, near, £16 1s. 3d.; forward, £16 15s.

MIDDLESBROUGH, July 4.—Business in pig-iron was very restricted although prices were maintained. Cleveland No. 3 was quoted 67s. 6d.; No. 1, foundry, 70s.; No. 4, foundry, 66s. 6d.; and No. 4, forge, 64s. per ton. East Coast hematite was offered at 71s. for No. 3, quality, while 6d. more is asked for No. 1. The steel market was quiet and prices were unchanged. Rubio ore was unaltered at 20s.; and furnace coke, at 16s. 6d. per ton, delivered.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 4.—LINSEED was dull, and about 5s. per ton lower. Calcutta, July-Aug., to London, £16 17s. 6d., sellers; Bold Bombay, July-Aug., £17 12s. 6d., sellers; La Plata, July-Aug., to Hull, £15 10s.; Aug.-Sept., £15 12s. 6d.; Sept.-Oct., £15 15s., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, July-Aug., to Hull/Continent, £14, sellers. COTTONSEED was inactive. Egyptian black, July, to Hull, £6 12s. 6d.; Aug., £6 13s. 9d.; Sept.-Oct., £6 15s.; Sept. (new), £7, sellers; Sakellaridis, July, £6 2s. 6d.; Aug., £6 3s. 9d.; Nov.-Jan., £6 10s., sellers; Bombay, July-Aug., to Hull, £5 10s., nominal. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, July-Aug., to Hull, £14 2s. 6d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were quiet. Coromandel (undecorticated), July-Aug., to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £14 15s.; Aug.-Sept., £14 17s. 6d.; Sept.-Oct., £15, sellers. PALM KERNELS were easy. To Liverpool/Hamburg, July-Aug., £11 17s. 6d.; Aug.-Sept., £12 2s. 6d.; Sept.-Oct., £12 11s. 3d.; Oct.-Nov., £12 12s. 9d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was weak, and 17s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton lower. Spot, ex mill, £40; July, £36 10s.; July-Aug., £36 5s.; Sept.-Dec., £34 7s. 6d.; Jan.-April, £31 15s. RAPE OIL was dull, at 20s. decline. Crude extracted, £34; technical refined, £35 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian crude, £27; refined common edible, £33; deodorised, £34, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was steady, and occasionally 3d. per cwt. higher. American, spot, 38s. 3d.; Aug., 38s.; Sept.-Dec., 38s. 3d.; Russian, spot, 35s. 9d.

HULL, July 4.—LINSEED OIL, spot, £39; July, £37 10s.; July-Aug., £37; Sept.-Dec., £35 5s. COTTON OIL, Egyptian crude, spot, £27; edible refined, spot, £30; technical, spot, £29 10s.; deodorised, spot, £32. PALM KERNEL OIL, crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £28. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed extracted, spot, £31; deodorised, spot, £35. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £28; deodorised, spot, £31 10s. RAPE OIL.—Crushed extracted, spot, £32 10s.; refined, spot, £34 10s. per ton, net cash terms, ex mill. TURPENTINE was unaltered.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, July 4.—SMITHFIELD MEAT.—Supplies amounted to 1,283 tons, made up of 252 tons of British and Irish produce and 1,031 tons of imported. Imports formed 80.3 per cent.

BEEF, per 8lb.—Scotch, short sides, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; long sides, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; English, long sides, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.; forequarters, chilled, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d.; Uruguayan hindquarters, chilled, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; forequarters, chilled, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; Brazilian, hindquarters, chilled, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; forequarters, chilled, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.

MUTTON, per 8lb.—English (including legs), 7s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.; ewes, 3s. 8d. to 5s.; New Zealand wethers 2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; ewes 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; Australian, wethers, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 8d.; Argentine, wethers, 2s. to 2s. 10d.; ewes, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; Patagonian, wethers, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 8d.

PORK, per 8lb.—English, 6s. to 7s.; sows, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; New Zealand, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

LAMB, per 8lb.—Scotch, 9s. to 10s.; English, 9s. to 10s. 4d.; Irish, 8s. 8d. to 9s. 8d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 8s. 4d. to 9s. 4d.; New Zealand, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; Australian, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; Argentine, 4s. to 5s.; Patagonian, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.

VEAL, per 8lb.—English, fat, 6s. 8d. to 8s.; specials, 8s. to 8s. 8d.; bobbies, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chicken (per lb.), 1s. 3d. to 1c. 9d.; country, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; small, 10d. to 1s.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; lean, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; Belgian, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; French, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Dutch, yellow, 10d. to 1s. 1d.; white, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; Russian 10d. to 1s. 1d.; American, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; English hens, old, 6d. to 10d.; ducklings, country, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; Aylesbury, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; ducks, Russian, 10½d. to 11d.; geese, English, 8d. to 10d.; turkeys, Russian, 1s. to 1s. 2d.

BILLINGSGATE FISH (wholesale).—Consignments totalled 718 tons. Quotations:—English salmon, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; Scotch, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; Irish, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; Norwegian, 1s. 4d. to 2s.; salmon trout, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; grilse, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.; soles, 1s. 8d. to 2s.; slips, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; mullet, 6d. to 1s.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lobsters, 1s. 1d. to 2s.; crabs, 2d. to 9d.; prawns, 1s. to 5s. per lb. Dory, 2s.; turbot, 5s. to 7s.; brill, 7s. to 8s.; lemon soles, 12s. to 13s.; halibut, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; witches, 6s. to 12s.; live cod, 4s. to 6s. 6d.; codling, 2s. to 11s.; dry haddock, 7s. to 10s. 6d.; haddock, 4s. 6d. to 7s.; mackerel, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; whiting, 2s. to 5s.; gurnet, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; plaice, 4s. to 6s.; roker, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; hake, 6s. to 7s.; conger eels, 2s. to 3s. per stone; live eels, 10s. to 22s. per draught. Bloaters, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; fillets, 2s. 3d. per box. Rehaid Dutch oysters, 10s. to 25s.; ditto, Portuguese, 7s.; ditto, American, 6s. to 8s. per 100. English brown crabs, 2s. to 3s. per d

The Estate Market

LORD ROSSE'S SALE

COLLEGE LAND

Lord Rosse has instructed Messrs. Tyler and Co. (Holborn-viaduct) to sell Womersley Hall and 4,688 acres, nine miles north of Doncaster. The estate will be offered first as a whole, and if necessary in lots, on July 30 and 31 in Doncaster. Much of the purchase money may be left on mortgage.

New College, Oxford, owns Hornchurch Hall and 38 acres in Hornchurch. Messrs. Kemsleys (Bishopsgate) are to sell the property, at the Mart on July 29, when gravel-pits and equipment on 23 acres in Stanwell, between the Bath Road and the Great West Road, are for sale.

Lord Wittenham has asked Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. to sell Howbery Park, 100 acres, on the Thames in Berkshire.

Panelling said to have been removed from Exeter College adorns Wick Hall, the house on the 1,920 acres near Radley, for sale, with three miles of Thames frontage, on July 16, at Oxford, by Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff (Queen-street and Northampton). On July 17, at Banbury, the modern fully-licensed part of the Red Lion Hotel will be offered by the firm, who will then begin an auction of the contents of the premises.

Camden House, Sutton, and building land with road frontages of 1,135ft., nearly four acres, will be offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover-square) in September.

Rydes Hill House, Guildford, and Brockwood Park, Bramdean, 630 acres, as well as a modern house and nine acres in the Lake District, near Windermere, and other country houses, for sale by Messrs. Constable and Maude (Mount-street), were illustrated yesterday in their list.

A reduced price, £6,000, is quoted by Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. (Sackville-street) for a modernized house and 12 acres between Cobham and Guildford. A Northwood modern freehold of four acres will be sold for £5,000.

Mill Hill houses at from £1,500 to £2,200, for disposal by Mr. Thos. G. Golby (Mill Hill), shown in these columns yesterday (p. 29), have large gardens. He offers a freehold bungalow and nearly two acres in Redbourne for £1,750.

Central Hotel, Swindon, will be sold with possession by Mr. Edward H. Ferris next Wednesday.

Premises in Great Windmill-street, Piccadilly-circus, will be sold at the Mart on Thursday by Messrs. Garrett, White, and Poland (Hanover-street and Budge-row), who will on the same occasion sell a City freehold site in Fore-street and freehold ground-rents in Fore-street, as well as nearly seven acres of building land at Perivale, Ealing.

Gate House, Epsom, the Lane House, Ashtead, and many other houses in Dorking and district have changed hands through Messrs. Chas. Osenton and Co. (Leatherhead).

Invermark, a modern freehold of almost two acres at Upper Warlingham, is for sale by Messrs. Gordon Prior and Goodwin (Pall Mall), who have arranged a tenancy, through Mr. A. R. Rackham, of Gaskins, a Tudor manor house and 50 acres in Slinfold.

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY)
SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Messrs. Ireland	Royal Hotel, Norwich (2.30)	Country Property
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Royal Hotel, Norwich (2.30)	Country Estate

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Sotheby and Co.	Iverne Minster, Dorset	Old English Furniture
Harmer, Rooke and Co.	188, Strand, London, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1830. Price 7d.

A knavish hoax had the effect of lowering the funds yesterday a trifle. It was stated in a letter written by somebody at the west end of the town, to somebody in the city, that the Duke of Wellington had been slain by Prince Leopold in a duel. The two *somebodies*, who are at present anonymous, should be made known. . . . . However, his Grace was seen on his way to the House of Lords after the report had subsided.

* * *

His Majesty's ship *Sybille*, 48, Captain F. A. Collier, was paid a part of her prize-money on Monday. The payment commenced at five o'clock a.m. The share of each petty officer being 107*l.*, and of each seaman 32*l.* The captain's share was formerly three-eighths, but since the appointment of commanders under the captains, the former have one-eighth and the latter two-eighths. We believe in this case the captain's share amounts to 7,500*l.*, the commander's to 3,750*l.* The allowance is 10*l.* for every slave captured.—*Portsmouth Herald.*

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

COUNTY BOROUGH of ROTHERHAM.
4½ per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1945-55.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS in respect of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 17th day of July, 1930, to the 31st day of July, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order
R. G. NICHOLSON, A.C.A., F.S.A.A., Borough Treasurer and Registrar of Stock.
Municipal Offices, Rotherham, 1st July, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

THE AUSTRALIAN BANK of COMMERCE, Limited (AUSTRALIA).
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the Head Office of the Australian Bank of Commerce, Limited, at the corner of King and George Streets, Sydney, on Tuesday, the 29th July, 1930, at noon, for the following purposes:
To receive and consider the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance-sheet as at 30th June, 1930, and the Reports of the Directors and of the Auditors.
To elect two Directors in the places of Lt.-Col. T. L. F. Rutledge and James Kell, who retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
To appoint two Auditors in the places of Eric R. Mitchell, F.C.A. (Australia), and Milton F. Johnson, F.C.A. (Australia), who retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, none of whom the latter is eligible and offers himself for re-election. W. H. Perry, F.C.A. (Australia), has given notice that he is a Candidate for election in the place of Eric R. Mitchell, F.C.A.
To consider and decide on such matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Directors relating to the affairs of the Company, and to transact any other business which, under the Articles of Association of the Company, ought to be transacted at an Ordinary Meeting.
By Order of the Board,
ARTHUR F. JENKINS, London Manager.
62, Bishopsgate, 5th July, 1930.

The Times SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
INLAND			
The Times only	£4 11s. 0d.	£2 5s. 0d.	£1 2s. 9d.
Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
The Times with all Supplements	£7 3s. 0d.	£3 13s. 6d.	£1 15s. 9d.
ABROAD			
The Times only	£5 4s. 0d.	£2 12s. 0d.	£1 6s. 0d.
Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
The Times with all Supplements	£7 16s. 0d.	£3 18s. 0d.	£1 19s. 0d.

THE TIMES ROYAL EDITION

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
Inland	£5 4s. 0d.	£2 12s. 0d.	£1 6s. 0d.
Abroad	£6 10s. 0d.	£3 5s. 0d.	£1 12s. 6d.

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
Inland and Canada	£1 5s. 0d.	11s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Other Countries	£1 5s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	6s. 3d.

All subscriptions are payable in advance.
Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited."

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

BRITISH BEMBERG, Limited.
Holders of Certificates issued by N. V. Het Administratie-Kantoor Van Gebroeders Boissevain en Gebroeders Teixeira de Mattos, Gevestigd te Amsterdam, will RECEIVE PAYMENT of the INTEREST due 1st July, 1930, on presentation of Coupon No. 2 at Martins Bank Limited, 12-14, Abchurch-lane, E.C.4, at the rate of £3, free of tax, on each Certificate.
Coupons must be left at the above-mentioned Bank three clear days for examination and must be listed on forms which can be obtained at the Bank. Provincial holders should forward coupons to their Bankers for collection, as they will not be paid through the post.
By Order,
ADMINISTRATIE-KANTOOR.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING GEORGE'S FUND
FOR SAILORS
IN AID OF MARINE CHARITIES.
CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G., or the Hon. Treasurers, K.G.F.S., Trinity House, Tower-hill, E.C.3.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The Board earnestly APPEALS for HELP. Over 6,000 patients last year. Homes: Walton, Bexhill, and Broadstairs. Treasurers: Viscount Cilcden and M. O. Fitzgerald, Esq. Offices: 14, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

INDIAN CHURCH ENDOWMENT FUND.
ARCHBISHOPS' APPEAL.
In response to the Appeal of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York which appeared in The Times of May 8th, the following donations and promises have been received up to June 30th:—
Amount already acknowledged, £38,534 4s. The Diocese of Derby (in five years), £250; the Diocese of Southwark, £200 10s.; Miss F. James, £200; Miss E. Stevenson, F.A. Little, Esq. £25 each; Sir Ewart Grogan, L. S. Osmaston, Esq., Mrs. Sellon, the Rev. H. F. C. Swingler, Bishop Whitehead, £10 each; the Misses Boyle, £5; J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Esq., M.P., £5 5s.; Miss F. Anson, Katharine Lady Baker-Wilbraham, Viscount Bridgeman, H. F. Buxton, Esq., W. E. Drury, Esq., C. J. Elton, Esq., Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Sir Robert Hoffland, the Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire, £5 each. Sums under £5, £7 8s.—Total, £39,348 7s.
Amount required £50,000. Donations may be sent to P. R. Wilson, Esq., Indian Church Aid Association, Church House, Westminster, S.W.1.

CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION.
In the Matter of the CHARITY called ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, in the County of London; and In the Matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1925."
By direction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, Notice is hereby given that the Governors of this Charity propose to effect a SALE of the property mentioned in the subjoined Schedule for a sum of £150, the purchaser paying all the expenses of the Governors in the matter.
Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Pennington and Son, of 84, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2.
Any higher offer, objection or suggestion relative to the proposed Sale may be transmitted to the Commissioners in writing before the 26th July, 1930, addressed to "The Secretary, Charity Commission, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1."
R. D. S. LEAKE, Secretary.
SCHEDULE.
Land containing 3r. 27p. or thereabouts, forming part of Lynsters Farm, in the Parish of Chalfont St. Peter in the County of Buckingham, and numbered 437 and 438 on the Ordnance Survey Map of the district subject to and with the benefit of the existing yearly tenancy.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL.
TORPOINT FERRY.
The Cornwall County Council invites TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a large FLOATING BRIDGE propelled by steam for use on its Ferry Service between Devon and Cornwall.
Copies of the drawings and specification, and a form of Tender, may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of two guineas, which will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender, and, if the tender is not accepted, on the return of all papers and documents.
Tenders, endorsed "Floating Bridge," should be received by the undersigned not later than the 1st August, 1930.
The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
T. A. H. SHEERS, Clerk of the County Council.
County Hall, Truro, 30th June, 1930.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 *lines* 6*s.* (*minimum*); *Trade* 3 *lines* 9*s.* (*minimum*)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

OLD VIOLIN for SALE. Label inscribed Antonius Stradivarius Cremonensis Faciebat Anno 1716. A S and a cross in two circles; first offer secures; compulsory sale.—White Box B.870, The Times, E.C.4.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS

250 H.P. COMPOUND VERTICAL CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, 18in. and 24in. cylinders by Anderston Foundry Company, Ltd., Middlesbrough, 1902. Direct coupled to dynamo 915 amp. 230 volts, 350 R.P.M. by D. Sloy Biggs Co.; electrical Power Engineering Co., including condenser air and water pumps and connecting piping. In first-class condition. Reasonable offer accepted.—C. J. NEWTON, Paddington, Warrington.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

TYPEWRITERS, Duplicators, Adders, Calculators. Office Furniture Bought, Sold, Hired, Repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 3793.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

CRAZY and RECTANGULAR PAVING, WALLING and ROCKERY STONE. Price List Free.—Chalume Quarry Garden Section, 35, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

DAFFODIL BULBS.—Order now, secure the best; 1,000, 2ins., £5.000, £7; 10,000, £12. List for other bulbs.—A. Leon, Scilly Islands.

TOPIARY.—Perfectly clipped and trained specimens YEW and BOX, in all possible designs; largest collection in existence.—John Klinkert, Richmond, London.

EDUCATIONAL

3 *lines* 6*s.* (*minimum*)

ABOUT GIRLS' SCHOOLS at HOME and ABROAD. A BOYS' SCHOOLS, TUTORS and GOVERNESSES. Advice free of charge will be given by
GABBITAS, THRING & CO.,
36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele.: Regent 5878.
Established over half a century.
Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all the Principals and Private Tutors. The locality preferred, age of pupil and approximate fee should be stated.
NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

A COURSE of DRESSMAKING LESSONS given privately by Court Dressmaker, for profession or hobby.—Renée Soeurs, 130, New Bond-street, Mayfair 4229.

ADVICE (given free of charge) on the CHOICE of BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS by RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER.
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SCHOOLS and TUTORS.
ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, terms of fees, &c.
Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY,
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61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone: Gerrard 8272 (two lines).
Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to Schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d. post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly.

A BLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any Exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given.—Phone, write or call.
J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

A BOYS' IDEAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL. KINGSWELL HALL, TIMSBURY, NEAR BATH. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings. 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Daily physical training in open air, good playing fields, two tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited, much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently.
Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.)

ALL SCHOOLS PERSONALLY INSPECTED.
Miss MABEL HAWTREY
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A SCHOOL for boy or girl is a great responsibility. A HOOPER'S (Educational Agents), Ltd., give advice free, Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. (Gerrard 9041.) Expert Consultants since 1881.

BROADSTAIRS.—MAGDALENE COURT Preparatory for Public Schools; individual attention.—H. H. C. Buckley, M.A., Magd. Coll., Cambs.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.—London, Country, Seaside, from £36 to £225 yearly. Particulars free.—Holborn 6105, Scholastic Agency, 93, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

COMBE FLOREY RECTORY, W. SOMERSET.—Individual tuition; Graduate Staff (Oxford, Camb., London, Foreign). Grounds (25 acres).—Prospectus: The Rector. "Unique facilities for education": Court Circular.

COACHING FOR ALL EXAMINATIONS.
GLADSTONE and PAREZ, 90a, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3492.

CHALLONER SCHOOL,
71 and 72, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
Telephone: Kensington 1225.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Boys are admitted to the Lower School.
The School has been founded, maintained and endowed to advance the cause of education and all income is devoted to that purpose.
A Scholarship for a day girl will be offered for competition at the end of July. Candidates should be between 13½ and 17 years.—For particulars apply to the Principal.

DAVIES and LAING.—SUCCESSFUL TUITION.—MATRIC., ARMY, PREVIOUS, RESPONSIONS, &c.—15, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 7662.

ENGLISHWOMAN recommends Continental Schools, families; accompanies to or from Continent; languages.—Write Box 4706, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

FRENCH LADY desires exchange of ENGLISH CONVERSATION LESSONS.—Apply Schmidhauser, 30, Langdon Park-road, Highgate, N.6.

FELIXSTOWE LADIES' COLLEGE.
Chairman of Governors,
The Rt. Hon. the LORD GISBOROUGH.
Headmistress: Miss M. E. CLARKE (late Assistant Mistress and House Tutor at Sherborne School for Girls).
A Girls' Public School for resident pupils only. Delightful position, overlooking the sea and facing South. Preparation for all University Examinations. Music and Drawing. Games a special feature. Daily summer bathing. Preparatory Department for girls under 12 years of age. Scholarship examinations in July. Prospectus and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

FRENCH STUDENT (21) would give FRENCH LESSONS in exchange for board with English family during summer holidays.—A. Malizard, 1, Rue Alphonse Daudet, Paris.

GRASSENDALE, SOUTHBOURNE-on-SEA, near Bournemouth. RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL for GIRLS.—For particulars apply to the Principal, Miss Lumby.

JERSEY LADIES' COLLEGE.
Founded 1880.
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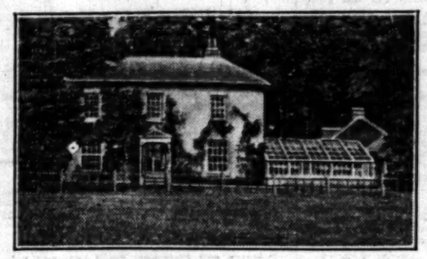

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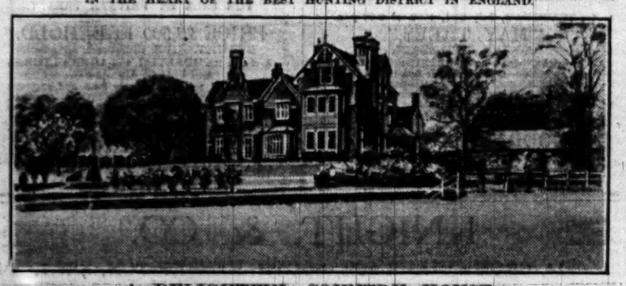

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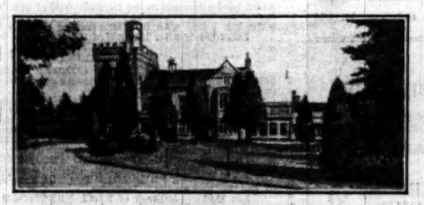

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Four reception rooms, billiard room, 12 bed rooms, ample domestic quarters including three bed rooms.

Secondary residence, stabling, garages, &c.

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Interesting old country house.

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Containing a wealth of old oak beams and other characteristic features.

Three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, ample domestic offices.

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WARWICKSHIRE

Convenient for Kineton and Banbury. Best centre for the Warwickshire Hunt and close to the Kennels.

Fine COUNTRY RESIDENCE about 500 feet above sea level.

Accommodation:—Entrance hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, offices, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage; men's room; stabling; cottage.

TENNIS. FOUR ACRES.

PRICE £4,250, OR RENT £175 P.A.

Agents—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Rugby. (Fo.5458.)

WARWICKSHIRE

Close to Station and within easy reach of Birmingham.

Delightful COUNTRY RESIDENCE; lounge hall, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, domestic offices. Garages, stabling. COTTAGE. Charming grounds of 2¼ ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £3,250 (offers).—Particulars of JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 18, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND LEICESTERSHIRE BORDERS

10 miles from Market Harborough, 14 from Northampton, 15 from Rugby; a mile and-a-half from village,

Hunting with the PYTCHLEY and FERNIE PACKS (six days a week); convenient for Polo.

GEORGIAN HOUSE of moderate size, on gravel soil, on a southern slope, 500 ft. above sea level, in a well timbered park, with long drive.

Lounge hall, four-five reception rooms, 14 to 20 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms.

Electric Light. Central Heating.

Large Stabling suitable for hunters. Cottages.

ESTATE OF 100 TO 539 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.

Or the RESIDENCE to be LET FURNISHED or unfurnished.

Owner's Agents, WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

WARWICKSHIRE.

"THE KEEP" (NEAR SUTTON COLDFIELD).

WITHIN EASY REACH OF GOOD HUNTING AND GOLF.

SMALL IDEAL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

Modern TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE.

Lovely Gardens and Lawns.

Accommodation: Reception hall, three fine reception rooms, five bed rooms (one floor), two bath rooms, up-to-date domestic offices.

Electric light, telephone, town water; modern drainage. Heated garage. Four loose boxes. Tennis lawn, rock and rose gardens, pasture fields. Orchard.

FREEHOLD, 31 ACRES.

The Residence with four acres only if required.

Messrs. FRANK, MATTHEWS and COMPANY will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION, at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday, July 18th, 1930, at 6 p.m. (unless previously sold by Private Treaty).

Full particulars from the Auctioneers' Head Offices, 17, Newhall-street, Birmingham. Branches, Sutton Coldfield and London.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 24)

Established 1861.

JAMES HARRIS & SON, WINCHESTER.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

WINCHESTER (three miles).—On high ground, in good residential district. Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, containing three reception, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, good domestic offices. Picturesque grounds with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c., in all nearly 1½ ACRES. Cottage available.—Full particulars from the Sole Agents, as above. (Fol. 1526).

WINCHESTER (within easy reach of Cathedral and College).—Well-built MODERN RESIDENCE; hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete domestic offices; electric light; company's gas and water; garage; nicely shaded grounds. Price, Freehold, £2,500. (Fol. 1537.)

VALUABLE DAIRY HOLDING.

WINCHESTER (five miles).—Picturesque XVIIth CENTURY FARMHOUSE, containing two sitting rooms, four bed rooms, kitchen, &c.; garage; small farmery and about 43 ACRES pasture and arable land; company's water. The FREEHOLD for SALE. (Fol. 1528).

ESTATE OFFICES, JEWRY CHAMBERS, WINCHESTER. Telephone 451.

EAST GRINSTEAD

and DISTRICT.

TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER. (Tele. 70.)

ESSEX, 2000, above sea, 30 miles London.—SMALL attractive ESTATE, 15 ACRES. Lake, reception, billiard room, lounge hall, eight-ten bed rooms, dressing room, two baths, second stair; two tennis courts, kitchen garden, two excellent cottages, garage; secluded rural surroundings; hunting, golf. Low price quick sale.—Mrs. Lawrence Jones, The Plantation, Stock, near Ingatestone.

SOUTHBOURNE, BOURNEMOUTH.

EQUALLY suitable for PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SCHOOL, HOTEL or INSTITUTION.—An exceptionally fine HOUSE situated on the Cliffs, three minutes' walk from trains and shops and commanding UNINTERRUPTED SEA VIEWS FROM ALL PRINCIPAL ROOMS. Accommodation, 13 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, billiard room, kitchen, and complete offices. PRICE £3,000, FREEHOLD. Beach and foreshore rights can be acquired.—FOX and SONS, 39, Charminster-road, Bournemouth.

FARNHAM, SURREY.—A cheap property, suitable as a private residence or for conversion into business premises.—QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, containing three reception rooms, shop, domestic offices, billiards room, large schoolroom or workshop, six bed rooms; walled-in garden; side entrance; gas, electric light, water, central heating, telephone, garage for 3 cars. Price £4,650.—Particulars of Sole Agent, SIDNEY H. GERMAN, Estate Offices, Farnham. 'Phone 84.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS

Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, Ltd.,
6, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone, 69 and 1017.

MANSION (43 bed). 63 ACRES. NOMINAL UPSET PRICE £3,000.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, to close the Estate.—A fine MODERN RESIDENCE near the Berwickshire Borders, commanding grand views and containing seven reception, 43 bed rooms, complete offices; electric light and central heating; in all 63 ACRES. Particulars of Messrs. A. and F. DEAS, Duns, Berwick, or JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN NAIRN FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by private bargain, the RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of WOODVILLE, CODDENHEAD ROAD, NAIRN. The House contains three public rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms (hot and cold), kitchen, servants' accommodation, &c. There are also a large garden and orchard, consisting of stable, coach-house, &c. The property extends to about six acres, and while the policies the property forms a very desirable residence, the land is also of considerable feuing value. No feu duty.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Lamb and Co., Solicitors, Nairn.

GLORIOUS NORTH DEVON.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, MODERN FREEHOLD, Stone-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated in Bray Valley, near South Molton.

Accommodation: two bed rooms, bath room; large bay-windowed sitting room, lounge hall, kitchen, scullery, inside lavatory; garage 21ft. by 11ft., coachhouse, and store room; stands in about One Acre of ground, with terraces, rustic water supply (two wells); tennis court; plenty of fruit; river running in front of house; fishing rights obtainable. Would sell with furniture.

Apply to JOSEPH HIBBARD and SONS, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 25, Newington Green, London, N.16.

GODALMING | Apply FOLKER & HORTON, F.A.I., and for particulars of GUILDFORD. | AVAILABLE PROPERTIES.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS.—Charming detached COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE, standing in three acres of matured grounds; 4 reception rooms, 7 bed rooms, bath room, commodious offices; good outbuildings. PRICE £2,000.—Apply to Messrs. REDWICK, WEALL and BECK, 88, High-street, Watford. Tele. 79.

LOW RESERVE.

HINDHEAD, high residential position, near golf links.—"FURZEDOWN," really attractive pre-War RESIDENCE; 3 rec. bed, two baths, three reception rooms, usual offices; all services; two garages; inexpensive grounds. TWO ACRES. For SALE, privately or by Auction July 9th.—Illustrated particulars REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Haslemere (Tele. No. 10.); also at Hindhead and Farnham. 1681.

HOVE.—GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE, one minute from sea and lawns; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms. VACANT POSSESSION. £1,400. FREEHOLD.—Owner, 30, New Church-road, Hove.

HOVE & BRIGHTON AGENTS.

WM. WILLETT, LTD.,
52, Church-road, Hove.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

LW.—ST. LAWRENCE, near VENTNOR.—Charming RESIDENCE, facing the sea and 200 feet up; 12 bed and dressing rooms, six baths, lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room and domestic offices; garage, four cottages, kitchen garden, glasshouses, and attractive pleasure grounds, in all about FOUR ACRES. Also Two Pairs of Building Land. For Sale by Order of the Mortgagees. PRICE £4,000, or near offer, subject to Contract. Agents, HUMBERT and FLINT, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

LYMINGTON & SOUTH HANTS.

Principal Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION.

NEAR the RIVER OUSE, where shoots of excellent boating and fishing.—Newly erected RESIDENCE about one mile from Huntingdon; two sitting rooms, hall, kitchen, pantry, coal-place, w.c., four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), heated linen cupboard, w.c.; large garden. PRICE £675.—Apply DILLEY, THEAKSTON and READ, Estate Agents, Huntingdon.

MILK SECRETION.

NEAR a NOTED DORSET HEALTH RESORT.—A delightfully situated BUNGALOW RESIDENCE commanding glorious unrestricted views; two reception, three bed, bath room; main water, gas and electricity laid on; excellent kitchen garden, fruit garden and orchard; in all nearly 1 ACRE. FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Yeovil and Basingstoke.

NEAR DORKING.

£1,700 FREEHOLD.

CHARMING MODERN COTTAGE.

Absolutely rural surroundings and beautiful views of Leith Hill. Two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, compact offices.

Central heating, electric lighting, modern drainage, company's water.

ABOUT 1¼ ACRE of NATURAL WOODLAND

Full details of Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

NORTH WALES.—RHYL, facing sea.—To be SOLD, FREEHOLD, immediate possession, very attractive, detached HOUSE, admirably suited for institution, hotel, or school; best residential part; spacious reception rooms and recreation room, 17-18 bed rooms; electric light; garages; secluded garden, with hard tennis courts.—Apply Alexander, care of LLEWELYN, Chorley Wood, Herts.

PARKSTONE, DORSET.—The Mentone of England. A delightful and very pretty BIJOU RESIDENCE, substantially erected in the Tudor style, with four bedrooms, bath room, large lounge, good hall, loggia, kitchen and convenient offices; garage and charming grounds of about ½ ACRE. Lawns, herbaceous borders, lily pools, fine birch reputation, fruit garden and kitchen garden. All almost perfect setting. Price only £2,850. FREEHOLD.

FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

PARKSTONE, DORSET; about three miles from BOURNEMOUTH.—WOODLANDS, near CONSTITUTION HILL. AUCTION SALE Tuesday, 29th July, VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY over 10 ACRES. Residence over 100 yards from road, on high ground, MAGNIFICENT VIEWS of POOLE HARBOUR and PURBECK HILLS; three reception, seven bed, two baths, &c.; stabling, garage, and living quarters. Suitable for residential purposes, school, sanatorium, or similar institution, or ripe for immediate building development. Valuable main road frontage.—Illustrated particulars, plan, and conditions of sale from Auctioneers, HANKINSON'S, Bournemouth.

QUAINT, Secluded COTTAGE RESIDENCE (1906). Lounge, studio, tennis lawn, two acres; real land; good water.—Hawthorns, Chiselhurst, Surrey.

RUSTINGTON SEA ESTATE, SUSSEX.—Private RE Estate; good roads; own beach; gas, electric, main water; 2 minutes' walk; quarter-mile shopping centre; two reception, four bed; garage. FREEHOLD £1,350.—Sparks, Builders, Rustington.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE NEAR

SEVENOAKS.

Standing in delightful grounds of about TWO ACRES. The HOUSE has an attractive elevation of stone and red brick, and contains seven bed rooms, three reception, tennis lawn, &c. PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply to the Agents, WALTER WINDHAM, SON and TRIMMING, 126, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Ave. 1681.

SOUTHBOURNE-on-SEA, BOURNEMOUTH.—Well-built and attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; South aspect, sea views; charming secluded garden, tennis lawn; lounge, double drawing room, dining room, five bed rooms, all fitted basins hot and cold water; electric light and heating; steel casements; garage. VACANT POSSESSION. FOR SALE BY AUCTION 22nd July, 1930.—Auctioneers, HANKINSON and SON, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

STOCK, near BILLERICAY, London 27 and Chelmsford six miles, 300ft. above sea, bracing climate, centre of Essex hunting, and near polo and golf.—Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE and 11½ ACRE, with two cottages, six bed rooms, lounge, two reception rooms, kitchen, domestic offices; garage, stables; electric light; modern sanitation; tennis court; garden; close to Protestant and Catholic Churches; quiet and open position. £2,750. Other similar properties.—Particulars, LAYLAND, Estate Agent, Billericay.

SUNNY SUSSEX.—Picturesque old-world COUNTRY HOUSES, full of character, near Bognor, Littlehampton and Arundel. PRICES, FREEHOLD, £675 to £1,250.—GLADDING, SON and WING, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

SURREY HILLS.—To be SOLD at a low reserve, an exceedingly attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY known as "MERLE-BANK," TUPWOOD-LANE, CATERHAM; half-a-mile from the station and shops; nine bed rooms, five bath rooms, billiard room, three reception rooms, hall room or music room; garage for three cars; two cottages and three acres of matured grounds.

Particulars of ROBT. W. FULLER, MOON and FULLER, Auctioneers, 85, High-street, Croydon, or of the Local Agents, Messrs. Batchelars, Station-avenue, Caterham.

SURREY (one hour from Town, lovely FARNHAM District, exceedingly healthy spot).—Up-to-date small RESIDENCE, 2 miles; 3 of four bed rooms, dressing room (space for another bed room); bath room (hot and cold), three reception, sun parlour; large garage; matured garden, green hard tennis court; central heating, electric light, gas, main drainage. For SALE by AUCTION on July 21st (or by private treaty in meantime).—EVENNETT, F.A.I., Estate Agent, Farnham, and at Haslemere and Hindhead.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

SUSSEX, between EASTBOURNE and TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—A charming little RESIDENCE, facing South with views of the South Downs; two reception, four bed, bath room; gas, water; gas; telephone; garage; 2½ ACRES; £2,000 Freehold, or with one acre, £1,800.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

SUSSEX.

EYRE and Co., Lewes, for HOUSES and ESTATES.

SUSSEX.

For CROWBOROUGH and ASHDOWN FOREST PROPERTIES apply Messrs. CHARLES J. PARRIS, Chartered Surveyors, Estate Agents, The Broadway, Crowborough.

GLOS. IN A BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY DISTRICT.

TO be LET, UNFURNISHED, attractive gabled old-fashioned RESIDENCE, facing South with fine views; hall, three reception, cloak room, seven bed and dressing, two baths; central heating; electric light; gravitation water supply; two garages; attractive grounds with two tennis courts, in all about FOUR ACRES. Rent £100.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES and Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (C.48.)

BROOKMANS PARK, HERTS.

30 MINUTES KING'S CROSS. 40 MINUTES CITY.

THE Most DELIGHTFUL ESTATE within easy reach of London. Woods, lakes and glades. FIRST-CLASS EIGHTEEN-HOLE GOLF COURSE. Many just by Hawtree and J. H. Taylor. All houses stand on large plots. Many overlook Golf Course.

PRICES, FREEHOLD, £1,250 to £1,750.

Houses contain three, four, and five bed rooms. A visit will well repay you for the time spent. Interesting illustrated brochure on application.—Managing Agents, ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Brookmans Park Station, office open week-ends, and 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.

BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

WEST SUSSEX.—"EARDENSTOWE" Wise BOROUGH GREEN.—This very attractive SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, with well-built modern residence containing hall, 3 rec. room, 6 bed and dressing rooms, farm buildings; garage and 24 ACRES of pasture land, will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold by Private Treaty) at the Upper Rose Hotel, Sevenoaks, on Wednesday, July 9th, by Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE, Richmond House, Horsham.

£775 PER ANNUM ONLY, BERKS, high ground, 27 to 34 miles London.—Old-fashioned HOUSE with three reception, five or six bed rooms, bath room; electric light, company's water, phone, tennis court, &c. Small sum for 10½ years' lease and fittings, &c.—AGGIS, GIDDYS, Windsor.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

WEST MOORS (Near BOURNEMOUTH).—Gentleman's well-built attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE for SALE with vacant possession. Five bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms, kitchen and good offices. Modern conveniences. Garage for two cars. One acre of garden. PRICE only £2,200 for quick sale.—Full particulars Harker Curtis, The Estate Office, Broadstone.

WARWICKSHIRE.—To be SOLD or LET, FURNISHED, for not less than 12 months, a very attractive FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situate on Fosse Way, Claverdon, five miles from Warwick, one mile from Hatton Station (G.W.R. main line), seven miles from Stratford-on-Avon, &c., containing three reception, five bed, two bath rooms, sanitation, excellent offices; own electric light; tennis lawn, charming gardens, greenhouse, garage, &c., in all about 2¼ ACRES in extent, with the option of a small meadow, 4¼ Acres, if desired.—Full particulars, price, rental, &c., from R. B. COLBOURNE, F.A.I., Estate Agent, 7, Church-street, Warwick.

WHY NOT BUILD

a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs, to The Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Hickmansworth.

YEOVIL DISTRICT.—OLD BARN converted; three reception, five bed, bath, two lavatories; electric pump and light. Also cyder house comprising double garage, workshop, storage; quiet, not overlooked; bus service. View by appointment.—Apply Cullen, Ash, Martock.

EIGHT MILES FROM CANTERBURY.

£3,800.—For SALE, or would be Let Furnished or Unfurnished, a DELIGHTFUL OLD WORLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in good repair and easy to run; four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, good domestic offices; electric light, central heating, plentiful water supply; stabling and garage accommodation, good cottage; there are SEVEN ACRES, comprising meadow and small cherry orchard, excellent flower gardens, two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden with numerous fruit trees; station 2 mile, London 90 minutes.—Apply Agent, Cowesby Hall, Thirsk, Yorks.

£2,000, FREEHOLD.—Detached HOUSES, 40, Cocden-drive, Bexhill; four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, scullery; large garage; bath and all modern conveniences; large garden.—For particulars, W. Piper, Contractor, Queen's-road, Hastings.

£130 PER ANNUM.—Near FLEET, HANTS.—Pre-War Brick HOUSE; five bed, bath (hot and cold), two sitting; garage, stabling; good garden and woodland. View at once.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 118.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ABERSOCH, 1¼ mile; SMALL COTTAGE to be LET for July, August, September; sleeps four; good bathing, sailing and golf.—Hayward, Trem-y-Bon, Abersoch.

A Newly erected BUNGALOW to be LET FURNISHED. East Coast. Uninterrupted sea view all windows; 1 mile Southwold; away from all noise. Garage. Ideal for four-six persons.—To view apply Anchor Villa, Southwold.

BEAUTIFUL COOKHAM DEAN.—Delightful COUNTRY COTTAGE to be LET, FURNISHED, for any period; three bed, bath, large lounge, offices; electric light; old-world garden; 4gns. weekly.—BINGE and SON, Cookham.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.

STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BOGNOR REGIS.—MANOR HOUSE SCHOOL; three reception, seven bed, large play room; plate, linen; two huts on beach; to be let furnished for six weeks from the end of July; 8gns.

CLIFTONVILLE.—Comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE; four bed, two sitting, kitchen, bath, &c.; July, Aug., &c.; moderate.—Samuels, 5, Latham-road.

COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED, August and part September, five miles Tunbridge Wells; main water and drainage; flower and vegetable garden; tennis court, garage; no gas or electric; 8 guineas a week; Ford car and chauffeur by arrangement if desired.—Write Box C.1913, The Times, E.C.4.

DARTMOOR.—To be LET, well FURNISHED HOUSE; nine rooms; all modern conveniences; plate, linen; centre sports; garage; 10gns.—Write Box B.1918, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—Charming HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED; six bed rooms, three reception; electric light and power; garden; near garage; hard tennis courts, golf; 8 guineas for long let from September 1; service, linen, and plate if desired.—Write Box N.1497, The Times, E.C.4.

FOLKESTONE, SANDGATE, HYTHE, and DYMCHURCH.—For FURNISHED HOUSES apply SHERWOODS, Agents, at any of the above. Head Office, Folkestone.

FOR QUIET TENANTS, charming HOUSE, Aug.-Sept., East Sussex village; eight bed, three reception; golf; near coast.—Write Box S.1763, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED HOUSE, five bed rooms, with 2½ acres of land on hills near Limpsfield; three weeks from August 30, 6 guineas.—Write Box N.1491, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA, BARTON-ON-SEA, and NEW FOREST.—For FURNISHED HOUSES, HEWITT and Co., New Milton.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Large COUNTRY RECTORY, 400ft.; three reception; six bed rooms; 3 acres grounds; hundreds rambler and other roses; tennis, golf; garden produce; Aug. 6gns., Rev. Hilde Freeman, Elvern Ralph Rectory, Bromyard, Hereford.

LOYAL SPOT, MOUNTS BAY, CORNWALL.—FURNISHED COTTAGE; four bed rooms, two sitting rooms; close Rinsey Cove; plate, linen, garage; to July 26, also September 6; 5 gns. weekly.—41, Eastland-road, Bristol.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Lists of all FURNISHED HOUSES and Properties for Sale forwarded free on application to W. A. WHEAT, Estate Agent, Sandown.

LANCING.—Pretty SEASIDE HOUSE; July 4½, August 7 guineas weekly; three bed rooms, two sitting, bath room (geyser); garden; 8m. two minutes; tennis near by.—Maxwell, Lancing.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

OLD-TIMBERED RESIDENCE, Villa Marguerite, COWLEY, MIDDLESEX; garage if required; three reception, four bed, bath, kitchen, and scullery. 12min. Cowley Station, G.W.R.—Terms apply Owner, Hutchings, Cleby Lodge, Cowley, Uxbridge. Phone 604 Uxbridge.

RHOS-ON-SEA, NORTH WALES.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET on promenade; five or seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, servants' quarters; October 1 to March; reasonable.—Broomfield, Rhos-on-Sea.

SHERINGHAM.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three sitting rooms, &c.; lovely garden. Others 3/20 bed rooms.—WALKER, Agent, Sheringham.

SOUTH DEVON COAST.—FURNISHED brick BUNGALOW; large sitting, three bed, bath (h. and c.), kitchen; half-acre garden; maid optional. From Aug. 16.—Sage, Strete, Dartmouth.

SUNNY COTTAGE to be LET FURNISHED any time; sea and New Forest; five bed (three double), two sitting, bath, w.c., garden, garage; low rent.—Chaplin, "Old Mellow," Everton, Lymington, Hants.

GOODWOOD, WEST SUSSEX.

TO be LET FURNISHED for Race Week or longer, large well-appointed HOUSE, 25 bed rooms including servants', five bath rooms, suite five capital reception rooms; stabling, garage; charming grounds with river affording fishing (half-mile); bathing beach. Rent 200 guineas.—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (30407.)

TO be LET, Aug. and Sept., FURNISHED RECTORY; three reception, six bed rooms; 1 acre; four miles; large shady garden; garage; no tennis; £6 6s. per week.—Rector, Alresford, Colchester.

TO be LET, from July, small SPORTING ESTATE, WEST COAST of SCOTLAND, fishing, shooting, sea fishing, bathing; furnished comfortable house; eight bed rooms, bath room; electric light

WINKWORTH & CO.,

LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS (TELEPHONES: GROSVENOR 2020-2),
48, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1.

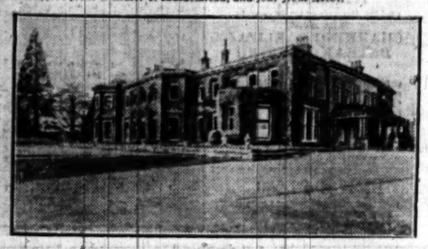
BORDERING ON WINDSOR FOREST.

Thirty miles from London, five from Windsor or Maidenhead, and four from Ascot.

FOR SALE.
This FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING, and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of over

520 ACRES

in a ring fence, forming one of the most important County Seats in East Berks.



The MANSION occupies a commanding position on high ground in the centre of a beautifully timbered park, has been the subject of great expenditure, is fitted with modern conveniences, including central heating and electric light, and contains 20 bed rooms, six bath rooms, hall 40ft. by 28ft. 6in., six reception rooms, and convenient ground-floor domestic offices.

It has all the appurtenances of a place of distinction, including Stabling, Garage, two Lodges, Cottages, Beautiful old grounds, walled Kitchen Garden with range of Glasshouses, Lake of 4½ ACRES, Farms, Woodlands, &c.

And can be recommended to anyone desirous of acquiring an exceptional Country Estate in perhaps the most favourite district in the Home Counties.

Full particulars and orders to view may be obtained of the Agents, Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, London, W.1; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1; or Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

BY ORDER OF SIR LEWES T. LOVEDEN PRYSE, BART.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

BETWEEN ABERYSTWYTH AND MACHYNLLETH

Amidst some of the most beautiful scenery of Central Wales, within easy reach of the sea at Borth, where there are first-class Golf Links.

The Estate adjoins the Estuary of the Dovey and is convenient for the Village of Tal-y-bont. Hunting with the Gogerddan hounds.

The Freehold Residential, Sporting and Agricultural Estate forming the northern section of the

GOGERDDAN ESTATE, INCLUDING "LODGE PARK."

A VERY OLD FAMILY HOUSE OF MODERATE SIZE WITH INTERESTING HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS OCCUPYING A HIGH POSITION IN A BEAUTIFULLY WOODED *PARK OF OVER 100 ACRES COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.*

together with lodge, buildings, &c. Productive farms, small holdings, cottages, accommodation land, sheep walks and hill farms.

SPORTING AND MINERAL RIGHTS

on, over, and under an additional area of

ABOUT 3,000 ACRES.

FISHING LODGE called THE ANGLER'S RETREAT (known also as Plas-y-mynydd)

GROUSE MOOR EXTENDING TO 2,585 ACRES.

LAKES AFFORDING TROUT FISHING.

IN ALL ABOUT 7,375 ACRES.

For sale by WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1. Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Smith, Davies and Jessop, of Aberystwyth.

By Direction of the Hon. Mrs. Silvester Horne.

THE WHITE HOUSE, CHURCH STRETTON, SHROPSHIRE.

Nearly 800ft. above sea level; wonderful views.

A modern RESIDENCE, possessing every labour-saving comfort and convenience, and designed by a well-known architect; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and three or four reception rooms; delightful grounds with tennis court; in all nearly

3 ACRES.

The above will be offered for SALE by Public Auction, on Thursday, July 17th, 1930 (unless previously sold privately).

Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Waterhouse and Co., 1, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, and 10-12, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. Agent, Mr. John T. Wood, Church Stretton. Auctioneers, Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

BUCKLAND & SONS,

AUCTIONEERS TO H.M. THE KING BY APPOINTMENT.

WINDSOR, SLOUGH, READING & 4, BLOOMSBURY-SQ., W.C.

PROPERTIES IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

For Sale by Private Treaty.
ONE OF THE SUCCESSFUL

AGRICULTURAL ESTATES

UNDER TWENTY MILES FROM LONDON,
having a GEORGIAN RESIDENCE with some of the old original panelling, excellent farm buildings and cottages, together with

ABOUT 362 ACRES OF DEEP FERTILE LAND.

Near to two main line stations, one electrified, from whence London can be reached in just over the half hour.

MOST SUITABLE FOR
MARKET GARDENING
OR AN AERODROME.

MANY VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES.

The whole estate in a decade will be a

BUILDING ESTATE,

as it will be the residential area of the rising industrial town of Slough. The property should be inspected by all interested in agriculture. For particulars apply Reference Slough No. 5.724 to above.

For SALE by Private Treaty.
THE VALUABLE

BUILDING ESTATE,

adjoining the Southern Electric Railway at Datchet, where small houses are in great demand for the industrial town of Slough.

AREA ABOUT 25½ ACRES.

For particulars apply to the above. Ref. Slough No. 5728.

For SALE by Private Treaty.
THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD

BUILDING ESTATE

AERODROME or PLAYING FIELDS.

Adjoining a station on the Southern Electric Railway whence London can be reached in just over the half-hour.

47 ACRES OF LEVEL GROUND,

about 705 yards by about 420 yards.

Road frontages and services available near to the Thames.

For particulars apply to above. Ref. Slough No. 5725.

TO GOLFERS AND OTHERS.

STOKE POGES.

A unique Property situate in an unrivalled position. There are six bed rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms, and really beautiful gardens of Two Acres. Two Garages and other outbuildings. Vacant Possession.

Strongly recommended. Fo. No. 5.650.

Between STOKE POGES and BEACONSFIELD, 250 feet up on GRAVEL SOIL, 20 miles from London, and near to Golf Courses.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY WITH POSSESSION.

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

Adjoining a Common with beautiful views. The house contains five reception rooms, 15 bed rooms, and four bath rooms; electric light and water; garage; two cottages; stabling. Beautiful and well-timbered grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden, meadows and paddock; in all

21 ACRES.

Low price for quick sale. Folio No. 2797.

TO BUILDERS, MULTIPLE SHOP COMPANIES & INVESTORS.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON 22ND JULY, 1930.

TWO PROMINENT VACANT BUILDING SITES

IN THE BEST POSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL SHOPPING STREET IN THE GROWING INDUSTRIAL TOWN OF SLOUGH.

Particulars and plans in course of preparation apply to above.

PROPERTIES IN BERKSHIRE & OXFORDSHIRE.

For Sale by Private Treaty.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD

PASTURE HOLDING OF

644 ACRES.

With three Homesteads, eight Cottages. Good Premises.

Near to good Markets, under 30 Miles from London in a sporting District.

VALUABLE BUILDING FRONTAGES.

Suitable for a Dairy or Cattle Fattening Holding.

Possession on Completion.

Particulars from the above. Ref., D.H.543.

Overlooking the

SOUTH OXON GOLF LINKS, EMMER GREEN.

1½ miles from Reading Stations.

For SALE by AUCTION, SATURDAY, 12th JULY, 1930.

THE DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

"RANWORTH,"

ST. BARNABAS' ROAD,

about 270 feet above sea level, amongst congenial surroundings, on gravel soil, with South-west aspect.

Lounge hall, two reception rooms, excellent offices, five bed rooms, bath room, &c. Charmingly arranged grounds, croquet lawn, herbaceous borders, well stocked kitchen garden, extending to an area of about THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE.

Substantial Garage for Two Cars. Greenhouse, &c.

Main water. Main drainage. Electric light. Gas. Telephone.

Full particulars of Messrs. BUCKLAND and SONS, Reading.

WANTED FOR SPECIAL APPLICANTS—RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATES AND COUNTRY HOUSES ALSO FARMS IN THE HOME COUNTIES. PLEASE SEND PARTICULARS TO

MESSRS. BUCKLAND & SONS, Surveyors,
SLOUGH, WINDSOR, READING AND LONDON.

35-41, HOLDENHURST-ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.

NOW OCCUPIED BY MOTOR MACS, LTD., WHO ARE REMOVING TO NEW PREMISES.

SITE AREA ABOUT 30,000 SQ. FEET.

ADDITIONAL ENTRANCE FROM OXFORD-ROAD IN REAR.

THE ABOVE MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD MOTOR SHOWROOMS, GARAGES, LOCK-UPS, REPAIR AND ENGINEERING SHOPS.

To be Sold by Auction on the 29th August, 1930.

ALSO EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR CINEMA, THEATRE, HIPPODROME, AMUSEMENT HALL, MOTOR COACH STATION, OR FOR ANY FORM OF COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Illustrated Particulars, Plan and Conditions of Sale from

FOX & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, BOURNEMOUTH.

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 25)

CENTRAL LEEDS.

BOAR-LANE and NEW STATION-STREET.

By order of the Trustees. With early Possession. TO MULTIPLE SHOPKEEPERS, INVESTMENT SYNDICATES, AND OTHERS.

AN IMPOSING CORNER BLOCK of FREEHOLD SHOPS AND BUSINESS PREMISES, OCCUPYING A COMMANDING POSITION in one of the BUSIEST SHOPPING STREETS IN THE CITY.

OLIVER, APPLETON & KITCHEN

will SELL by AUCTION at the Exchange Auction Mart, 30, Albion-place, Leeds, on Tuesday, July 15th, 1930, at 4 p.m. precisely, subject to conditions,

THE IMPORTANT and VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE consisting of SEVEN SHOPS, SHOW ROOMS, WAREHOUSES, and OFFICES,

Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, BOAR-LANE, and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16, NEW STATION-STREET, LEEDS.

Vacant Possession of the whole of the premises will be given on completion.

The Property covers an area of about 752 sq. yds., with valuable frontages of 67ft. 4½in. to Boar-lane and 157ft. to New Station-street, and covers a net floor area of 3,090 sq. yds.

It will first be submitted as a whole and if not so disposed of then in two lots as follows:—

LOT 1.

THE VALUABLE CORNER SHOPS, SHOW ROOMS, and WORK ROOMS, Nos. 24 to 28, BOAR-LANE, with excellent display frontages of 67ft. 4½in. to Boar-lane and 38ft. 11in. to New Station-street. Area, 388 SQ. YDS.

NET FLOOR AREA, 1,627 SQ. YDS.

LOT 2.

SIX SHOPS, SHOW ROOMS, WAREHOUSES, and OFFICES, Nos. 2 to 16, NEW STATION-STREET, covering an area of 364 sq. yds., with a valuable frontage of 118ft. 11in., and a

NET FLOOR AREA OF 1,433 SQ. YDS.

This sale should prove of particular interest to multiple shopkeepers or investment syndicates as it is seldom that an estate with such a large shop frontage and occupying such a commanding position is placed upon the market.

Further information, printed plans, particulars, and photograph may be obtained from the Auctioneers, 30, Albion-place, Leeds.

CHADWICK, WATSON and Co., Architects and Surveyors, 9, Albion-street, Leeds, or LAWRANCE, MESSER and Co., Solicitors, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.2.

By Order of the War Department.

G.R.

H.M. FACTORY, BIRTLEY,

CO. DURHAM.

Near NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

LAND AREA 54 ACRES. FLOOR SPACE 500,000 sq. ft. (approx.).

RAILWAY SIDINGS. ALL PUBLIC SERVICES.

MESSRS.

THOS. B. SANDERSON, SON & TOWNEND

will offer the above for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at THE PROPERTY MART, No. 12, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, on THURSDAY, 17th JULY, 1930, at 3 p.m.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION (except for minor tenancies).

Particulars and Conditions of Sale and Plans may be obtained from the Chief Land Agent and Valuer, Directorate of Lands, Caxton House West, Tothill-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or from the Auctioneers, 3 and 5, Mosley-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Tele, Central 2229 and 2223.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS, W.

THE SPACIOUS MODERN FREEHOLD BUILDING,

41, GREAT WINDMILL-STREET, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, W.,

Opposite "The Trocadero."

The Building has a total net floor area of approximately

SUPER 16,250 FEET.

With Loading Dock in Ham-Yard. Goods Lift, &c. For many years in the occupation of Messrs. Fuller & Mead, Ltd., Printers and Stationers, but with the advantage of VACANT POSSESSION 29th SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Messrs.

GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND

Will offer the above Property for Sale by AUCTION on Thursday next, 10th instant (unless previously sold by private treaty).

Particulars, Plan, and Conditions of Sale from the Solicitors, Messrs. Hanhart & Co., 25, John-street, W.C.1, and of the Auctioneers at their Offices, 17, Hanover-street, W.1, and 32, Budge-row, E.C.4.

RUSHWORTH & BROWN,

Auctioneers, Chartered Surveyors, and Valuers,
22, SAVILE-ROW, REGENT-STREET, W.1.

SALE by AUCTION at Winchester House, E.C.2, ON WEDNESDAY, 23rd JULY, 1930, AT 2.30 PRECISELY IN TWO LOTS.

HAMPSTEAD, overlooking Parliament Hill. With immediate possession. A detached RESIDENCE, No. 57, NASSINGTON-ROAD, containing six bed rooms, fitted bath room, drawing room, dining room and offices. Held for 47 years at £10 p.a. Solicitors, Messrs. Murray Hutchins & Co., 11, Birchin-lane, E.C.3.

On behalf of the Crown.

KENTISH TOWN, No. 27, BURGHLEY-ROAD.—Held for 32½ years at £8 8s. Let to weekly tenants with the exception of two rooms, of which immediate possession will be given. Solicitor, The Treasury Solicitor, Storeys-gate, S.W.1.

By Order of the Exors. of the late Shepherd Simpson, Esq.

"BLENHEIM,"

18, BISHOPSWOOD-ROAD, HIGHGATE, N.

Five minutes from Ken Wood, Highgate Golf Club, &c. This choice Freehold, detached Residence, containing seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three handsome reception rooms, &c.; electric light and telephone; beautiful grounds, full-sized tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens, pavilion, two greenhouses, &c., in all nearly one acre. Vacant Possession.

Will be SOLD by AUCTION, on the Premises, on Thursday, July 17th, 1930, at 1 p.m., immediately preceding the sale of the

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

including Mahogany Bed Room Suites, Wardrobes, Walnut Dining Room Suite, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Lounge Room Furniture, Carpets, old Persian Rugs, Silver and Plate, Oil Paintings after Ansdell, R.A., Morris, Hunt, Hooper, Koekkoek, &c.

Auctioneers:—

PRICKETT and ELLIS,

4, High-street, Highgate Village, N.6.
57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

In the main shopping street, surrounded by well-known multiple Stores.

VALUABLE SHOP PREMISES.

Lot 1, Nos. 27-29, LORD-STREET,

valuable Shop with office accommodation above. Frontage to Lord-street about 29ft. 6in. Area about 297 sq. yards.

Lot 2, Nos. 21-25, LORD-STREET,

WITH FRONTAGE TO HARRINGTON-STREET.

Valuable Shop with Office accommodation above. Frontage to Lord-street about 36ft.; to Harrington-street about 28ft. 3in. Area about 556 sq. yards. A portion of the premises, entered from Harrington-street, has a six-days' licence.

Lot 3, Nos. 15-19, LORD-STREET, & No. 16, HARRINGTON-STREET.

Shop with office accommodation above. Frontage to Lord-street about 37ft. 6in.; to Harrington-street about 73ft. 7in. Area about 603 6-9 sq. yards.

Tenure of all Lots Freehold. Vacant Possession of the whole.

The above will be offered for SALE by AUCTION, first as a whole, if not so sold, then as Lotted, by

BOULT, SON & MAPLES

on Tuesday, 29th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., at the Law Association Rooms, 14, Cook-street, Liverpool. (Unless sold Privately.)

Full particulars and Orders to View may be obtained from the Solicitors, Laces and Co., 1, Union-court, Liverpool, or the Auctioneers, Boult, Son and Maples, Estate Agents, 5, Cook-street, Liverpool.

HOVE.

"DELVYN," OLD SHOREHAM-ROAD.

Beautiful rural position, facing South, few yards of The Drive, Recreation Ground, and bus route to Brighton Central Station. Near Hove Station, shops, and sea.

Attractive, modern, detached Non-Basement

BUNGALOW-STYLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

(in elevated position, well back from road).

Five bed rooms (each with lavatory basin, hot and cold supplies), box room, tiled bath room, handsome dining and drawing rooms, lounge hall, cloak room, domestic offices, hot linen cupboard, electric light and power; constant hot water; main drains; Co.'s water and gas.

DETACHED GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

Beautiful well-stocked garden of

ABOUT ONE-THIRD of AN ACRE.

Vacant Possession.

WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd.,

will SELL by AUCTION, at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton on Tuesday, 22nd July, 1930 (unless previously sold).

Particulars and Conditions of Sale from the Solicitors, Messrs. Gilbert Houghton and Sons, 133, Moorgate, E.C.; or of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

SALE by AUCTION at Southend-on-Sea, on Saturday, July 19th, at 3.30 o'clock.

WICKFORD, ESSEX (near Station).

"HURSTCROFT."

Containing five bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms, &c., Farmery, Stabling, Cowsheds, and Pasture, the whole covering OVER 28 ACRES.

Residential or for development. Vacant possession.

LITTLE WAKERING, ESSEX.

COUNTRY CLUB and TEA GARDENS.

Six-roomed House, Spacious Club premises, 283 feet frontage of ground to main road, stocked with fruit trees, &c. Vacant possession.

At London Auction Mart on July 24th at 2.30.

FREEHOLD SHOP and HOUSE, 10, BRETT-ROAD, HACKNEY.

LEASEHOLD SHOP, HOUSE and GRANARY, 76, GROVE-ROAD, MILE END.

Both with vacant possession, also LEASEHOLD HOUSE, 78, GROVE-ROAD. Let at £3 0s. 8d. per month. Tenant paying rates.

Leases about 37 years unexpired at £12 per annum.

Auctioneers,

A. PREVOST & SON.

6, Warrior-square, Southend-on-Sea, and 210, Mile End-road, London, E.1.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and SURVEYORS of
FACTORIES, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES
(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and
PLANT AND MACHINERY.

ALTERATION OF DATE

Important Sale of RAILWAY CARRIAGE and WAGON BUILDING PLANT, Machine Tools, Stores, &c., at the Abbey Works of CLAYTON WAGONS, LTD., and the Stamp End Works of CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, LTD., LINCOLN.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION at the above Works on TUESDAY, JULY 15th, 1930, and following days, at Ten-thirty o'clock precisely each day, the ENTIRE CONTENTS of BOTH WORKS, including

MODERN ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS

SCREW-CUTTING LATHES, by Lodge & Shipley, Walcott, Le Blond, &c.
TURRET LATHES, by Herbert, Pollock & McNab, Gisholt, Jones and Lamson.
CAPSTAN LATHES, by Herbert, Warner and Swasey.
MILLING MACHINES, by Herbert, Milwaukee, Ryerson.
Butler 13ft. Piano Miller.
Gear Cutters, by Wallwork, Muir and Sunderland.
BEVEL GEAR PLANER, by Darling & Sellers.
Eight Slotting Machines.
Two Stirk 42in. Vertical Boring and Turning Mills.
Webster and Bennett 18in. Duplex Mill.
GRINDING MACHINES, Churchill 18in. by 84in. plain Heald and Churchill Internal, Universal Tool and Cutter Grinders.
DRILLING MACHINES, Fourteen Radial, by Asquith, Archdale, "American," Kitchen and Wade, Single and 3-Spindle Sensitive Drills.
Fox & Butler Multi-Spindle Drills.
HORIZONTAL BORING MACHINES, by Dickinson, Richards.
Screwing Machines, by Landis & Hulse.
WILKINS-MITCHELL BEAM END MILLING MACHINE AND ELEVEN-HEAD BEAM DRILLING MACHINE.
Rice 80-ton Hydraulic Straightening Press; Key Seating Machines; Punching and Shearing Machines; Stirk 8ft. Planer; Plate Bending Rolls; Rhodes 8ft. Plate Guillotine; Berry Plate Straightener; Hydraulic Riveters; Cold Sawing Machines; Thread Milling Machines; Hack Saw Machines; Scriven Bulldozer, &c.

WOODWORKING PLANT

including Circular Saw Benches; Single and Double Spindle Moulders; Dimension Saws; Tenoning Machines; Spoke Turning Machines; Drum and Belt Sanders; Planing and Thicknessing Machines; Saw Grinding and Setting Machines; Morticing Machines; Tool and Cutter Grinders; Band Saws, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANT, including Sentinel No. 3 4-ton Compressor; Bar Presses; Weighing Machines; Marking-off Tables; Standard Gauge Loco; NEW HIGH-PRESSURE SHUNTING LOCO; NEW STEAM WAGONS; 10-ton oil engine road roller; Ransome 2-ton Electric Truck; Allen 165 K.W. 480-500 volt Generator; 110 500-volt D.C. Motors up to 70 H.P.; 180 tons New Steel Sections; large assortment Carriage Builders' Stores, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Upholstery, Bolts, Nuts, Screws, &c., Office, Canteen and Kitchen Equipment, and other Effects.

May be viewed on production of Catalogue to be obtained of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Machinery Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3.

HACKNEY-ROAD.—To be sold with Possession, a FREEHOLD COMMERCIAL PROPERTY hitherto occupied as a Brewery, but available for Manufacturing or Warehouse purposes.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, JULY 22nd, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the above-mentioned

FREEHOLD FACTORY PREMISES,

which have a frontage to the Hackney-road of 26ft. 9in., a return frontage to Boston-street of 120ft., roadway approaches from Goldsmith's-row and Maidstone-street, the whole containing a GROUND AREA of about 2,300 SQ. YDS., with Buildings thereon having a total cubical capacity of 367,000ft.

Immediately after the Sale of the above will be offered the undermentioned

FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS.

Lot Two.—A FREEHOLD CORNER SHOP, No. 319, Hackney-road, and FOUR FREEHOLD SHOPS, No. 1, 3, 5, and 7, Goldsmith's-row, let at rentals amounting to £220 4s. per annum. Tenants paying Rates and Taxes.

Lot Three.—TWO FREEHOLD SHOPS, Nos. 9 and 11, Goldsmith's-row, let at rentals amounting to £86 16s. per annum. Tenants paying Rates and Taxes.

Lot Four.—THREE FREEHOLD SHOPS, Nos. 13, 15, and 17, Goldsmith's-row, let at rentals amounting to £156 16s. per annum. Tenants paying Rates and Taxes.

Lot Five.—A Block of SIX FREEHOLD RESIDENCES, Nos. 21 to 31, Goldsmith's-row, let at gross rentals amounting to £416 4s. 4d. per annum.

Lot Six.—FOUR FREEHOLD RESIDENCES, Nos. 33 to 39, Goldsmith's-row, let at rentals amounting to £223 7s. per annum. Tenants paying Rates and Taxes.

Lot Seven.—A FREEHOLD FACTORY, at the corner of Boston-street and Essex-place, let at a rental of £44 4s. per annum. Inclusive.

Lot Eight.—A Block of NINE FREEHOLD COTTAGES, Nos. 2 to 18, Boston-street, let at gross rentals amounting to £100 6s. per annum.

Lot Nine.—A FREEHOLD BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE, No. 428, Hackney-road, containing ten rooms. To be sold with Vacant Possession.

Lot Ten.—A FREEHOLD BOTTLING STORES in Temple-street, Hackney-road, having a frontage thereto of 176ft., a return frontage to Claremont-street of 74ft., and an area of 1,320 sq. yds., with Garage and other Buildings thereon, to be sold with possession.

The Properties may be viewed by permission of the Tenants on orders to be obtained of the Auctioneers and Particulars with Plans and Conditions of Sale may be had of Messrs. NICHOLSON, GRAHAM and JONES, Solicitors, 19-21, Moorgate, E.C.2; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Machinery Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Clearance Sale of Brewing and Bottling Plant at West's Brewery, Hackney-road, N. By Order of the Directors of HOARE and Co., LIMITED, who are concentrating production at their other Breweries. Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION in Lots, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, JULY 22nd, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

MODERN BREWING PLANT,

including:—Two 80-barrel Brewing Coppers; Two Mash Tuns with metal false-bottom Plates; Two Mashing Machines; Two copper Wort Receivers; Two copper Sugar Dissolving Vessels; Eight copper-lined Fermenting Vessels; Two aluminium Yeast Receivers; Johnson Filter Press; Ten Tanks; Six Pumps; Roby Malt Mill; Two Grist Cases; Cask Washer; Two Lancashire Boilers; Vertical Boiler; Twenty A.C. and D.C. Motors up to 40 h.p.

BOTTLE FILLING AND WASHING PLANT,

including:—Two Linde CO_2 Refrigerating Sets; Three Beer Filters; Four Filling and Corking Machines; Labelling and Soaking Machines; Bottle and Box Conveyors; Office Furniture; 10 Safes and other effects.

May be viewed on production of Catalogue, to be had, when ready, as in preceding advertisement.

TO CHOCOLATE AND COCOA MANUFACTURERS.

IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY AT THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY, 130, Pentonville-road, on account of the Goodwill of the Business having been Sold.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION in Lots, on the Premises, on THURSDAY, JULY 24th, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA MAKING PLANT,

including nearly new Mogul Cream Centre Filling and Brushing Machine; "Empholda" Covering Machine by Lehmann; "Enrobet" ditto by Baker, Perkins; nearly new "Unique" Wrapping Machine for Neapolitans by Rose Bros.; Twist Wrapping Machine by Rose Bros.; three steel Roller Refiners; seven four-tank Conches; six Grinding Mills various; two Refrigerating Sets; Sugaring Pans; Chocolate Melangeurs; Mixing Kettles; six Copper Pans; Hydraulic Press; Section Gas Plant; Steam Engine; two Lancashire Boilers; 19 D.C. Motors 530 volts up to 48-h.p.; large quantity of Moulds; Office Furniture and other effects.

May be viewed on production of Catalogue, to be had, when ready, of Messrs. GEO. BROWN, SON and VARDY, Solicitors, 56, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Machinery Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER AT THE LOW UPSET PRICE OF £8,000.

A FREEHOLD FACTORY AT WOOLWICH having a FLOOR SPACE of about 52,000 SQ. FT.

Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

are instructed to offer for Sale by Tender the above-mentioned

FREEHOLD GROUND-FLOOR FACTORY

which is situate just off the Albion-road, close to the Dockyard Station. The Buildings, with the exception of a small portion, are Ground Floor throughout, exceedingly well lighted, substantially brick built, mainly cement rendered, with slated sky-lighted roofs in spans of 36ft. and 40ft. with a clear height under principals of from 24ft. to 30ft. Railway Sidings could be arranged by the Purchaser.

TENDERS, which must be in the form contained in the Particulars, should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Woolwich Factory," and delivered to THE CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Admiralty, London, S.W.1, by Four p.m. on TUESDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1930.

May be viewed by orders to be obtained of the Auctioneers and Particulars, with Plan and Form of Tender, had of

The TREASURY SOLICITOR, Storey's-gate, St. James's Park, S.W.1; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS,

FACTORY SPECIALISTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS OF PLANT, MACHINERY, MANUFACTORIES, &c.
46, GRESHAM ST., BANK, E.C.2, and 61, HIGH RD., KILBURN, N.W.6.

By direction of the Wallpaper Manufacturers, Limited, A. Sanderson and Sons (Branch), who have removed to their extensive new premises at PERIVALE.

CHISWICK, W.4.

HEATHFIELD-TERRACE AND DUKES-AVENUE,

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD MANUFACTURING PREMISES

of TWO AND FOUR STOREYS, containing a FLOOR AREA of 35,000 SQUARE FEET.

Electric Lifts, Weighbridges, Generating Plant, Boilers, &c.

The REMAINING STRUCTURE of portions of the PREMISES damaged by FIRE, of which part of the GROUND FLOOR and BASEMENT, containing a FLOOR SPACE OF 48,000 SQUARE FEET, TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN FOUNDATIONS AND MAIN WALLS ARE INTACT.

In addition,

SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT FOUR-STOREY MODERN BUILDING, lighted on all sides, containing a FLOOR SPACE of 15,500 SQUARE FEET.

THE ENTIRE PROPERTY covers a SITE AREA approaching 1¾ ACRE.

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS

will SELL the above IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in one or more lots, WITH VACANT POSSESSION, at THE LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on WEDNESDAY, 16th JULY, 1930.

Particulars of Sale of Messrs. Johnson, Jecks and Colclough, Solicitors, 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2, and the Auctioneers, as above.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

BOW BRIDGE WORKS,

HUNT'S-LANE, HIGH-STREET, STRATFORD, E.

BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN THE LEASE OF THE EXTENSIVE

WATERSIDE PROPERTY,

COVERING A SITE AREA APPROACHING FOUR ACRES, together with the

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